"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; tomorrow overcast, warmer; gentle variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 10.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,633. ... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT in Greater New York. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere

FRENCH PIERCE 25-MILE FRONT, TAKE 10,000 PRISONERS; BRITISH IN SEVEN DAYS HAVE SMASHED 10 GERMAN DIVISIONS; GREAT GENERAL OFFENSIVE OPENS; STRIKES BEGIN IN BERLIN

GEN. WOOD NAMED AMONG OFFICIALS TO GREET BALFOUR

Admiral Fletcher Will Represent Navy in Extending Welcome to British Commission.

MOVEMENTS KEPT SECRET

President Announces Reception Tomorrow, but Lansing Says That Is Uncertain.

AWAIT FRENCH VISITORS

No Word from That Commission Yet —Gompers Invites Cuban Labor Delegates.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Major General Leonard Wood, ranking officer of the active list of the army, was designated today to represent the military branch of the Government on the committee which will welcome to the United States the distinguished British War Commission, headed by Foreign Minister Balfour.

The selection of General Wood is in line with the Administration's plans for according every possible honor to the high rank and notable character of Great Britain's Commissioners. The State Department is represented on the committee by Breckenridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary; the navy by Rear Admiral Fletcher of the General Board and Commander E. F. Sellers, and the army by General Wood and Colonel R. E. L. Michie.

It was stated at the White House that the President had arranged to receive the British visitors Wednesday and the French commissioners at the same time if they had reached Washington. The State Department announced, however, that it was not certain when Mr. Balfour and his party would come, and that nothing definite was known concerning the arrival of the French commission.

Emphasizing the Government's desire to omit no precaution to insure the safety of the visitors, the State Department has asked that nothing be printed in regard to the movements of the parties until officials are ready to make them known. The British Government itself has let it be known that it would appreciate such consideration, having in mind the fate which overtook Lord Kitchener when the ship upon which he was traveling on a special mission to Russia was destroyed near the Orkney Islands.

Announcement by Lansing.

Published reports that the British commission had landed at an American port or in Canada caused Secretary Lansing to issue this statement:

"Statements appearing in the press concerning the movements of Mr. Balfour and his party are erroneous. It is not known precisely when Mr. Balfour will arrive. As soon as circumstances permit an official announcement will be made. Nothing definite is known concerning the arrival of the French mission."

Vice Admiral Chochetrat, dean of the French Vice Admiralty, (and, because there are no Admirals in the French Navy, of the highest rank in that service,) will represent the French Navy on the commission. This will make the commission consist of M. Viviani, Minister of Justice, and ex-Premier; Grand Marshal Joffre, representing the army; Vice Admiral Chochetrat of the navy, and Marquis Pierre de Chambrun, representing the French Chambers.

Henry White, formerly American Ambassador to France and Italy, has tendered the use of his home here, adjacent to the French Embassy, for the accommodation of the French commission, and the offer has been accepted. The British commission will have at its disposal the new home of Breckenridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State, near the stopping place of the French commission.

Captain André Tardieu, who is coming to Washington separately as French High Commissioner, is to deal entirely with technical matters and his functions do not extend to the diplomatic field, though he will be in close connection with the French Embassy. There are now in the United States several French commissions and boards of a technical character concerned with the purchase of war materials, whose functions frequently overlap and whose work is sometimes duplicated. Captain Tardieu will have full powers to deal directly with these questions without reference, as at present, to the French authorities at home and thus will be able to relieve Ambassador Jusserand of the handling of many vexatious questions and save much time.

To Round Up British Slackers.

One of the first efforts of the British war commission coming to America will be to round up all the slackers who have been avoiding military service by remaining in the United States and get them into either the American or the British army. The British commissioners hope to accomplish this by having the United States pass a law either permitting recruiting of ally subjects in the United States or making such subjects liable to the universal service provision of the new army bill. The plan has some advantages for the United States because it would remove a class of residents of military age over which this Government otherwise would have no military control, as was the case during the civil war.

Senator Culberson, Chairman of the

Continued on Page 9.

Canadian Wheat on Free List Owing to Shortage in Tonnage

OTTAWA April 16.—The Government has placed wheat, wheat flour, and semolina on the free list, thus opening United States markets to Canada and Canadian markets to the United States in these products.

Under the reciprocal clauses of the American tariff, the United States will admit free wheat and wheat products of any country which admits American wheat without duty. The Canadian tariff has heretofore prevented this privilege being availed of.

The action taken by the Canadian Government is due to difficulty of export abroad owing to shortage of ocean tonnage and the fact that the British market has been practically closed for Canadian wheat of lower grade. The duties removed are 10 cents a bushel on wheat and 45 cents a bushel on flour.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Canada's order today putting wheat and wheat products on the free list will be decidedly to the advantage of Dominion producers, officials here said tonight. It is believed here that the Canadian action was inspired to a large degree by the fact that the United States is now an ally of the British Government, and that therefore the move will be for the common good.

CHARITY GETS BULK OF BRADY FORTUNE

Gems Worth $1,000,000 Go to Friends—Brother Is Cut Off with $700.

$25,000 TO EACH PARTNER

New York Hospital Receives Residue to Found Urological Institute.

THE NEW YORK TIMES learned last night that all of James Buchanan Brady's ("Diamond Jim's") diamonds and other precious stones, valued at $1,000,000, are to be distributed among his friends, and that nearly all of the remainder of his estate of several millions will go to the New York Hospital in West Sixteenth Street to establish the James Buchanan Brady Foundation for a urological institute, similar to that at Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, which he previously endowed with $200,000. Johns Hopkins Hospital is to receive an additional $200,000.

About $400,000 goes to various charities. His brother, Daniel M. Brady, receives only $700. His sister, Mrs. Hattie E. Mathieu, will receive the income on $25,000. It was intimated that some of the relatives of Mr. Brady might contest the will.

None of the relatives has yet seen the will. The document, which covers some six typewritten pages, and was dictated by Mr. Brady, expresses in detail his personal reasons for the disposal of his estate. It is now in the possession of James M. Gifford of Gifford, Hobbs & Board, 60 Broadway. Mr. Gifford said last night that the document would be filed late today. The four executors —the Columbia Trust Company and three of Mr. Brady's business associates—heard the will read yesterday at the office of Mr. Gifford. Mr. Brady's private secretary, Richard C. Crowley, was present as the representative of the estate.

$25,000 to Each Partner.

To four of Mr. Brady's associates in the firm of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, of which Mr. Brady was the head, he gives $25,000 each. Ten charitable and benevolent institutions are to share equally in the distribution of $100,000. Among these are the Catholic Orphan Asylum, the Newsboys' Home, and the New York Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. Brady gives $10,000 to an aunt, and in addition to the trust of $25,000 for his sister, he leaves her son a trust fund of $25,000.

Friends of "Diamond Jim" Brady were not surprised last night when they heard of the small legacy to his brother. One of these friends recalled that Daniel M. Brady and his brother had not been on intimate terms for some years. What had kept them apart no one professed to say, but it was said that they had not spoken to each other for nineteen years. The will makes no reference to this, but "Diamond Jim" inserted a clause regarding the legacy to his brother, in which he stated:

"My brother is wealthy and needs no money from my estate."

Daniel M. Brady, who is President of the Brady Brass Company, 95 Liberty Street, declined to make comment when told of the terms of the will.

Frederick Housman, 20 Broad Street, one of Mr. Brady's intimate friends, is to share in the distribution of the diamonds. The others who will receive part of his gem collection will not be known until the will is filed. They are said to include a score or more of Mr. Brady's close friends, some of them well known men and women, and a few Broadway associates. Several years ago "Diamond Jim" permitted a report to go unchallenged to the effect that he intended to have his collection of jewels go to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. This report was renewed at the time of his death. It was supposed that Brady would prefer to have his collection of jewels kept intact. That he did

Continued on Page 4.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. 50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles. —Advt.

HOUSE COMMITTEE AGAINST DRAFT FOR NEW ARMY

Informal Vote, 9 to 8—Suggest Compromise Providing for Volunteers as Well.

BUT PRESIDENT MAY WIN

Sentiment in the House Itself Veering Toward Support of the Program.

"BACKFIRE" GAINS HEADWAY

Many Members Yielding on Demand of Their Constituents That They Stand by Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Anti-conscriptionists in the House Committee on Military Affairs won an initial victory today when an informal vote was taken and the committee was recorded 9 to 8 against the selective draft section of the Administration's Army bill. This action threw the bill open to amendment, and Chairman Dent, who is opposed to conscription, and Representative Anthony of Kansas, a Republican of similar views, offered compromise amendments which will be voted on later.

It is learned tonight that Chairman Dent will make another effort to have the President and Secretary Baker approve a compromise amendment, providing both for the calling of volunteers and a selective draft, in order that a unanimous report may come from the committee.

The executive meeting today disclosed a wide split in committee and unless a spirit of compromise develops there will be majority and minority reports on the Army bill. Both the opponents and proponents of conscription appreciate the injurious effect of divided action by the Committee on Military Affairs.

The full membership of the committee was not present today nor was the line-up of those present and voting made public. Representative Fields of Kentucky voted "present." Representatives Morin of Pennsylvania and Nicholls of South Carolia were absent and there is one Republican vacancy on the committee to be filled. It is understood that the votes of Messrs. Nicholls and Morin would have "paired" had these members been present.

Both the Dent and Anthony amendments provide a joint program of volunteers and conscripted forces. Mr. Anthony provides that the President shall call for volunteers and if, at the end of five months the volunteer system shall have failed, the President may proceed immediately with a selective draft. Mr. Anthony, however, does not believe the volunteer system will fail. His plan also contemplates community enlistments—that is, communities small and large may form a company, regiment, or brigade, and these volunteers, commanded by regular army officers, would remain together throughout the war.

The amendment proposed by Chairman Dent provides that there shall be issued a call for volunteers, but the President may begin the selective draft at any time he deems it necessary. The Dent amendment carries no five-month limitation, but provides that "a reasonable and fair opportunity" shall be given to the volunteer system to show its worth, but it may be discarded by the President whenever he finds it "inefficient and impracticable."

It is the contention of Representative Anthony that it will require at least five months to put the conscription plan into operation. A military census, he asserts, will require several months and meanwhile the volunteers can be sent to training camps and made ready for service.

The anti-conscription forces in the House Committee are making every effort to bring about a compromise bill patterned along the fundamentals of the Anthony and Dent amendments. While the Administration bill undoubtedly is in danger in the committee, sentiment in the House itself, however, is veering toward the President's program.

A week ago opposition both in committee and in the House to the Conscription bill was sufficient to jeopardize the Administration's entire army program. While the antagonism in the committee has apparently not diminished, a "back fire" has begun to work on the rank and file of the House, and members who have been hearing from their constituents are not now so outspoken in their views against the army measure. Many of them are yielding reluctantly, but the demand that Congress shall "stand by the President" as the Commander in Chief of the army and navy is undeniably having its effect and seems gradually to be weakening the opposition.

Should the Military Affairs Committee report a compromise bill not bearing the Administration's approval there is now an excellent chance that the committee will be overturned and the original Administration draft approved. The strength of the Administration is increasing rather than diminishing as the House Committee delays report on the bill and mulls over compromise amendments.

The attitude of opponents of the Administration bill in committee is that a conscription bill, at the outset of the war, is un-American as well as unprecedented. It attacks, they say, the patriotism of a country which has been always anti-militaristic and has depended successfully upon a volunteer system. It is doubted, however, that the President and Secretary of War will accept the principle of the Dent and Anthony amendments. The Administration does not want an army half conscript and half volunteer, and believes the volunteer plan would be utterly inadequate.

Berlin in Plea for Loan Urges Germans to "Show Wilson"

BERNE, April 16, (via Paris.)—The German Government today concluded its advertising campaign for subscriptions to the sixth German war loan, which closed at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The advertisements appeared under flaring headlines in all the principal German papers, the caption reading: "The Answer to Wilson."

"The United States," says the advertisement, "have finally stepped openly over to the side of England, whose cause they have been supporting since the beginning of the war. As an excuse they give unrestricted submarine warfare.

"In pursuit of his plan President Wilson does not even hesitate to adopt the old vain effort to create division between the German Government and people. How little Wilson knows about the German people and German ways.

"Never since the empire existed has a governmental decision been so eagerly desired as the freeing of the U-boats from all fetters in the war against England, the accursed propagator and criminal engineer of this frightful war.

"The German war loan gives an opportunity to show Wilson what the German people really think. Let every one subscribe, and thus will the right answer be given to Wilson."

CABOT WARD'S AUTO KILLS TWO GIRLS

Inmates of Day Nursery Walk in Front of Park Commissioner's Car.

HE WAS ON MERCY ERRAND

Motoring to Arrange for Opening of East Side Playground—Heartbroken Over Accident.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, driving a small closed automobile northward on First Avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets, yesterday afternoon, ran into two little girls, injuring them so that both died within a few minutes.

The two girls—Jennie Kovacs, 7 years old, of 481 East Sixty-sixth Street, and Rose Salerno, 7 years old, of 409 East Seventieth Street—did not see the automobile coming, because a large coal truck was partly in front of the Commissioner's car. The children ran fast to cross in front of the coal truck. When they passed it they were directly in front of the Commissioner's machine. He swerved it, but could not stop in time, and both girls were flung heavily to the street.

The driver of a machine directly behind that of the Park Commissioner stopped, lifted the two children, and hurried with them to Flower Hospital, Commissioner Ward following with Patrolman Meizel, who had come running up. Jennie Kovacs was dead when the automobile arrived at the hospital and Rose Salerno died an hour later. Both had been inmates of the Bethany Day Nursery, at Sixty-seventh Street and First Avenue, and were starting on the way to their homes when they were struck.

After learning of the death of the first girl Mr. Ward and Policeman Meizel went to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station and made a report of the accident. Commissioner Ward said he would appear in Yorkville Court this morning and he was allowed to go. In the evening he made the following statement:

"This afternoon at about 4:15 while driving north on First Avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets, at a very moderate speed, while on my way to arrange for the opening of a new play ground in that very neighborhood, two children who were crossing the avenue from east to west, appeared suddenly from in front of a coal truck (which was likewise proceeding north and was between me and the east curb) and were struck before my car could possibly be stopped.

"My most recent inquiry at the hospital develops that both children have since died. While the accident could not have been avoided by any human foresight, I am heartbroken over it.

"It seems almost the irony of fate that I, who throughout my administration of the parks and play grounds of New York, have constantly labored in the interests of our city's children, should thus have been the innocent cause of sorrow in two households."

Benjamin Salerno, father of one of the girls, became hysterical when told at his home of the death of his child.

"The nursery had no right to send my daughter on an errand," he cried, "and that is what they must have done, because she was supposed to remain there until her mother went for her in the evening about 5 o'clock."

Salerno is a barber and his wife is employed in a shop. They had three children, two of whom they placed in the day nursery each morning and took away in the evening.

The Kovacs had five daughters, three of whom were placed in the day nursery. The father is a painter and the mother a cigarmaker.

At the day nursery, the Superintendent could not be reached, it being said she was not there. Those in charge said they had no authority to speak for her.

Dr. Brush's Kumyss—Not a medicine, but a most healthful drink.—Advt.

RATION CUT, WORKERS REVOLT

Metal, Wood and Transport Industries in Berlin Are Affected.

RIOTS, SAYS ONE REPORT

Rebellious Workmen Suggest a Reduction of Work Corresponding with the Reduced Ration.

NEW ANTI-AUTOCRACY PARTY

Radical Socialists, Led by Haas and Ledebour, Organize to Fight Government System.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 17.—Strikes have begun in Berlin coincident with the reduction of the bread ration by 25 per cent., according to advices reaching Holland and Denmark. An Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News says that travelers reaching Holland says that riots have taken place in the German capital.

Other advices received in Amsterdam from Berlin say that strikes were declared in Greater Berlin yesterday among a portion of the metal, wood and transport industries.

Other industries, including large munition factories, and the general business of the city, it is said, have not been affected by the isolated strikes. Tramway traffic in Berlin is normal.

A Reuter dispatch gives this version of the day's events:

"Various meetings of workmen, which were attended by large numbers of women, were held in Berlin yesterday and discussed the question of food supply. Afterward the workers marched in procession to the centre of the city past the castle and along the Unter den Linden. The demonstrators behaved in the most orderly manner and the police did not need to interfere.

"An overwhelming majority of the Berlin workmen refused to share in the demonstration because they were convinced that 'everything is being done to counterbalance the decrease in the bread ration by an increase of meat and potato supplies.'"

A dispatch from Copenhagen, giving reports from Germany of perhaps an earlier date, says of the reduced bread ration:

"Judging from the tone of the press and the news items in German newspapers, it appears that the reduction has caused great discontent among workmen, and even threats to retaliate by strikes.

"A proposal, which was strongly upported among the metal workers, was to reduce correspondingly the hours of work by one-fourth. Socialist and army newspapers appealed to the workmen to accept the deprivations in the same spirit as the soldiers at the front and not to imperil the soldiers by a reduction in the munition output. The metal workers' organization then threw its influence against any demonstration of dissatisfaction. No open trouble has yet been reported."

BERLIN, April 16, (via London.)—In the face of reports of possible strikes today the Vorwärts prints a significant warning as follows:

"Internal disturbances in Germany at this moment would be calculated deeply to disturb Socialistic peace work. The vain hope that Germany in a few months might see occurrences similar to those in Russia might again postpone the end of the war, which now seems so near, and again cost hundreds of thousands of lives in the battlefield.

"Whoever has reason or conscience, therefore, will especially ask what will be the effect of what he does or fails to do today."

FORM A NEW PARTY TO FIGHT AUTOCRACY

Socialist Minority, Headed by Haase and Ledebour, Opposes Government System and Policy.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) April 16.—The Vorwärts, the German Socialist organ, announces that as a result of a conference at Gotha a new Socialist party has been formed by Socialists opposed to the Philip Scheidenmann party.

The new party will be known as the Independent Socialist Democratic Party of Germany. The Presidents of the Central Executive Committee are Hugo Haase and Georg Ledebour.

The policy of the new party is described as fundamental opposition to the prevailing Government system, its war policy, and to the pro-Government policy of the formal Socialist Party.

Socialists to the number of 148 participated at the conference at Gotha, including fifteen members of the Reichstag.

Ever since the Russian revolution and the declaration of war by the United States the German Socialist minority—as indicated in the talk of its principal speakers in the Reichstag—has become not only anti-Governmental, but almost anti-dynastic.

On April 1 Herr Ledebour said:

"Our home and foreign politics have suffered shipwreck. We demand an immediate armistice for the purpose of bringing about peace without annexation on either side. Without war indemnities, on a basis of self-government."

He was applauded by the minority and howled down by the rest.

A similar uproar had been caused on March 24, when Herr Haase declared that Germany could not win.

Offensive Now Under Way Along the Whole Line; Ten German Divisions Have Been Smashed by British

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 16, (via London.)—With the hot flames of war raging along the entire western front, British and French alike, it can be said that each detail of the offensive plans has been worked out at prolonged conferences between General Nivelle and Field Marshal Haig and the War Councils of France and England.

The part to be played by each belligerent has been definitely agreed upon, and a schedule has been arranged as for one great cohesive force. Various tasks have been precisely allotted along the wide-reaching battle lines, and the results thus far attained justify the conclusion that the supreme military test of the war is near at hand.

It was planned that the British should strike from Arras while the French guns were still roaring their preparation for infantry hostilities along a wide front further to the south. The successes gained in the first stages of the British advance have given the French great confidence in the inauguration of their own enterprises.

The whole struggle in the western theatre promises to be a titanic one. The Allies are prepared as never before both in material and personnel, and are co-operating with a smoothness which comes from a complete understanding and thorough appreciation of the work in hand. The Germans have more divisions on the western front than would have been thought possible a year ago, and however much of an "Easterner" Field Marshal von Hindenburg may have been in the past, he will have to devote his entire time and attention to western events for some weeks to come.

Already half a score of Germany's best divisions have been smashed to pieces by the British onslaught and their own unsuccessful counterattacks. The Bavarian divisions were sacrificed first, but the Prussian Guard divisions, thrown in to stem the British flood tide, have been suffering such casualties in the last few days that they will have to be relieved. The Canadians accounted for a large contingent of Grenadiers in the fighting about the Pimple, while yesterday's affair at Lagnicourt took its heaviest toll both in dead and prisoners from five German Guard regiments.

General Battle Will Involve 5,000,000 Men.

The entire line in Belgium, France, and Alsace is about 500 miles long. It has been roughly estimated that 5,000 men a mile are required on an intrenched front. This would give 2,500,000 to each side, involving 5,000,000 men in a general battle along the entire front. The Germans are supposed to have about 1,500,000 men in reserve, the British and French together a much larger number.

JELLICOE TELLS HOW WE CAN AID

He Wants Destroyers and Tugs Sent to Barred Zone to Fight U-Boats.

TO STOP RAIDERS' DASHES

Admiral Declares Fortified Belgian Coast Is a "Problem We Have to Face."

LONDON, April 16.—Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, former Commander of the British Grand Fleet and now First Sea Lord, informed The Associated Press in an interview today that anything and everything in the way of small craft, from destroyers to tugs, would be the most useful contribution which the United States could make to the war against German submarines. In this connection the First Sea Lord asserted that the best hunting ground for raiders was on this side of the water, as the possibility of German submarines operating on the American coast was almost negligible unless they had a base on that side.

"I have no desire to minimize to the American people," said the Admiral, "the serious situation prevailing as a result of the illegal use of submarines by the Germans. Neither is it easy for us to take them into our confidence and tell them what we are doing to cope with the evil, without providing the Germans with useful information. No methods existed in the past for fighting the submerged submarine, and the new inventions and processes for that purpose take time to develop. We are giving your navy all the information in our possession, and, knowing its record, we have great confidence that American inventive genius will supplement it with valuable contributions.

"As far as the feeding of the allied populations is concerned, our efforts must be concentrated on saving tonnage, while bringing in the necessary supplies, in order to minimize the effect of the submarine warfare. As you probably know, we have bought large quantities of wheat in Australia, but as the round voyage takes four times as long as that to America, the bringing of this wheat takes four times as much tonnage as the carrying of American wheat to the allied powers. We therefore require all the wheat we can obtain from America and Canada.

"Our food situation is by no means so desperate as the Germans want to believe it is, but, on the other hand, it is more serious than many of our own people realize. Our own shipping suffered very little more in March than in the first month of unrestricted submarine warfare, and other tonnage sunk in that period was in much the same position, and there is no very marked method of combating the evil. What has been accomplished is the result of inventions and processes which take time to develop, and the Government is well aware of the fact that immediate results could not be expected.

More Torpedoes Being Used.

"The increasing armament of our mercantile marine has made submarines far more cautious, and more submerged attacks are taking place. Of course, this has one advantage, inasmuch as the raiders must depend upon their torpedoes for such attacks, and, being unable to carry only a limited number, must return to port sooner than when they made their attacks from the surface. Your Navy Department knows just how many submarines we have sunk, but the exact number of U-boats which have actually never returned to port is known only to the German Admiralty, which, naturally, does not give us this information.

"Against a submerged attack a host

Continued on Page 3.

PRESIDENT WARNS AGAINST TREASON

Proclamation Points Out Resident Aliens Owe Allegiance to United States.

SAME STATUS AS CITIZENS

Obliged, Like Them, to Report Treasonable Acts—Constitution and Law on Subject.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—President Wilson today issued a proclamation calling the attention of aliens and citizens to the acts which this country holds to be treasonable, and warning them that the laws for the punishment of treason will be vigorously prosecuted by the Federal Government. The proclamation quotes what the American Constitution says regarding treason, what the Criminal Code of the United States contains by way of Federal law against treason, and summarizes the acts which the Federal courts have held to be treasonable.

Far-reaching importance attaches to the direction of the warning to aliens, and the declaration that "resident aliens, as well as all citizens, owe allegiance to the United States," and therefore are equally subject to the laws against treason and like crimes. At war the United States is in a very different position from a neutral. Bomb plotters now may be gripped with an iron hand. Not only are conspirators themselves subject to heavy penalties, but any one, even a German resident, who has knowledge of treasonable acts and fails to make known the facts to the authorities may be sent to prison for seven years and fined $1,000 for misprision of treason.

The President's proclamation follows:

Text of the Proclamation.

Whereas, All persons in the United States, citizens as well as aliens, should be informed of the penalties which they will incur for any failure to bear true allegiance to the United States;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, hereby issue this proclamation to call especial attention to the following provisions of the Constitution and the laws of the United States:

Section 3 of Article III. of the Constitution provides, in part:

Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

The Criminal Code of the United States provides:

Section 1—Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of treason.

Sec. 2—Whoever is convicted of treason shall suffer death; or, at the discretion of the court, shall be imprisoned not less than five years and fined not less than $10,000, to be levied on and collected out of any or all of his property, real and personal, of which he was the owner at the time of committing such treason, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding; and every person so convicted of treason shall, however, be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

Sec. 3—Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them, conceals and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the

Continued on Page 4.

FRENCH BREAK WHOLE LINE

Capture Important Positions on Front from Soissons to Rheims.

GERMANS FIGHT FIERCELY

Massed Troops and Guns Try in Vain to Hold Back the Attackers.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN ALSACE

Penetrate Enemy's Second Line at Six Places and Capture Some Prisoners.

PARIS, April 16.—General Nivelle, the French Commander in Chief, launched a great offensive today, just a week after the beginning of the battle of Arras, on a front of some twenty-five miles between Soissons and Rheims. The German first line positions along the entire front were captured after desperate fighting and at some places the French captured the second line. Over 10,000 prisoners were taken, together with a large amount of war material not yet enumerated.

The scene of the offensive is the famous line of the Aisne to which the Germans fell back after the battle of the Marne and from which the Allies had not been able to drive them. In expectation of a strong offensive in this region the enemy had massed large numbers of men and many guns on this front, the ntense bombardment of the last ten days having given them ample warning that the French were preparing an attack. The Germans fought with great desperation along the whole front, realizing that a successful French advance would isolate the important city of Laon, upon which the Hindenburg line depends, but according to General Nivelle's report tonight, "everywhere the valor of our troops overcame the energetic defense of our adversary."

North of Berry-au-Bac, where the old battle line swings to the southeast toward Rheims, the French made their greatest advance, penetrating to the enemy's second line south of Juvincourt, which they now hold. Here the Germans launched several counterattacks during the day in a supreme effort to retake the positions, but they were cut to pieces under the concentrated fire of the French artillery. Further to the south the French drove the Germans across the Aisne Canal as far as the outskirts of the village of Bermericourt, while they advanced to the banks of the canal at the villages of Loivre and Courcy.

The most difficult task of the attackers was on the front of about 18 miles from Soissons to Craonne. Here the Germans had established themselves in strong positions on a high wooded plateau, known as the plateau of Craonne, covered with numerous quarries and wooded districts easy of defense and almost impossible of capture by frontal attack. But here again the French drove forward, capturing the front line positions on the entire front.

French troops also penetrated German positions in Lorraine and Alsace after violent artillery preparation. On the Alsatian plain they reached the enemy's second line at six points, inflicting serious losses and bringing back prisoners and material.

The text of the statement issued this evening reads:

Between St. Quentin and the Oise artillery fighting continued throughout the day. South of the Oise we made new progress on the plateau east of the line of Barisis-Quincy Basse.

Between Soissons and Rheims, after artillery preparation which lasted several days, we attacked this morning the German lines along an extent of about forty kilometers, (twenty-five miles.) A desperate battle was fought along the whole front, where the enemy had grouped very important forces and numerous artillery. Everywhere the valor of our troops overcame the energetic defense of our adversary.

Between Soissons and Craonne the whole German first position fell into our power. East of Craonne our troops occupied the enemy's second position south of Juvincourt. Further to the south we carried our line as far as the outskirts of Bermericourt and up to the Aisne Canal at Loivre and Courcy.

Violent counterattacks launched several times north of Ville-au-Bois were broken down by our fire with considerable losses to the enemy.

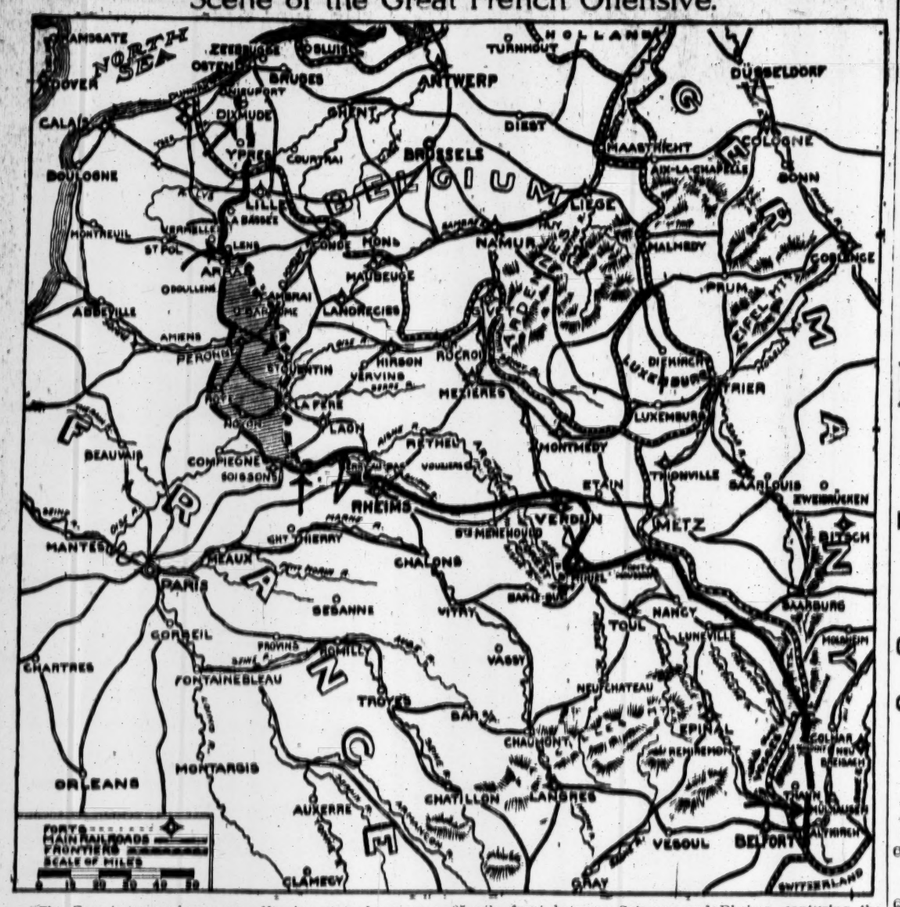
The number of prisoners made by us up to the present exceeds 10,000. We likewise captured important material which has not yet been inventoried.

In Champagne artillery fighting continued actively during the day on the various sectors. The cannonade was intermittent on the rest of the front.

The afternoon statement follows:

Between St. Quentin and the Oise we continued to direct a destructive fire at the defenses of the Germans, who replied vigorously in the region of St.

Scene of the Great French Offensive.



The French troops began an offensive yesterday over a 25-mile front between Soissons and Rheims, capturing the German first line positions along the entire front with over 11,000 prisoners and much war material. North of Berry-au-Bac, where the battle line swings to the southwest toward Rheims, the French advanced as far as the second line. The French also penetrated German positions at six points in Alsace. The British made further gains in the region north of St. Quentin and in the outskirts of Lens. The Belgians on Sunday got into Dixmude, finding the enemy's second line trenches empty. The arrows on the map indicate the direction of these widely separated attacks and their relation as a whole. The shaded portion of the map is the territory already given up by the Germans.

ENEMY TRAPPED IN HIS OWN WIRE

Panicstricken Troops at Lagnicourt Slaughtered by the British Guns.

GERMANS TRY TO HOLD LENS

Clinging to Scattered Positions Around City in Face of Heavy Fire.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, April 16.—The enemy is making a determined effort at Lens until his defenses have been strengthened in the Hindenburg switch line along this northern sector from Drocourt to Queant, upon which the British are forcing him to retreat. He has guns behind Hill 70, that knoll of earth tragic in British history during the battle of Loos, when the London and Scottish territorials, followed by the Guards, fought and died in great numbers to take and hold it. It has long been in the enemy's hands, and he is using it now as a pivot upon which he is swinging back in his retreat by Lens.

Last night he made an attack in this neighborhood, and this morning, as I saw from my window, the sun was looking down on Loos battlefields and all the town and suburb of Lens, he was flinging over a large number of shells in order to barrage the lines of approach. It was heavy stuff of eight-inch guns and raised great pillars of earth and smoke. The scene upon which I looked was wild and grim. A gale was blowing, and black rain clouds scudded across the sky, blowing the smoke of the shell bursts in long ribbons across the city of mines. The wind howled and the guns roared, and looked very ugly today around that doomed city which will be in British possession, however long the enemy delays the entry, and that will not be long, I take it. The British troops are now well beyond Liévin and close against the outer defenses of Lens itself on the western side. The hill of Riaumont on the south, where I saw the men attacking last Saturday, is now firmly held by the British and the line is well beyond the northern side of it in the outskirts of Lens and approaching the church.

The enemy in his fight through Liévin left a vast quantity of stores, not only ammunition and timber and other material of war, but officers' private property and kits, including valuable telescopes and field glasses, revolvers, telephones and signal apparatus and a number of top boots, which will be very useful to the British during this wet weather and in this present quagmire of all the fields, where, by the way, I got bogged today so that my message must be short for lack of time. In the regimental headquarters of the Tenth Infantry, the officers seem to have left in a mad rage, unable to carry their furniture away. They smashed it to bits and used the axe to destroy their piano and their beds. Rage will not save them from disaster nor avert the terrors of war which are close about them.

The Lagnicourt Slaughter.

What happened at Lagnicourt yesterday is one of the bloodiest episodes in all this long tale of slaughter. At 4:30, before daybreak, the enemy made a very heavy attack upon the British lines where they are far beyond the old system of trenches and in real open warfare of the old style, which I, for one, never believed would come again. The enemy's lines were protected with a new belt of barbed wire, without which he can never stay on any kind of ground. But it was this which proved his undoing.

His massed attack against the Australian troops had a brief success, but the battalions of Prussian Guards, charging in waves broke through the forward posts and drove a deep wedge into the British positions. Here they stayed for a time, doing what damage they could, searching around for prisoners and waiting perhaps for reserves to renew and strengthen the impetus of their attack. But the Australian staff officers were swift in preparing and delivering a counterblow which fell upon the enemy at 7:30. Companies of Australians swept forward, and with irresistible swift flung themselves upon the Prussians, forcing them to retreat.

They fell back in an oblique line from their way of advance, forced deliberately that way by the pressure and direction of the Australian attack. At the same time the British batteries opened fire upon them with shrapnel. As they ran, more and more panic-stricken, toward their old lines, the greatest disaster befell them for they found themselves cut off by their own wire, those great broad belts of sharp-spiked strands which they had planted to bar the British off.

Rifles are Again Used.

What happened then was just an appalling slaughter. The Australian infantry used their rifles as never rifles had been used since the first weeks of the war when the old British regulars of the First Expeditionary Force lay down at Le Cateau on the way of their retreat and fired into the advancing tide of Germans so that they fell in lines. Yesterday in that early hour of the morning the Australian riflemen fired into the same kind of target of massed men not far away, so each shot found its mark.

The Prussians struggled frantically to tear their way through the wire to climb over it, crawl under it. They cursed and screamed, ran up and down each line, each in turn until they fell dead. They fell so that the dead bodies were piled upon dead bodies in long lines of mortality before and in the midst of that spiked wire. They fell and hung across its strands. The cries of the wounded, long, tragic wails, rose high above the roar of rifle fire and bursting shrapnel and the Australian soldiers, quiet and grim, shot on and on till each man fired a hundred rounds, till more than 1,000 German corpses lay on the field at Lagnicourt. Large numbers of prisoners were taken, wounded and unwounded, and the Prussian regiments have been identified.

The Prussian Guard has always suffered from the British troops as by some dire fatality. At Ypres, at Contalmaison, in several of the Somme battles, they were cut to pieces, but this massacre at Lagnicourt is the worst episode in their history, and it will be remembered by the German people as a black and fearful thing.

line, the Germans are endeavoring by every means to gain time in order to complete defenses upon which to fall back. Their efforts to dig in everywhere and seek the shelter of strongly fortified lines do not tend to corroborate the oft-stated German hopes that the warfare might become open again. In fighting these retarding actions, the Germans are sacrificing their picked troops, as they did during the rearguard engagements in the recent retirement on the Somme. The character of the troops selected for these engagements is considered the best evidence of the importance the Germans attach to what plainly appears to be their desire to avoid decisive battles just at this time.

Lens was virtually invested today, although the Germans are making a desperate effort to hold their positions about it, as Lens seems to be the pivot of the new back-swing of the German lines, necessitated by the battle of Arras. Against these German strong points many German guns were turned today, for with the heavy pieces captured by the British were thousands of rounds of ammunition. British gun crews were rushed up to man these weapons, which were turned around in their own pits, thus forming British gunnery outposts, while their own guns were moving forward.

Lens cathedral was still standing today, apparently little damaged. Fires were still seen within the German lines.

About St. Quentin, at the southern point of British activity, there has been hard fighting, much of it being hand to hand. As one officer expressed it, "Our men got in well with the bayonet, causing heavy losses to the enemy."

The prisoners taken in the southern parts of the line had heard nothing of the Arras fight, except that a British attack was somewhere crushed, and that the Germans had taken hundreds of prisoners. A certain Irish regiment fighting in the vicinity of Lens has, during a breathing spell, taken pains to inform the enemy of the results at Arras. Some of the adventurous spirits planted a board in No Man's Land a few nights ago, saying: "We took 9,000 Huns yesterday."

The Germans endeavored all next day to shoot the board down, but they did not succeed. That night the Irish planted a second board, reading: "Sorry we made a mistake. Should have been 11,000 Huns instead of 9,000."

The Irishmen fought with great bravery just under the brow of the pimple of Vimy Ridge, and were up against a steady stream of machine gun fire from the pimple until the Canadians wiped it off the face of the earth.

We knew the Canadians would clear them out, so we didn't worry," said a smiling Irishman today.

BRITISH WIDENING SECOND GAP IN LINE

Capture Village of Villeret and Height North of St. Quentin —Prisoners Total 14,000.

LONDON, April 16.—The British captured last night the village of Villeret, southeast of Hargicourt, according to the official statement issued by the British War Office this noon.

The capture of Villeret with the seizure of the position east of Gricourt known as the Three Savages, widens the second gap in the Hindenburg line, north of St. Quentin.

The British also made progress today northwest of Lens. Large captures of guns and war material were made by the British at Liévin and the Souchez River in the Lens region, the statement announces. The cannon taken include a six-inch naval gun of long range. Truckloads of new tools, many thousand rounds of ammunition, and quantities of bombs, grenades, and engineering equipment also were captured. Prisoners taken since the beginning of the offensive, one week ago today, number more than 14,000, while 194 guns have been captured.

The text of the early statement reads as follows:

"We captured last night the village of Villeret, southeast of Hargicourt, and progressed northwest of Lens.

"Full particulars of the booty we took at Liévin and on the Souchez River are unavailable, but the fact is established that large captures were exceedingly large, including a long-range six-inch naval gun, many thousand rounds of ammunition of all calibres up to eight inch, a number of trench mortars, and great quantities of bombs and grenades of all kinds. In addition, truckloads of new tools, many lengths of tramlines with trucks complete, and two large engineer dumps have fallen intact into our possession.

"The attack at Monchy-le-Preux on the 14th was pressed by the enemy with great determination. The Third Bavarian Division, which was brought down to resist our offensive during the battle of Loos, and later on took part in the fighting near High Wood during the Somme battle in 1916, was again hurried down to reinforce the divisions already in line. It was ordered to retake Monchy-le-Preux at all costs. Losses in this fruitless attack were exceptionally heavy, as has been the case with all the Bavarian troops throughout the whole recent operations. Of the prisoners taken by us since the 9th more than one-third are Bavarians.

This evening report from General Haig says:

"Since the morning of April 9 we have taken over 14,000 prisoners. The captured material includes 194 guns.

"There is nothing of special interest to report. A heavy rain has again fallen throughout the afternoon."

A dispatch from The Associated Press correspondent at British Headquarters says:

"The British apparently would like to take Lens without inflicting too great damage from an extensive bombardment. They have always been in a position to reduce the city to ruins, but the shells have been directed against selected spots known to be used for military purposes by the Germans. Nevertheless the Germans continue their work of destroying the city by blowing up buildings.

"There was fighting all day about Monchy-le-Preux, east of Arras, which already had witnessed some fierce encounters since the battle of Arras began. Monchy in its way is a little Vimy Ridge all of itself, standing second as the last high ground over miles upon miles of open country eastward. The Germans held out there for two days after the Arras battle opened, and have launched half a score of counter-attacks against it without success. The place lends itself to counterattacks because of outlying woods, where troops ordinarily assemble unobserved. There were morning and afternoon attacks yesterday. In both instances the intentions of the Germans were discovered and artillery played on the woods, scattering a large percentage of the formations.

"There has been notable air fighting over Monchy, and many machines have been brought down there in the last two days. Large German formations have attacked the British scouts, and the patter of machine guns overhead has been almost continuous during the daylight hours. The Germans as a rule are careful air fighters and virtually never attack unless they outnumber the British three or four to one. A single German machine is seldom sighted. They have come to be known as 'gang air fighters,' but their tactics of lying in wait high above the fleecy clouds and darting upon an isolated foe does not perturb the British fliers. The British continue to police the air, not only behind their own front, but far into German territory, and say they naturally suffer the same casualties as a police force would from encountering ambushed outlaws.

"The weather continues favorable to the German methods of avoiding open air conflicts. Even on the clearer days the sky is filled with clouds which offer protection and hiding places for the high-winging German machines."

SAYS AUSTRIA WON'T DECLARE WAR ON US

Willing to Leave Developments in Hands of Washington, According to High Authority.

BERNE, April 16, (From a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press, formerly stationed in Vienna.)—The announcement is made on high authority that Austria-Hungary does not contemplate declaring war on the United States, that she is willing to leave further developments in the hands of the American Government.

The Government up to the last minute regretted what it considered to be the unfriendly and needless diplomatic relations with the United States.

When Ambassador Penfield informed Count Czernin, the Foreign Minister, of his intention of departing from Vienna, an intimation was given to him for the first time that the Austro-Hungarian Government intended to break off diplomatic relations with Washington in case the United States entered into a state of war with Germany. Mr. Penfield had planned to leave Vienna on April 4 or 5, but was informed that he would be received by the Emperor on April 3, a reception and dinner at Schönbrunn having spent the first three days of that week at German General Headquarters.

On the day appointed the Ambassador was received by the Emperor, but the same evening the report was current that Mr. Penfield himself would receive his passports. The news appeared authentic to the Ambassador, who, himself unwilling to investigate, asked the correspondent of The Associated Press to ascertain if the report was true. The correspondent got the information from that source that the Austro-Hungarian Government did not intend to hand the Ambassador his passports, even though Congress declared a state of war and President Wilson signed the resolution. Thus The Associated Press became virtually the intermediary between the American Embassy and the Austro-Hungarian Government.

The Government made all needed arrangements for the Ambassador's departure, and to the last moment treated him as a diplomat going on leave of absence. Two representatives of the Foreign Office were at the station to bid farewell to the Ambassador and Mrs. Penfield, and, in the name of the Austro-Hungarian Government, presented Mrs. Penfield with flowers and other gifts.

The semi-official Fremdenblatt on April 10 pointed out in a leader that with diplomatic relations between Washington and Vienna intact and intercourse between the embassy and the State Department unchecked, certain military information likely to hurt Germany would reach the American Government, and this is considered one reason why the severance of relations became necessary.

In Austro-Hungarian Government circles the rupture itself was not popular, according to the general belief. In the Hungarian Diet the Government was attacked by the opposition for having severed relations, but a statement from the Government quickly quieted Premier Tisza's opponents. Nowhere in the monarchy could antagonism toward the United States be found, which was true also in the highest military circles and the various ministries. That diplomatic relations between the two countries had been severed appeared to cause, in fact, universal regret.

Nothing was placed in the way of the departure of Charge Grew and his staff, for the Government expressed itself as believing that no guarantees regarding the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic representatives in the United States would be needed.

REPORT AUSTRIA IN DIREFUL STATE

People Distressed and Longing for Peace, but Without Spirit to Revolt, Americens Say.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, April 16. (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The new Austrian proposal, which is manifestly the outcome of a conference between the two Emperors, has already received diverse and opposite interpretations there. The first impression is that it is another trick on the part of Austria, instigated by Germany, to induce Russia to betray her allies. But apart from this interpretation there is another. It is that Austria needs peace and must have it.

"Americans who have just reached Switzerland from Vienna with the American Charge d'Affaires, confirm the worst that has been said of Austria. They unanimously declare the economic situation terrible. The people are in a most pitiable state of depression, caused by downright want and suffering and disencouragement, which has been deepened, they say, by the recent administrative scandals, by the chaos of the political situation, and by the troubles of all sorts.

"No revolution and not even riots may be expected in Vienna, because the city is too well guarded by soldiers and the people are too downhearted to have the necessary spirit to rebel. Hunger, the dissipation of every illusion, and the impossibility of seeing any way out have completely crushed the spirit of the nation.

SEES ANGLO-RUSSIAN CLASH.

German Paper Depicts England's Policy as Certain to Cause One.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, April 16, (Special Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The declarations from the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments to Russia on the peace problem have called forth little comment in the German press. What comment there is in today's German papers is largely to the effect that no differences really exist between the Central Empires and Russia. The newspapers with one exception are quite unmindful of the southern Slav question. The one exception is the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung, representing great steel and munition trade interests, Krupp, &c., which suggests in a hesitating manner that the question of the independence of the southern Slav States might be settled on Galician lines.

The same journal, like many others, is trying to sow seeds of disagreement between the Allies. It says:

"In the course of peace England almost had achieved her aims. The Indian Ocean is today a British sea. The land route from the Cape to Calcutta via Cairo is practically open. In the Mediterranean the British rule without restraint. Talaat is again in Stamboul. Now Great Britain wishes the Aland Islands and, if possible, the Island of Mesel; that is to say, she would rule the Baltic. Russia has naturally great interest in seeing that the Indian Ocean is not British, as her own Asiatic population has ever more pressing need for a sea outlet. If Russia allows England to rule the Baltic, she will fall into the condition of Portugal. As England nears the completion of her aims, opposition must grow between Russia and Great Britain.

"The world war is becoming more and more a gigantic duel between England and Germany, in which England is in the happy position of being able to throw her whole strength against Germany. Between Russia and Germany there are no points at issue, and both have in the long run one enemy, England."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 12.—Commenting on the Austrian-German attempt to inveigle the Russian Labor Party into separate peace terms, the German press endeavors to persuade Russia that the Central Powers no longer intend to carry out a big offensive against Russia. The proposal is cause for further strife among the Russian parties and prevents the development of Russian self-defense.

The Cologne Volkszeitung expresses indignation with the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung for the suggestion that Russia might refuse to abandon her allies, saying that it is not Germany's business whether Russia is loyal or disloyal.

TO CALL STOCKHOLM MEETING.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, April 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Dutch delegation of the International Socialist Bureau decided to go to Stockholm in order to invite to a conference the representatives of the Socialist parties of the belligerent powers, and also of the minorities of those parties which have been formed during the war. The conference will discuss the possibilities of peace.

Messrs. Troelstra, van Kol, and Albarda, with the Belgian representative, Huysman, will leave at an early date, and M. Wibaut, an Alderman of Amsterdam, will follow two days later.

The delegation held a meeting yesterday to decide their standpoint and generally accepted that of Kerenski, the Russian Minister of Justice, and President Wilson's peace program, as developed in the Senate.

TURKS IN MESOPOTAMIA FLEE TO THE HILLS

British Have Broken Up the Expedition Sent Against Them a Week Ago.

LONDON, April 16.—The British in Mesopotamia have driven back to their position on the Jebel Hamrin hills the Turkish forces which made an advance from the hills beginning April 9, the War Office announces.

This statement is made in a continuation of the official communication of last Saturday, dealing with General Maude's operations against the Turks in Mesopotamia. The Saturday communication told of the fighting from April 10 to the 13th and reported progress for the British along the left bank of the Tigris toward the Diala and a withdrawal of the Turks from various points. The portion of the communication received tonight says:

"General Maude's forces continued to drive back the Turkish troops during the 13th, making eighty prisoners. The great heat rendered the task of keeping in touch with the retreating enemy difficult. No respite was allowed the Turks, however, and on the 15th General Maude reported that they were back in their positions in the Jebel Hamrin hills, whence they started on the 9th.

"The Thirteenth Turkish Army Corps, which was the force engaged in these operations, has suffered very severe losses. Three hundred and five dead, and not 900, as was previously stated, were found on the battlefield April 11 alone.

The Jebel Hamrin hills are between the Tigris and Diala Rivers, where the Turks have been making vigorous efforts recently, with the aid of reinforcements, to stay the advance of the British and Russians. On Saturday the British War Office announced that the Turks had been driven from their positions near Ghaliyeh, about forty-five miles above Bagdad, and were withdrawing toward Deiy Abbas, which is at the base of the Jebel Hamrin hills.

1918 FRENCH RECRUITS WEAR AMERICAN FLAGS

Youngsters March Cheering Through Paris on Way to Their Training Depots.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 16.—In the early hours of this morning there was an unwonted stir in the streets of Paris. Mingled with the sounds of tramping feet choruses of young voices sang blithely in the radiant morning sunshine as the class of 1918—the fourth class of young recruits called up since the war—marched to the stations to leave for the training depots. Crowds of relatives and friends accompanied them laden with hampers and parcels. For all the world they might have been setting out for a fête day so joyful were all faces.

Every class has gone forth bravely, but it was noticeable that none left with such glad expectancy, and that the leavetakings were never before so little fraught with pain. These young men know they are setting out for victory, and as a symbol of this certitude—and perhaps also by way of explanation of it—they wore on their coats and hats the Stars and Stripes side by side with the tricolor of France.

POLAND MAY BE KEY TO NEW PEACE PLAN

Giving Up All Annexations, Berlin May Be Content with 'Buffer State' Project.

VIENNA HAS PEACE PRAYERS

And a Semi-Official Statement Argues There Is No Obstacle to Settlement with Russia.

COPENHAGEN, April 16, (via London.)—A plebiscite for the people of the new Kingdom of Poland, naturally without the inclusion of the German Polish areas, to determine whether the kingdom shall detach itself from Russia and establish a buffer State between Russia and Germany, may be the basis of the latest Austro-German peace offer to Russia, as far as German aspirations in the East are concerned.

Austria-Hungary, on her part, seems, from the wording of recent outgivings, to have abandoned all the plans for annexation which developed during the war. The German references to the subject are less specifically phrased. The significant wording of an article in the Socialist newspaper Vorwärts, now thought to speak with some authority, however, gives a clue to the solution which the German Government apparently has in mind as between the Socialist demand for peace without annexations or indemnities and the insistence of the other parties for a peace which would in some measure compensate Germany for her sacrifices in blood and treasure, and "assure a safe future for the German Empire," as the catch phrase of both the pro-German annexationists and the Government has it.

The avoidance in the statement in the semi-official North German Gazette of an expressed disclaimer of annexation purposes or definite mention of a compromise, whereby the idea of a "satisfied neighbor" in the East might be reconciled with the often-expressed views of the necessity of securing the future safety of the empire in the same quarter, may be easily understood in view of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's difficult position as between the Socialists and wavering Austrians on the one hand and his own promises to insist upon adequate compensation on the other.

Vorwärts, however, is hampered by no such embarrassments, and its leading article speaks openly of the results of negotiations between the Socialists and the Government to which these disclosures have repeatedly alluded.

"We have reason to believe," the newspaper says in referring to the Socialist stand for a peace without annexations or conquests or humiliation for any nation and for giving every race the right to decide its own destinies, "that the Government recognizes the justice of this standpoint and honestly desires to terminate the war by negotiations in which the powers would participate on the basis of full equality, with every thought of enforced cessions of territory excluded."

The words in enforced cessions of territory are heavily italicized, and evidently give the key to the article, which raises the idea of a voluntary institution of Polish independence, in accordance with the principles of the Russian Radical Socialists.

Von Bethmann Hollweg, with such a solution attained, could argue that a necessary buffer State to prevent Russian aggression in the future had been set up thereby, and that Germany had obtained through it at least some compensation for the costs of the war.

Subsequent paragraphs in the Vorwärts say that once the idea of a peace conference is accepted, the German Government dares as little as any other Government to justify an abandonment of the negotiations on the ground that it could not get through this or that demand for annexation. Peace, therefore, is inevitable if a peace conference is convoked, the newspaper says.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung contains further confirmations of a recent dispatch on the negotiations between the Socialists and the Government, namely, that the Socialists obtained a promise from the Government to undertake no offensive on the Russian front for the time being, but to leave the Russians in quiet, either to develop an understanding between the Russo-German Socialists or, in default of this, to permit the growth of lack of harmony between the Radicals and the Provisional Government in Russia.

Aside from the Vorwärts, the Berlin and Hamburg papers generally abstained Sunday from comment on the peace overtures, though the Tageszeitung in an article based on earlier overtures by the Austrian Socialists to the Russian Socialists says it is the height of unwisdom to run after the Russians with stormy offers of peace. The newspaper expresses anger at the Austrian Socialists for venturing to suggest to the German Government the advisability of taking energetic steps toward peace.

PEACE SERVICES IN VIENNA.

Special Intercession Held—Emperor and Empress Attend.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 16.—A telegram from Vienna to the Dutch press describes church services and other functions held in Vienna on peace Sunday (yesterday).

In all the Vienna churches special services, praying for peace, were held, the buildings being packed to the doors.

In St. Stephen's Cathedral Cardinal Piffl celebrated "a high mass for peace" in the presence of Emperor Charles, the Empress, all the court functionaries, and the highest authorities of church and state. Before the high altar Emperor Charles solemnly swore on behalf of himself and people to dedicate a new church to the God of Peace, if peace was granted.

VIENNA'S NEW SOP TO RUSSIA.

Disclaims Territorial Designs, and Sees No Obstacle to Peace.

AMSTERDAM, April 16.—A semi-official statement has been issued by the Korrespondenz Bureau in Vienna, asserting that there is no real obstacle to the peace which Austria desires with the Russian people, which reads:

"The Government of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy has received knowledge of the manifesto of the Russian provisional Government, published on April 11. It has learned therefrom that Russia does not pursue a design to rule other peoples, to take from them their national heritage and forcibly accuny territory; that it rather, on the basis of the right of nations to decide their destiny for themselves, desires to bring about peace. The Austro-Hungarian Government perceives therein that the Russian provisional government desires to attain an aim which agrees with that which the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister on March 27 stated as the war aim of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

"It can therefore be stated that the Austro-Hungarian Government and the Russian provisional Government are striving in the same manner for a peace acceptable to both parties, a peace which, as was pronounced in the peace offer of Austria-Hungary and its allies in December, would develop the belligerent States. The conviction of the allies (Teutonic) pronounced at that time that their rights and established claims can be reconciled, without conflict, with those of other nations continues to exist today more strongly after the manifesto of the Russian provisional Government. As it is herewith clearly demonstrated to the entire world, and especially to the peoples of Russia, that Russia is no longer forced to fight for her defense and for the freedom of her peoples, it can, in view of the conformity of the aims of the Governments of the allies and the Russian provisional Government, not be difficult to find a way toward an understanding."

Speaking of Russia, in the House of Magnates, Premier Tisza of Hungary said, according to a Budapest dispatch:

"The situation is very clear. No one thinks of interfering in the internal affairs of the Russian State. The events which have taken place in Russia have changed in no way our interpretation of the aims of the monarchy and the nation in this war. I think that if now, by any fresh statement, I were to repeat the completely clear declarations already made by the allied (Central) powers, should not be strengthening our position, but only weakening it, and I should not be favoring the cause of peace, which we all have before our eyes, but on the contrary should perhaps be compromising it. Consequently, I beg the House to content itself with this statement."

GERMANS DESTROY CANAL.

St. Quentin Waterway Wrecked North of Ribecourt by Invaders.

HAZEBROUCK, France, April 16, (via Paris.)—The St. Quentin Canal, in territory still held by the Germans, has been destroyed north of Ribecourt. The sluices and bridges have been reduced to masses of debris.

The Great Northern Canal, which was under construction at the time the war began, has suffered to a less extent. The main basin is intact, though the sluices and bridges have been destroyed. The St. Quentin Canal was one of the main arteries of the Departments of the Nord and the Aisne. It is about seventy-five miles long, uniting the valley of the Scheldt with the Seine and the Somme.

NO RELIEF SUPPLIES TAKEN.

Head of American Commission Denies Report from Lens.

LONDON, April 16.—W. D. Gregory, director of the Brussels office of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, who has arrived here by way of Switzerland, said today that the report that the Germans had seized a three months' stock of Relief Commission rations in Lens was erroneous, as the commission, under the advice of the German authorities, removed all food from the warehouses there six weeks ago to a place a few miles within the Belgian border.

The Germans, according to Mr. Gregory, removed the civilian population of Lens three weeks ago.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES 6,000.

330 Officers Fell on Vimy Ridge—Americans in List.

OTTAWA, April 16.—Estimates of Canadian losses around Vimy, based on good authority, place the casualties from the commencement of the Vimy offensive until last night, between 5,000 and 6,000. Three hundred and thirty Canadian officers fell last week on Vimy Ridge, according to the informed opinion here. This includes killed and wounded, with the latter dominating.

The Canadian casualty list given out today includes the following Americans:

Killed in action: Frank Remington, 1,230 McClennan Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Severely wounded: William Avery Peddi, 401 Baldwin Avenue, Detroit; Ralph Joseph Reiger, 118 West Seventy-fifth Street, Philadelphia.

Seriously ill, wounded: Homer Hamilton Knoll, Chino, Cal.

Died of wounds: Griffith E. Dudley, Fort Meade, Fla.

VICTORY CHEERED AT OPERA

Audience Sings Marseillaise and Germans Leave Suddenly.

The Metropolitan's most brilliant audience, the final Monday assemblage of the season, had another war demonstration last evening that easily doubled in noise any occasion in the house since that other Monday, when the President's address marked the definite move for America's entrance into the war. The ovation was for the news of the great victory. Before the third act of "Lakme," William J. Guard, the opera Secretary, stepped in front of the curtain.

"I am happy to announce," said Mr. Guard, "that our splendid ally and sister republic, France, has just won a great victory."

When the applause permitted, he went on: "Ten thousand prisoners have been taken."

Cheers like a rebel yell greeted that. "Let us hope," the speaker concluded, "it is the beginning of the end."

The clapping and shouting went on till Polacco's Orchestra, by order of Director Gatti, struck up The Marseillaise. The crowd joined in, chorus and then all sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," while some one in the upper boxes led three cheers for the Allies. Mme. Barrientos waved an American flag through the parted curtains. She sang charmingly in the French opera that evening with Mme. Delaunois, Messrs. Martinelli, De Luca, and Rothier. There were many Frenchmen and Frenchwomen present, including the Chilean tenor, Muratore.

A woman on the orchestra floor while the demonstration was at its height, was carried out in a faint. She was said to be a well-known German resident of New York. A large number of opera subscribers of that nationality left the theatre without waiting for the performance to end.

Mobilizing Money for War

THE United States faces the imperative demands of war. To meet them, a great popular loan will be offered by the Government. The nation's wealth must serve the nation's needs. This war is the concern of *every citizen.* Although our country is rich and our financial institutions strong, it is *the people* who must subscribe to this great loan if it is to be successful.

"Mobilizing Money for War," a booklet reviewing our country's resources and showing the reason for and the necessity of investing in this loan, will be forwarded upon request.

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BANKER DISCUSSES WAR TAX METHODS

Calls Agitation of Those Who Would Confiscate Incomes Over $100,000 Mischievous.

SERIOUS RESULTS TO NATION

Holds Business Would Be Brought to a Standstill and Throw Thousands Out of Work.

England's first war loan was £250,000,000 and the financial world fairly gasped at such a sum. The United States is passing the necessary legislation for a loan six times as great. Last week in Washington the railroads were nationalized—an epoch-making transaction in magnitude and significance. The amount of capital involved was $17,000,000,000. A board of management consisting of five railroad Presidents, and sitting constantly at Washington, will operate and control all the vast rail transportation interests of this country. If the scheme works the railroads will probably never go back to individual operation.

Big figures do not as a rule scare Wall Street, but the proposed $7,000,000,000 loan is the subject of very serious discussion among those upon whom will fall the responsibility of floating it. At the last it will be taken by the people, but the bankers must be the intermediaries. It is to be a transaction without profit. Ordinarily somewhere between 2 and 5 per cent. commission would be paid for underwriting and floating a loan—which would mean a profit of several hundred millions—but the banking resources are going behind this loan on patriotic grounds. As one banker put it:

"There are no reservations as to what the financial interests are willing to do. We all have our own ideas as to the best way to proceed, but when our Government makes its decision we shall all back it with the last dollar."

Every ounce of the resources of organized wealth in this country is going to be at the disposal of the authorities at Washington.

One opinion strongly put forward was that the Government should constitute a committee of bankers to aid it in making its financial arrangements. A concrete suggestion was that the President ask the American Bankers' Association to name twelve men, thus avoiding calling in any large New York interest. Still another suggestion was that a committee on finance be named by the Council of Defense and the Advisory Commission at Washington.

A financier of international reputation has prepared the following statement on the $7,000,000,000 loan and the proposed methods of taxation by which the expense of the war is to be met:

Can Sell $2,000,000,000 Bonds Now.

"I believe under wise and careful arrangements that up to $2,000,000,000 of 3½ per cent. tax empt Government bonds can now be sold without difficulty. I should think that that amount would take care of our own and the Allies' requirements in this country for the next six months. If a larger amount must be sold now, it can, of course, be done, but only by what would virtually be little short of conscription of capital and, unless managed with exceeding care and skill, it would lead to seriously troublesome economic and financial consequences.

"More important, however, and a great deal more far-reaching than the decision as to the amount of bonds to be sold now, is the decision as to the taxation program. Congress might well ponder the published views here last Saturday by one of the leading financial writers in England: 'You should go slow in your tax plans; otherwise, too violent a financial dislocation will be caused * * * unless taxation is most judiciously and scientifically apportioned.'

"The mischievous agitation by a self-appointed committee through public advertisements for the confiscation of all incomes over $100,000—is based, to put it mildly, upon amazing ignorance of the laws of economics and a naive or malicious disregard of practical considerations. If any scheme of taxation remotely resembling the one proposed by these disgruntled and vindictive pacifists were to be adopted, the consequences to the country at large would be far more serious than to the victims of the proposed confiscation.

"Enterprise would be brought to a standstill. Many thousands of workmen would be thrown out of employment. A vast number of businesses and shops would close. Capital would go into hiding or take wing to other countries. There would be a strike of constructive activity in commerce and finance, because men will not submit to a deal under which they are to take all the risk and responsibility and hard work and wear and tear of business effort while the Government would needlessly take from them all the fruits of their labor, except an arbitrarily fixed sum.

Such Drastic Action Not Required.

"'I say 'needlessly' because, were it really needed, business men would willingly sacrifice their entire income for the country's cause, and they would work for patriotism just as hard as they work for gain or prestige, if the occasion required it.

"But, of course, every one knows that nothing remotely approaching any such drastic taxation is required in this country. The European nations have been fighting for nearly three years and have been under an infinitely greater financial strain than our country is or will be, yet none of these nations has resorted to extreme taxation. Even in England, whose financial burden is far the heaviest of all, the income tax on the largest fortunes is today no more than about double what it was before the war.

"If $100,000 or any fixed sum is the limit of what may be permissible income during war times, why not by and by a lesser sum? Why is not the proposed plan, or anything in the nature of that plan, simply license for the unsuccessful to despoil the successful? History shows more than one instance where this road leads to when once entered upon.

"And if incomes are to be thus limited, who is to take care of the hospitals, the institutions of learning and of art, and the many other altruistic enterprises whose income represents mainly the heavy voluntary taxation to which those men in America who have attained financial success have already willingly submitted themselves? And it must be borne in mind that the vast majority of our men of wealth are self-made men, who started at the bottom of the ladder. Nor must it be forgotten that the capacity for creating, organizing, leading, in short, the possession of those qualities of brain and character which beget success, is rare, that it is in the interest of the community to give liberal incentives to men possessing those gifts to use them to the utmost, and that the activities of men of affairs, while benefiting themselves, benefit the community a great deal more.

No Profit Out of War.

"It is absolutely right to proclaim and to enforce it by legislation that no man, as far as it is possible to prevent it, shall make money out of a war in which his country is engaged. But there is all the difference in the world between this just and moral doctrine and between the unjust and immoral doctrine that no man must be premitted to have more than an arbitrarily fixed income during a war.

"How are corporations to obtain funds to conduct their business if no inducement is offered to a man to take the risk and trouble of employing his capital beyond a certain fixed point, namely, the limit of permissible income?

"During war times and in the years immediately following, it is more than ever necessary that energy, enterprise, efficiency, the commercial and financial brain power of the nation, be stimulated to their utmost in order to make good the waste and destruction of war. Any scheme of taxation which has the opposite effect, any method of taxation which lays a burden upon capital and commercial activity materially greater than exists in other great countries and thereby handicaps the nation in its business activities in world competition with other nations, is unsound, vicious and bound to be gravely detrimental, both to the business man and still more to the wage worker; in fact, to every element of the population. My views are as follows:

Avoid Heavy Tax on Business.

"The Income Tax during the war should be raised to double, or at the utmost—on the very largest incomes—two and one-half times the rate now prevailing. The income tax exemption limit should be materially lowered, but of course the rate for small incomes should be a very small one.

"A tax on business itself should be avoided as much as possible. The income tax should be laid on the income of the individual, not on business. Business should be stimulated and not hampered and burdened, especially in war times, but, to the extent that business profits exceed the profits of normal years and thus may justly be held to be attributable to the war, a heavy excess profit tax is justified.

"It is worth noting that England, the conduct of whose finances, based upon the experience of centuries, has always been a model for other nations to follow, has imposed an excess profit tax on business during the war merely to the extent that such profits are attributable to the war, i. e., to the extent that they exceed the profits of normal years. The tax recently enacted by Congress, imposing a burden of 8 per cent. on business profits over and above 8 per cent. on the capital employed, regardless of whether such profits have any relation to war conditions or not, is unscientific and unsound.

"There are very numerous forms of taxes, stamp taxes, which, while they would mainly fall on the well-to-do, would be in no way burdensome and would produce a very large aggregate of revenue."

MOST BANKERS FAVOR TAX FREE WAR BONDS

They Believe That Money Can Best Be Raised on Plan Put Forth by Secretary McAdoo.

Discussion in banking circles yesterday regarding the $5,000,000,000 bond issue was restricted largely to a consideration of the relation of the proposed increased income tax rates to investments in Government bonds. Opinion seemed to be divided on the proposal of Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University, who in an article in THE SUNDAY TIMES urged that the Government bonds be made taxable, instead of tax exempt, most of the bankers interviewed expressing the view that while the suggestion was theoretically sound, it would be decidedly unwise and impracticable to put it into operation at this time. Interest in Professor Seligman's article was augmented by the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury that the Government revenue receipts might be considerably increased by taxing State and municipal bonds.

Practically all bankers, however, stood out for carrying through Mr. McAdoo's plan as forecast in the law which passed the House on Saturday. That is to say, they believe that money can best be raised through a popular offering of 3½ per cent. bonds free from all taxation except that on inheritances.

Would Tax All Bonds.

C. E. Mitchell, President of the National City Company, said that as a general proposition he believed that all [illegible] State and municipal bonds should be taxed, but he was opposed to the public being applied just now when all efforts should be exerted to make the sale of the $5,000,000,000 bonds a great success.

"I approve in general," he said, "of what Professor Seligman says, but I do not believe the time is ripe for making such a revolutionary change. It would upset all calculations, require a change in the interest rate, and generally create an immense amount of confusion. In my opinion, it is best to leave the pending bill unchanged and permit the distribution of the bond issue on a tax-exemption basis."

A banker, representing the syndicate which recently purchased the $25,000,000 issue of New York State bonds, said that he believed in taxing Government and State bonds, but thought that the elimination of the exemption feature from the forthcoming United States Government bond issue would hurt the sale of the bonds. He did not think that it would be possible for Congress to enact legislation removing the exemption from State and municipal bonds already outstanding, but believed that it might be well to apply the principle to all future issues, provided, of course, that the measure is held constitutional.

A banker with legal training gave it as his view that the Government has a right to tax State and municipal bonds despite a contrary opinion, which has been written by eminent counsel. He thought it would be a decided advantage to the Government if the $5,000,000,000 bonds were made to carry interest at 4 per cent., or more, subject to taxation.

Loan Is Not at Cost.

"It will not sound well at this time because it seems ungenerous," he said, "but I should like to call attention to the fact that if we loan $3,000,000,000 to our Allies at 3½ per cent. we are not letting them have it at cost. The real cost is much more than that to us, for in return for the subscription of this money at such a low rate the Government is surrendering all rights to taxes on the interest for perhaps a period of forty or fifty years. The European investor get 5 per cent. on his savings from his Government. We propose to give our citizens but 3½ per cent. on money loaned to those same Governments. Or, in other words, we are making it possible for Great Britain to float in this country a tax exempt loan at the ridiculously low rate of 3½ per cent.

"That is one important consideration. Another, just as important, has to do with the sale of these bonds. The 3½ per cent. security proposed must find lodgment almost entirely with wealthy people, to whom the tax exemption feature has a real value. To the small investor the rate is too low to be attractive, and tax exemption, of course, means nothing. Only patriotism can persuade him to buy these bonds. A bond paying 4 per cent., or 4¼ per cent., on the other hand, would make its appeal to thousands and thousands of persons who will not take the 3½ per cent. issue.'

Hard to Sell Five Billions Worth.

On one point bank executives and bond dealers emphatically agree. That is that the maximum amount of Government bonds which can be offered with any expectation of meeting a popular demand is $2,000,000,000. Few bankers believe that $5,000,000,000 could be sold in a period of twelve months. They point to the slowness with which Great Britain got out her first bond issue, although conditions were very much more favorable there to the success of a great offering for defense. One thing has been made very clear in all discussions turning upon the Government policy. Wall Street is determined to back up every measure decided upon by the Administration. Several bankers who talked yesterday upon the subject of taxable or tax-exempt bonds prefaced their remarks with the warning that they would not be quoted lest it put them in the position of criticising the Administration.

Samuel Untermyer said he did not agree with Professor Seligman's suggestion. He declared that in principle there was no sense in the Government collecting an income tax on these bonds with one hand and with the other paying it out by way of increased interest on the bonds.

"The proposition of taxing Government bonds," he said, "is at variance with our entire financial history. While the argument is not conclusive, it is significant that during our most trying times, when our credit was desperate, we never resorted to the expedient of issuing Government bonds that were subject to tax. In my judgment it would be poor business policy to vary this rule. As cautious people, we are bound to assume that we are just at the threshold of our borrowing requirements, and that every effort must be directed toward making this loan attractive.

Danger to Savings Banks.

"If the exemption is removed, the interest rate must be increased, and we are likely to lose more money in paying the added interest than we shall collect by way of tax on the bonds. The war is not going to last forever, and if, as is suggested, the rich men are going to buy these bonds because it will exempt them from the huge war tax on incomes, the success of this loan will help to sell the next issue of bonds on a lower basis, while the war tax will not last forever. If the bonds are subject to tax and the interest rate is increased, as it must be, it would interfere seriously with the savings banks, and in that way upset long lines of investments which the banks would have to liquidate in order to pay their depositors. If I correctly understand the law as passed, the interest rate cannot be increased beyond 3½ per cent. without amending the law just passed by Congress, which limits the rate to 3½ per cent.

"If the projected tax of 33 1-3 per cent. on all incomes over $200,000 is enacted, it will mean that a substantial part of the investing public to whom these bonds would otherwise appeal will not buy them, as it would mean reducing the net income of these people on the bonds to less than 2 per cent. after payment of their income tax. The interest rate would also in that event be too low to attract investment in the bonds by financial institutions if a substantial income tax must be deducted from the 3½ per cent. rate. It would be better to issue the bonds at 3 per cent. free from income tax, than to attempt to make the issue at 3½ per cent. subject to an uncertain tax which might have to be hereafter still further increased. People who invest in Government bonds are not likely to be attracted by a security the small net return on which is subject to all kinds of fluctuations and uncertainties.

"Again, the right of the Federal Government to tax State bonds is at best highly problematical. In my judgment they are not thus taxable. To hold otherwise would be to strike at the very foundation of State sovereignty. It would be anomalous that bonds of the Federal Government should be taxed while those of the States are immune."

WOULD HAVE BONDS TAX FREE

Victor Morawetz Believes Rich Will Not Hold Bulk of War Issue.

Victor Morawetz, consulting lawyer and expert on problems of banking and taxation, last night expressed the opinion that in all probability the Government would profit by making the five-billion-dollar issue of war bonds tax exempt. He believes that the bulk of the issue will be absorbed by financial institutions and the public at large, and not by individuals of great wealth. He said:

"Whether the sale of tax-free bonds by the Government will prove profitable or unprofitable to the Government and whether it will result in a just or an unjust apportionment of the burden of the war debt among the people of the United States depends upon so many uncertain factors that it is impossible to express an opinion with confidence.

"I believe that the Government could sell $5,000,000,000 of tax-free 3½ per cent. bonds at par, provided that the obligation to pay for the bonds be spread over a year's time; but I do not think that the Government could sell that amount of bonds without the tax-free provision, unless the interest rate be made 4 per cent. On this assumption the Government would save one-half of 1 per cent. interest by the issue of tax-free bonds. This saving of interest would compensate the Government for a loss of an income tax of 12½ per cent. on the interest of the entire issue at 4 per cent., without the tax-free provision. However, in view of the progressive feature of the income tax, the loss of income tax by reason of the issue of tax-free bonds would depend upon the varying rates of the income tax payable by the holders of the bonds. The Government would gain if the average rate of interest payable by all the holders of the bonds up to the date of their maturity should prove to be less than 12½ per cent.

"In view of the large amount of the issue, it is my impression that the bulk of the bonds will not find lodgment in the hands of the rich, who will have to pay income taxes in excess of 12½ per cent. until the bonds mature. I think the bulk of the bonds will be absorbed by banks, trust companies, and other institutions and small holders who will not pay income taxes averaging 12½ per cent. For these reasons I am inclined to think that, unless the tax on 12½ per cent. comes should be considerably more than 25 per cent. until the bonds mature, the Government would gain by making the bonds tax free.

"It is true that the issue of tax-free bonds would result in a certain measure of inequality in taxation, or, to speak more accurately, it would do away to some extent with the inequality of taxation resulting from the progressive feature of the income tax. All holders of the bonds would not be relieved from the payment of a tax at the same rate upon the income derived from the bonds. However, the exemption enjoyed by rich holders of Government bonds would be largely illusory, because the exemption of their income from Government bonds would result in a substantial increase of the rate of the tax payable by them upon their taxable income.

"There are certain practical considerations that must not be overlooked.

"I think that the issue of 3½ per cent. tax-free Government bonds would have a less depressing effect upon the value of other bonds than the issue of 4 per cent. Government bonds without the tax-free provision.

"The position of the savings banks in case of a large bond issue offered for popular subscription at a rate attractive to savings bank depositors presents a very serious problem. These banks have very small reserves, and in view of the present impossibility of marketing a considerable amount of their assets except at an enormous sacrifice, any large withdrawal of their deposits would imperil their solvency. I think that an offering of 4 per cent. taxable Government bonds would result in much larger withdrawals of savings bank deposits than an offering of 3½ per cent. tax-free bonds."

E. W. Scripps Favors the Bond Issue

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 16.—E. W. Scripps, the newspaper publisher, issued the following statement today:

The use of my name by any person as opposing a bond issue to meet the urgent financial needs of the Allies or the United States is unauthorized. Not only am I not opposed to such bond issue, I strongly favor it. I also strongly favor the levying of an income tax, particularly on the income of the rich, to pay off these bonds and to pay future war expenses, and I also favor good pay for our soldiers. I have every confidence in the President and his plans for directing the nation in the war with Germany and believe that it is the patriotic duty of every citizen in or out of office to stand by the President.

E. W. SCRIPPS.

NEW RIFT IN HUNGARY OVER VOTING REFORM

Apponyi, Andrassy and Karolyi Form an Opposition and Boycott the Tisza Government.

BUDAPEST, April 16, (via Berne to Paris.)—Angered at the refusal of Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, to take up voting and other reforms in Parliament, a powerful opposition, led by Counts Apponyi, Andrassy, and Michael Karolyi, has broken completely, and, it is stated, finally, with the Government leaders, and announces that from now on it will have nothing to do with Count Tisza, politically or socially. The opposition leaders say that they intend to begin their boycott by refusing to attend the charity meeting patronized by Queen Zita, in which Count Tisza is active.

That the Government is still in control, however, is indicated by the fact that the meeting planned for April 29 in front of the Parliament Building to discuss voting reforms has been prohibited.

Count Tisza's only answer thus far is a speech to the workmen's party in which he stated that further voting reforms were unnecessary and that the prolongation of Parliament, for which the opposition was clamoring, was not needed, because the only question of importance that could arise was that of peace, and that was in its preliminary stages. At least, he said, it was not a question for the parliamentary body to touch.

The breach comes after a coalition between the Government and opposition was attempted, and which, when it proved vain, was followed by a strong effort to dislodge Count Tisza and form a coalition Cabinet headed by Count Andrassy.

SENATE MAY PASS BOND BILL TODAY

Quick Action Predicted Following Unanimous Approval of the Finance Committee.

EXPORT INQUIRY ORDERED

Shipments to European Neutrals to be Collated in Search for Leak to Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Senate's "morning hour" of routine business, which is ordinarily devoted to minor matters, today showed the Senate rapidly concentrating its energies for the consideration of war measures alone. The bond issue bill, authorizing the Government to borrow $7,000,000,000 for carrying on the war, was reported unanimously from the Committee on Finance. The conference report on the general deficiency bill, carrying $163,000,000, including $100,000,000 for emergencies connected with the war, was adopted. A number of resolutions bearing on the war passed quickly, while enough measures—most of them destined to quick enactment—were introduced, reported or passed to occupy the Senate for many weeks in less stirring times.

The Finance Committee in reporting the bond issue bill changed it only slightly from the form in which it passed the House, and none of these amendments is such as to require the additional delay of a conference. The Senate Committee amended the bill's title, so that it declares the loan to be "for the purpose of assisting the prosecution of the war." On the recommendation of Secretary McAdoo, the committee also reported an amendment permitting the receipts from bond sales to be deposited in banks and trust companies not necessarily affiliated with the Federal Reserve system, and another amendment exempting the $2,000,000,000 of Treasury certificates from taxation, thus putting them on the same fiscal footing as the bonds.

The bill will be taken up in the Senate tomorrow. Senator Simmons of North Carolina, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said this afternoon that he thought the Senate would pass the bill before adjournment tomorrow. Mr. Simmons will call a meeting of his committee as soon as the bond issue bill is disposed of to consider the Treasury Department's suggestions for new taxation. Mr. Simmons said today that the committee members thus far had not had time to digest the recommendations.

The Senate today practically without debate passed a resolution presented by Mr. King of Utah, asking the Secretary of Commerce for a statement of American exports to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland since the war began, as compared with similar exports in the two years before the war. Mr. King's resolution is intended to show whether American exports to these countries—all having access to Germany—are really finding their way to that country, and the Secretary is asked to report what information he has on that point.

A resolution presented by Mr. Pomerene of Ohio, asking the Federal Trade Commission to explain the alleged increase in the prices of American flags since the United States declared war was also adopted. Mr. Pomerene explained that prices had already advanced 100 to 250 per cent., and that further advances were expected. He believes that flag dealers are exploiting the patriotism of citizens.

The Senate on motion of Mr. Owen of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, warmly indorsed the President's appeal to the country, issued from the White House yesterday. His resolution, which was adopted without dissent, reads:

The Senate hereby earnestly indorses the appeal to the American people made by proclamation of the President of the United States calling upon the President in urging every citizen of the United States, in this great national crisis, to do his or her utmost to serve the country with the highest patriotic spirit and zeal, with strenuous industry and economy, in factory, field, mine, and forest, and in commerce on land and sea, especially to promote and produce the largest supply of non-perishable foodstuffs possible for the ensuing season.

PRESIDENT WARNS AGAINST TREASON

Continued from Page 1.

President or to some Judge or Justice of a particular State, is guilty of misprision of treason and shall be imprisoned not more than seven years and fined not more than $1,000.

Sec. 6—If two or more persons in any State or territory or in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, conspire to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States, contrary to the authority thereof, they shall each be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than six years, or both.

The courts of the United States have stated the following acts to be treasonable:

The use or attempted use of any force or violence against the Government of the United States, or its military or naval forces.

The acquisition, use, or disposal of any property with knowledge that it is to be, or with intent that it shall be, of assistance to the enemy in their hostilities against the United States.

The performance of any act or the publication of statements or information which will give or supply in any way aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

The direction, aiding, counseling, or countenancing of any of the foregoing acts.

Such acts are held to be treasonable, whether committed within the United States or elsewhere; whether committed by a citizen of the United States or by an alien domiciled, or residing, in the United States, inasmuch as resident aliens, as well as citizens, owe allegiance to the United States and its laws.

Any such citizen or alien who has knowledge of the commission of such acts and conceals and does not make known the facts to the officials named in Section 3 of the Penal Code is guilty of misprision of treason.

And I hereby proclaim and warn all citizens of the United States and all aliens, owing allegiance to the Government of the United States, to abstain from committing any and all acts which would constitute a violation of any of the laws herein set forth; and I further proclaim and warn all persons who may commit such acts that they will be vigorously prosecuted therefor.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this sixteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON,
By the President:
ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

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50,000 BRAZILIANS CLAMOR FOR WAR

Cheer When Barbosa Says All North and South America Will Fight for Humanity.

BIG HAUL OF GERMAN SHIPS

Thirty-three Out of Forty-six Interned Vessels Seized Are of More Than 4,000 Tons.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, April 16.—More than 50,000 persons attended a demonstration today under the auspices of the League of the Allies. The flags of the Entente nations were cheered, as were the diplomatic representatives of these countries, who attended the celebration. The crowd was stirred to a high pitch of enthusiasm by a speech delivered by Ruy Barbosa, Brazilian Ambassador to Argentina, who has a larger following among the Brazilian people than almost any other man in public life. The Ambassador solemnly admonished the Brazilian Government to heed the signs of the times, calling attention to the revolution in Russia to demonstrate that it was necessary for the people to keep watch over the policy of their Government.

The seizure of German ships has been completed without incident.

Press dispatches from Santos report the arrest of three German spies near the fort at Itaipu.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—A fine fleet of forty-six German merchant ships were laid up in Brazilian ports, according to information available here, and it is assumed all have been seized by the Brazilian Government. The vessels aggregate 240,770 tons, ranging from the Hamburg-American liner Blücher, 12,350 tons, formerly in the American transatlantic service, to a vessel of 1,103 tons.

At Rio Janeiro there were fifteen vessels; at Pernambuco, 12; Santos, 5; Bahia, 4; Paraiba, 3; Para, 2; Rio Grande, 2, and at Santa Catharina, Paranagua, and Maranham, 1 each.

Thirty-three of the vessels are more than 4,000 tons each.

JELLICOE TELLS HOW WE CAN AID

Continued from Page 1.

of small craft forms the best protection. We can use everything from destroyers to tugs or any size. The danger of showing a periscope when the submarine may have a bomb dropped on it, or be rammed, is one which our enemy does not relish to face. But these craft must be used in the zone where submarines operate, and such a zone is hardly likely to be extended to the American coast. German submarines cannot operate over there effectively without a base, and I am sure that your magnificent navy will have no trouble, in patrolling the Mexican gulf coast, on which a base might exist, while the entrance of Cuba into the war on the side of the Allies deprives the Germans of the best place they might have secured for such bases.

"I have every confirmed your Navy Department that submarine mine layers may visit your coast, dump their cargo, and return. But the damage they do will not prove extensive, as each boat only carries about thirty mines. These mine layers have dropped their mines everywhere about our coast, and if I had the exact figures at hand of the number we have swept up and destroyed you would be astonished.

"It cannot be denied that naval strategy has undergone a vast change as the result of the illegal warfare by Germany of submarines. Of course, it is also undeniable that their use legitimately has changed naval warfare. But the legitimate change is not so great nor so difficult to cope with as the illegal use of submarines. Their advent as a fighting weapon has made a coast blockade of an enemy's coast impossible, and has added to the difficulties we face on account of the natural features of the German coastline for either attack or defense.

"Against naval Germany the British Isles are tipped the wrong way. One of the disadvantages under which we suffered during the early part of the war was that we had no harbor in the North Sea big enough to hold the growing Grand Fleet where it could be within easy striking distance of the enemy. One of the most striking results of the legitimate use of submarines has been to compel heavy ships, in order to obtain protection from their attacks, to be accompanied by destroyers when they put to sea, and this fact reduces the radius of action of a fleet on account of the limited fuel capacity of the destroyers.

"The most striking feature of the change in our historic naval policy resulting from the illegal use of submarines is the fact that the only enemy surface ships have been driven from the sea is that we have been compelled to abandon a definite offensive policy for one which may be called an offensive defensive, since our only active enemy is the submarine engaged in piracy and murder.

"We must give our mercantile fleet a measure of protection which would not be dreamed of if the Germans merely used their U-boats for legitimate naval warfare, and so many of our smaller warships must be used for this purpose [illegible] and run and becomes a possibility, while our own blockading efforts suffer. This again brings us back to the importance of small craft for the protection of the mercantile marine. But they cannot end the submarine menace by merely keeping the U-boats beneath the water. We want to end the evil by destroying the boats, and we mean to do it. The solution of this problem offers plenty of scope for the inventive genius of both navies.

"Zeebrugge forms another of our problems. It is difficult to deal with now, owing to German occupation and fortification of the Belgian coast. No naval officer, even before this war, ever believed that it was the business of a capital ship to stand up against a land fort, as land guns always have greater facilities for finding the range than a gun mounted in a ship.

"But the fortified Belgian coast is a fact which we have to face, and the destroyers maintained there have made our work of guarding the Strait or Dover more difficult. The Germans in their tip and run raids, during which they have committed additional illegality and the inhumanity of bombarding open towns, have the great advantage of choosing the time of attack, and when as many as thirty destrovers can attack a patrol line you may gain some idea of the number of vessels we need on guard constantly to stop every raid. We have not been more successful at night, it is difficult to insure that the meeting shall not find us in considerable inferiority, owing to the dispersion necessary to a watching force.

"In conclusion, I cannot do better than quote from your great author, Captain Mahan, in his volume, 'The Interest of America in Sea Power, Present and Future.' He wrote:

"'To Great Britain and the United States, if they rightly estimate the part they may play in the great drama of human progress, is intrusted a maritime interest in the broadest sense of the word, which demands as one of the conditions of its exercise and its safety the organization of a force adequate to control the general course of events; to maintain, if the necessity arise, not arbitrarily, but as those in whom interest and power alike justify the claim to do so, the laws that shall regulate maritime warfare.'

"And again: 'War, once declared, must be waged offensively, aggressively. The enemy must not be fended off, but smitten down. You may then spare him every exaction, relinquish every gain, but still down he must be struck incessantly and remorselessly.'"

The First Sea Lord impresses one as being an executive of intense vigor, keenly interested in his work, and without illusions as to its magnitude. He was exceedingly frank in telling the correspondent a number of things, which for obvious reasons cannot be made public, and showed the utmost interest in the plans for co-operation with the American Navy.

The correspondent left with the impression that the executive head of the world's greatest navy was anxious to take the democracies engaged on the side of the Allies into his confidence as far as possible, and there is no question that he counts on their co-operation in the task which in his judgment must be accomplished if the Allies are to triumph.

LATIN AMERICA LINING UP WITH US

Washington Greatly Gratified by Attitude of Southern Nations —Brazil Expected to Fight.

WASHINGTON, April 16. — Prompt indorsements from South America of the action of the United States in taking up Germany's challenge to war are the source of great gratification to officials of the administration. There remained today but three countries—Ecuador, enezuela, and Colombia—which had not defined their positions, and it was believed that before the end of the week they, too, would respond.

So far Brazil is the only war zone in Latin America, but the positions assumed by Panama and Costa Rica place them practically in the list of warring nations, and almost no doubt remains that Brazil will be at war within a few days. The only governments that have not been frank in their indorsement of the step taken by the United States are Chile and Peru, the former confining herself to a formal declaration of neutrality and the latter to "deploring" the fact that the United States had been unable to adjust her difficulty with Germany without recourse to war.

Echoes in Style

An actress occasionally gives an imitation of an eminent stage artist which is recognizable—when one is told what it is.

Hickson models are copied in the same way. Just now one hears of "Hickson Capes" and "Hickson Coats" on all sides.

But the imitation is merely a copy of lines, just as the other imitation is—with the unavoidable blemishes and false notes of a phonograph. The quality of the original is not there.

Hickson has never shown a smarter or more inimitable series than these present Spring wraps.

Hickson Inc
Fifth Avenue at 52nd Street
Boston Paris

Robert Gair Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. Higginson, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"

The latest member of the Gair group—now ten buildings in all: four 12-story, three 10-story, and three smaller buildings—all built by Turner and every one finished on time

TURNER
Construction Co

PICTURES AMERICA SEIZING WORLD POWER

Made Allies Helpless by Taking Their Gold, Says Berlin Paper —Now After Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 15, (via London, April 16.)—The reported intention of the United States to open a mercantile war against "the still neutral nations in Europe" and President Wilson's alleged plans to realize the principles of the Paris economic conference as far as America is concerned are causing much irritation to the German press. The Zeitung am Mittag says:

"That is just what America has had in mind from the beginning. The economic combination of the world was her aim. She has been seeking to have the industrial and mercantile capital of the world transferred to the American account and to remain in sole control. For this end the present war is a never-recurring chance.

"First the Entente Powers were made the victims of her usurious practices, yielding some 15,000,000,000 marks in gold, besides having loans and mortgages imposed on them. Now that the Entente is helpless in her hands, America turns against Germany.

"The United States, or rather Wall Street, has displayed extraordinary zeal in making its financial and economic power felt in all of Germany's foreign markets. It has succeeded in bringing gigantic territories of world production within its control, nearly the whole of the American continent, China, and, indirectly through England, the whole South Seas. What more does it want? The countries of the Central Powers, which for this reason must be defeated.

"Russia is not even discussed in America, because what Russian could possibly withstand the Yankee shrewdness in business?

"To be quite fair, American pacifism is not even a lie. Wall Street really wants a worldwide peace, so as not to be disturbed by foolish wars in its extortionate despotism over a panting, sweating, disarmed, and impoverished humanity. There is something monstrously magnificent in this gigantic greediness.

"But that is not a peace for which free people should fight. This sort of democracy which has now decided to continue the war to the bitter end bears the germ of destruction in itself. No other country in the world needs a social revolution so badly as America.

"The nations have different ideals from those of the Wall Street magnates and their conscious or unconscious helpers in Paris and London. The world is clearly divided into those nations which desire peace and common development and those which care only to dominate and grasp what they can."

Explains Internment of the Scorpion

BERLIN, April 16, (via London.)—Constantinople dispatches received here say that the internment of the United States guard ship Scorpion at Constantinople was not an act of war against the United States, and that the internment was merely an act that Turkey would have been forced to take, even if she were herself neutral, against a warship of a belligerent nation.

VANTINE Building
Henry Otis Chapman, Architect.
Fountain d Choate, Builders.

IN keeping with the many other beautiful buildings on Fifth Avenue is this Oriental Treasure House of America—Vantine's.

Our products were used to waterproof the foundations and thus protect and preserve the structure and its rare contents.

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Long Island City
WATERPROOFINGS
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TECHNICAL PAINTS

Toning Down The Shortcomings Of The Short Figure

THERE are limitations to the Art of Fitting. For example, I couldn't fit an obelisk or a dachshund. However, I can fit any man of *odd size* whom the best Fifth Avenue custom tailor can fit.

"Shorts" in both Suits and Topcoats—*without alterations*—are my hobby and specialty. They have the selfsame *spruce style*, a la Manhattan, which distinguishes my regular-size garments.

Such an intelligently helpful and expertly trained service for fitting Short Figures is available nowhere else at $20 to $45.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

HELPING MERCHANTS.

Out-of-town storekeepers needing goods at once should send a prepaid day letter-gram to The New York Times, giving particulars. Next morning a short advertisement costing 50 cents a line of six words will appear on the Business Page of The Times. Replies may be addressed to name or box number.—Advt.

"Me, Too!"

In a double sense, Franklin Simon & Co.'s Hand-Tailored Clothes have started something.

It is a rare day when some clothing or department store doesn't come out and say "*Me too!*"

It has been amusing to see them hovering over the Hand-Tailored phrase as a moth hovers over a flame, and imitating that member of the bee family which buzzes but does not produce.

The fact remains, that Franklin Simon & Co. is the only house in New York specializing in hand-tailored ready-for-service clothes, and no store can hope to equal such clothes except by the simple expedient of making them by hand!

Men's Spring Suits and Topcoats
$25 to $50

HAND-TAILORED
at the price of those that are not

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
Clothing Furnishings Shoes
FIFTH AVENUE

'Phone 6900 Greeley and we will call for your furs and put them in storage.

COSTS $980 A YEAR FOR FAMILY OF FIVE

Living Wage Estimate Compiled by the Bureau of Personal Service.

PRICES INCREASE ONE-SIXTH

Addition to Pay of Unskilled Laborers in City Employ Is Recommended.

The minimum on which a family of five can live in New York in 1917 is $980, compared with $840 in 1915, according to a report of the Bureau of Personal Service of the Board of Estimate made to Mayor Mitchel yesterday. The bureau finds that the cost is 16 2-3 per cent. more for the actual necessities of life this year than two years ago. The report is accompanied by a recommendation that the city increase by from $50 to $75 the pay of its unskilled laborers, who in some cases get no more than the $840 which the bureau calculated as necessary for them in 1915.

The report, signed by George L. Tirrell, director of the bureau, classifies the objects of expenditure into eight standard groups with the following expenditure allotment:

	1915.	1917.
Housing	$168.00	$168.00
Carfare	30.30	30.30
Food	383.812	492.388
Clothing	104.20	127.10
Fuel and light	42.75	46.75
Health	20.00	20.00
Insurance	22.88	22.88
Sundries	73.00	73.00
Total per year	$844.942	$980.418

The sundries are classified as follows: Papers and other reading matter, $5; recreation, $40; furniture, moving expenses, &c., $18; church dues, $5, and incidentals, soap, washing materials, stamps, &c., $5.

The estimates are made for a man, his wife, a boy 13 years old, a girl 10 years old, and a boy 6 years old.

Of the housing situation the report says:

"A family of five needs at least four rooms to meet the demands of decency. Rent in the tenement districts at present, as in 1915, according to the statements of real estate men, averages $4 per room per month."

The report says that the decrease in immigration and increase in emigration due to the war have caused many vacancies in tenement houses in the upper and lower east side, with the result that both minimum and maximum rental values in certain quarters have been reduced about $1. However, it finds a general upward trend, and calculates that, everything considered, tenement rents are about the same.

The minimum estimate for car fare, $30.30, is 10 cents a day for 303 working days.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that for the standard family of five upon which the bureau bases its computation, there must be furnished food sufficient for 3.7 men. The report points out that in 1915 the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor fixed 27 cents as the minimum cost of one day's food for a man, and for 1917 has adopted 30 cents a day. Therefore the following minimum food budget is given:

	1915. Per Day.	1917. Per Day.
Husband	$ .2	$ .6
Wife	.216	.24
Boy, 13 years	.216	.24
Girl, 10 years	.162	.18
Boy, 6 years	.135	.15
Total per day	.999	$1.11
Total per week	$7.00	$7.77

The report says that a list of foods which in 1915 cost $7.381 a week, in 1917 costs $9.469.

In obtaining the clothing estimate, articles allowed in the 1915 report were priced in 1917, and it was found that the cost of $104.20 in 1915 is now increased to $127.10. The fuel estimate is changed only by increasing the cost of coal from 25 to 30 cents a bag. The health allowance is made lower than Prof. Irving Fisher's well-known estimate of $27, because it is found that free facilities for the conservation of health in New York are above the normal.

The Park Department will begin its course of gardening instruction in Union Square today. All persons who intend to plant their back yards or vacant lots are invited to the lectures. The first day's lesson will be in planting.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received yesterday from the United States Frame and Picture Co., 24 Barclay Street, a letter offering twenty-five acres of land at Deer Park, L. I., for cultivation for two or three years by persons to be designated by a charitable or philanthropic society.

Under the direction of the Flushing Home Gardens Committee, work was started yesterday on the plowing of 200 vacant lots in Flushing.

Several hundred vacant lots in Brooklyn have been given rent free to organizations which are pushing garden farming. The Garden Committee of the Brooklyn Parks and Playgrounds Association asks persons interested in cultivating free lots to apply at the headquarters of the association, Room 709, 50 Court Street.

The Woodcraft League gave notice yesterday that the seed potatoes it will furnish free to Woodcraft Potato Clubs will arrive this week and be distributed. The offices of the league are at 13 West Twenty-ninth Street.

BRITISH WASTED POTATOES.

Merchant Tells How Seed Tubers Were Not Husbanded.

Herbert J. Woodley, a merchant who arrived here yesterday from London, said there would not have been any potato shortage in Great Britain if the supplies had been handled properly last September. Between 90 and 95 per cent. of the potatoes consumed in the United Kingdom, he explained, were home grown, so that the submarine blockade could not affect the supply to any great extent.

"Under normal conditions," Mr. Woodley said, "when the wholesalers buy them from the growers, the potatoes are piled up on the field and are sorted out before being sent to the markets. The seed tubers, which are too small for cooking, are put aside; those which are used for feeding pigs are thrown in another heap, and the rest are sent to the big cities for sale to the retailers. The army purchased thousands of tons of unsorted potatoes from the growers and shipped them off to France for the troops. Sometimes the seed tubers were sent back from France, but more often they were not.

"In addition to this waste by the army, quantities of seed potatoes were sold in London by retailers at the regular price of 3 cents per pound, instead of being kept to be planted for the next season's crop. In some cases wholesale grocers went to the growers and paid as high as $90 a ton for potatoes to supply their customers, in the expectation of making up for the loss in price by selling other articles of food.

"In these different ways thousands of tons of seed potatoes were wasted, and at the present time there are not enough to go around. The Food Controller has distributed seed potatoes to amateurs, who do not understand how to grow them, while expert growers have been unable to obtain any.

"The whole handling of the potatoes in England has now been placed under control of J. W. Dennis of Covent Garden, London, who is well known in New York, and he will, it is hoped, put the matter on a proper business footing, as it should have been done in the first place."

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and all other articles adopted by U. S. Army and Navy. Send 4c in stamps for big catalog.
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ADVERTISEMENT.
Giants vs. Boston. Tickets on sale for opening Game, April 20th, N. Y. Club Office.

ROCKEFELLER LOANS LAND.

Prizes for Pocantico Villagers Who Show Best Food Results.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 16.—John D. Rockefeller has given the "back to the soil" movement impetus at Pocantico Hills by offering to let the people of that village use on his estate all the land they want to till. The offer came through the suggestion of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and nearly every family at Pocantico has made an application for land. The seed will be supplied at cost, and Mrs. Rockefeller will provide American flags to mark out each farm.

Miss Hamilton has been elected President of the community organization, Mrs. Rockefeller Vice President, and Mrs. William E. Knight Secretary. Prizes are to be awarded for the best-producing farms. Mrs. Rockefeller is enthusiastic over the plan to fight the high cost of living, and when she suggested it to her father-in-law he readily consented. It is said that Mr. Rockefeller believes this to be one of the best ways to show patriotism.

BRYAN SEES WILSON AND OFFERS SERVICES

Reiterates Wish to Aid in War—Will Discuss Food Situation in Public Speeches.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—President Wilson received William Jennings Bryan at the White House this morning. They conferred in the President's rooms before Mr. Wilson went to his office. Mr. Bryan reiterated to the President his offer recently made by telegraph to be of any service he could to the Government during the war.

After leaving the President Mr. Bryan dictated a statement declaring his intention to support the Government in any war plans upon which it might decide. He declines, however, to discuss conscription specifically. In his future speeches about the country, pending a call from the Government for his services, Mr. Bryan said he would lay special stress on the food situation. He is gathering data along that line for use in his addresses.

"I called upon the President," Mr. Bryan said, "to pay my respects and confirm my telegram sent him the day a state of war was declared to exist. I do not care to discuss any question before Congress. Whatever the Government does is right, and I shall support it to the uttermost. I take it for granted that the people will unitedly support any action taken by the Government. In war time the President speaks for the whole country and there should be no division or dissension.

Mr. Bryan said he indorsed any plan to prohibit the use of grain for making liquor during the war.

Regarding his offer to become a private in the army, Mr. Bryan said he made it because he believed that in that capacity he would be with the largest body of citizens.

LIBERALS PLANNING CARSON'S DOWNFALL

Possibility of a General Election to End the Irish Deadlock Discussed.

EVEN NORTHCLIFFE HOSTILE

Converted to Home Rule, He Is Expected to Turn His Guns on His Former Protege.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 17.—Parliament meets today, and unless it extends its own life it will have to dissolve at the end of the month for a general election. No great party in the House of Commons wants a general election. The Asquithians, while believing that the new Government has already proved a failure, consider that Lloyd George's personal popularity is still sufficient to carry a large section of the electorate throughout the country, and among Liberals of all shades, Lloyd Georgians as well as Asquitnians, there is reluctance to force an issue which would create a cleavage in Liberalism, particularly undesirable in view of the problems which will come up for solution in what it is generally hoped is the not far distant future.

On the other hand, there is a belief that Premier Lloyd George may come to regard a general election as the safest way out of his difficulties, among which the chief is Ireland. The Prime Minister is finding his association with Sir Edward Carson a heavy weight. Carson is represented as the irreconcilable obstacle to Irish settlement on terms which would be acceptable to every constituency in this country and to all except a very small minority in Ireland. The Liberal newspapers without exception have called on Mr. Lloyd George to rid himself of Sir Edward, and a good many Conservative organs are fairly well disposed to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Lord Northcliffe is putting his rods in pickle for "the strong, silent man" as Carson's admirers were once fond of describing him. The Daily Chronicle had last week a slashing attack on the Admiralty, not the naval, but the civil head of the Admiralty Board. The Northcliffe press has been giving The Chronicle's editorial the widest publicity, and an ultimatum from the autocrat of Carmelite House and Printing House Square is the expected sequel. Once Lord Northcliffe becomes satisfied that the civil head of the Admiralty is blocking progress toward the Irish settlement which Northcliffe, with patriotic disregard of his former views, recently came to recognise as the necessity of the time.

No more extraordinary instance of the irony of fate could be imagined than that of Northcliffe, who helped so considerably to make the Ulster rebellion which Carson headed, now driving his former protégé out of office at the Admiralty because he holds to his conviction.

Even if, as is generally expected, Parliament decides to prolong its life, there may be spectacular political events in the near future.

TO TEACH WOMEN TO SAVE.

National League for Service Responds to President's Call.

In response to the President's call to the women of the country to practice economy, the National League for Woman's Service has decided to add a Home Economics Department to its work and will give practical training to the women of New York and the other States in which the league is organized.

The league has been asked by the United States Naval Reserve Bureau of the third district, to aid in getting recruits, and this work will be begun immediately with Mrs. Robert Bigelow in charge. The league has also sent women to the offices of the Western Union Company at 24 Walker Street to study telegraphy, so as to take the place of men, who have entered military service.

STATE TO PROVIDE $500,000 FOR FARMS

Whitman Spurs Legislature to Action by Message on the Crisis.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 16.—Prompt action by the Legislature followed the reading tonight of an extraordinary message from Governor Whitman in which he urged that an appropriation of $500,000 be made to stimulate and increase the production of foodstuffs in this State. Immediately after the message had been read Senator Henry M. Sage introduced a bill carrying out the Governor's recommendation. This bill was put on final passage at once and rushed through under a suspension of the rules.

Under the Sage bill the money will be expended under the supervision of the special commission appointed by Governor Whitman last Friday after a conference with representatives of the State Agricultural Society. The appropriation is to enable the commission to provide seed and fertilizer for farmers of the State who cannot obtain these necessities without public assistance. The money for this purpose is to be advanced in the form of loans.

The Commissioners themselves, nine in number, are to serve without pay. All employes of the commission will be exempt from civil service rules. The commission is to remain in power during the war or until such time as the Legislature shall decree that an emergency no longer exists. Commissioner of Agriculture C. S. Wilson is Chairman of the commission.

OPPOSITION HOLDS UP THE ESPIONAGE BILL

Overman Intimates That Innocent Inquiries About Defense Won't Be Punishable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Opposition to the provision in the Espionage bill that has been construed as an assault upon the liberties of the press prevented the expected report of that measure to the Senate today. When the Committee on the Judiciary rose, after considering the bill, a motion made by Senator Smith of Georgia was pending to reconsider the committee's approval of that provision. The committee will meet again tomorrow to pass on the questions involved. The offensive provision subjects to a fine of $10,000, imprisonment for ten years, or both, anyone asking even innocently-intended questions regarding the national defense.

"This bill," said Mr. Smith, "would empower the President to make a proclamation of the conditions under which one must not record, collect, publish, or attempt to record, collect, or publish, facts about the national defense. I think, while this matter should be regulated, that the regulations should be enacted by Congress and not merely proclaimed by the President. It is a time when the door should be left wide open for the fullest criticism."

Mr. Overman of North Carolina, who is in charge of the bill, today reiterated his statement that the committee had no desire to suppress newspaper criticism or proper newspaper initiative in procuring legitimate news. He intimated that the measure might be amended to insure these rights while safeguarding the interests of the Government.

Before taking up this provision of the bill, the committee this morning added a new chapter, permitting the President, after proclaiming that certain classes of exports were reaching an enemy destination, to impose an embargo to correct this condition.

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Prove It by Investigation.

We will not try to sell you a home here—we do not wish customers to whom we have to sell a property that is situated as is this. We merely say that here is a homesite that is the ONE place of all others to live in—live, not exist. And we ask you to prove it for yourself by a thorough investigation. That is all.

Write for list of available homes at remarkable prices and terms.

PUBLICITY SECRETARY OF MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.
New York Office, 2 Maiden Lane, Tel. 1523 Cort.

CHARITY GETS BULK OF BRADY FORTUNE

Continued from Page 1.

not give any of the gems to his relatives will probably cause surprise.

Former Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, attorney for the relatives, said he expected to receive a copy of the will today. His client, he said, had not yet heard of its provisions. Until he had seen the will and consulted with the family he could not say whether there would be a contest.

When "Diamond Jim" decided to put his affairs in order by making a will he sought a law firm that had never previously attended to any of his business affairs. The members of the law firm were strangers to him, and they and Mr. Brady were the only persons who knew until a few days ago that a will had been made.

CROWD PACKS CHURCH AT BRADY FUNERAL

The funeral of James Buchanan Brady was held yesterday morning in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Agnes in Forty-third Street, near Lexington Avenue. The solemn requiem mass was attended by more than 1,000 men and women representatives of the many planes of life upon which "Diamond Jim" moved and was universally popular. The reserves of the East Fifty-first Street Station were needed, so great was the crowd in and about the church.

In this crowd were bankers, brokers, business men of all kinds, actors, artists, politicians, and restaurateurs — all friends of "Diamond Jim," and testifying by their presence what he had meant to them. There were many women in the church, among them girls from Broadway shows and actresses whose names in electric lights are familiar. Among those in the church were Mrs. Louis Mann, Lillian Russell, Arthur Hammerstein, Wilton Lackaye, Charles S. Mellen, H. H. Vreeland, officials of the Pressed Steel Car Company and the American Car and Foundry Company, ex-Sheriff Thomas Foley, former Deputy Police Commissioner George Dougherty, ex-Police Inspector George F. Titus, "Jim" Churchill, Thomas Healy, and Patrick J. Kyne.

The coffin, covered with a blanket of orchids and violets, stood between tall candles, three on each side, while Mgr. Brann, rector of the church, delivered a funeral eulogy that dimmed many eyes. Mgr. Brann began by saying that when he came to the church some years ago, he noticed a frail, little old woman who came to the altar of the Blessed Virgin every Sunday with an offering of flowers. Struck by her piety, the priest said he made inquiries and learned she was the mother of James Buchanan Brady. He told of the value to a man of such a mother, and then came to speak of "Diamond Jim" himself.

The celebrant of the mass was the Rev. John B. Murphy, and assisting him were the Rev. T. J. Gilmartin, deacon, and the Rev. J. F. Delaney, subdeacon. Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, was in the chancel. A special choir sang Hammer's requiem.

The members of the family present were Daniel M. Brady, a brother; Mrs. Daniel M. Brady, Mrs. H. Matthews, a sister; Glendon Cloran, nephew, and Mrs. C. T. McArdle, an aunt. The pallbearers were: John M. Hansen, President of the Standard Steel Car Company; Robert L. Gordon, an official of the company; Frederick A. and Clarence J. Housman, H. H. Hewitt, Jules C. Weiss, George W. Randall, A. J. Babcock, Charles A. Moore, W. H. Miner, J. D. Hurley, E. S. S. Keith, Dr. Hugh H. Young, Herbert Bayard Swope. After the church service the body was interred in Holy Cross Cemetery in Brooklyn.

Keep cool! a bottle of

Club Cocktails

on the ice makes temper proof against temperature.

For the more moderately priced, as well as the most luxurious homes and apartments, there are many extraordinarily attractive designs in the display of Lighting Fixtures created of
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$100 Value Costs $2.00
$500 Value Costs $10.00
$1000 Value Costs $20.00

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Special Order
DRESSMAKING & TAILORING DEP'T.
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DECIDED REDUCTIONS have been made on Imported model Gowns and Suits as well as on the exclusive productions from our own Workrooms.

Copies of Model Gowns and Suits made to order at very moderate prices.

WAKE UP AMERICA DAY
APRIL 19th

Commemorating the Battle of Lexington
AND THE MINUTE MEN OF 1776.

(On the night of April 18th, there will be tolling of church bells to announce the modern Paul Revere's Ride, arousing the sleeping people to Another Fight for Freedom).

APRIL 19th

Patriotic Twenty-four Hour Theatrical Entertainment at Carnegie Hall, starting at 3 P. M. Stars of the Opera, the Stage and the Screen, as well as prominent speakers, will participate.

YOUNG AMERICA PARADE

Two great Street Parades of thirty thousand Boys and Girls will start at 3 P. M. from Fifth Avenue and 72nd Street, and Broadway and 72nd Street, and disperse at Washington Square.

PATRIOTIC LABOR MEETING

The Labor Unions will take part in a demonstration in Cooper Union, at night.
The Board of Education has declared a half-holiday for April 19th for all schools in Manhattan, so that the scholars may take part in the parade.
Display the national colors. Participate in the Demonstration.

COLLEGE MEN'S MEETING

At the Stadium, City College. Thousands of college men will assemble to stimulate interest in the Navy.

For information telephone or address the Recruiting Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defence, 50 East 42nd Street, Vanderbilt 2660

ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL, Chairman; CAPTAIN JOHN F. LUCEY, Vice-Chairman.

SPACE DONATED BY B. Altman & Co. NEW YORK

What New England Is Doing

New England People in New York

will find in the Business Section of today's Public Ledger a staff correspondent's letter written from Boston outlining today's situation in New England's vital industries. It is a brightly written yet brief statement of the views of leading financiers, merchants and economists showing what the New England group of States is doing industrially. This BUSINESS NEWS of NEW ENGLAND appears exclusively in the Public Ledger's Business Section every Tuesday.

PHILADELPHIA
PUBLIC LEDGER

On Sale at Leading Hotel Newsstands in New York

FORSBREY ESCAPES, SOON RECAPTURED

Desperate Criminal Fells Guard at Auburn and Walks from Prison.

WAS SERVING LIFE TERM

Confessed Murdered Donned Keeper's Uniform and Unlocked Gates —Caught Hiding in a Barn.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 1.—Reynolds Forsbrey, a pale little man, 32 years old, who has confessed to one murder and is suspected of having murdered three other men; with a prison record extending back to his early boyhood, and with at least thirty years to serve in New York's prisons, was working in a corner of the Auburn Prison yard this afternoon.

An aged keeper, John Betts, was passing, carrying his loaded revolver. The prisoner uttered a pleasantry, and the old man started to answer. It had not been long since the prisoner had been taken out of solitary confinement in a dark cell, after apparently resigning himself to his fate and deciding to "be good." Suddenly the old man's wrist was gripped in a clutch which made his loaded weapon useless. A heavy stick of wood previously unnoticed, lay on the ground near by, and with it the murderer knocked the keeper unconscious, then dragged him into the obscurity of the corner, and with lightning speed changed costumes with the keeper, stole his revolver and keys, and strolled to the gate leading into the yard of the women's prison. In the blue costume of the keeper he passed through this yard unobserved, and in a few minutes was again at large.

When the alarm was sounded after Forsbrey's escape and guards began to scour the countryside, the prisoner had vanished. No one could be found who had seen him after he had calmly unlocked and walked out of the outer gate of the women's yard. Remembering the man's uncanny genius at escaping from the closest confinement the guards looked at once for his discarded prison costume, and word was flashed over the wires throughout the country for all authorities to be on the lookout for him.

He enjoyed only a few hours of liberty, however, for he was captured tonight in a barn on the outskirts of Auburn, where he had sought to hide from his pursuers. He made no resistance and was taken back to prison.

The fact that Forsbrey had been aided in an escape from the Tombs Prison in New York City several years ago by Margaret Ryan led to the belief that she might have been instrumental in his jail break today. In the former instance the young woman ... smuggled saws into Forsbrey's cell. The Warden said, though, that he was convinced she had no part in the prisoner's escape today.

His flight yesterday was Forsbrey's second sensational escape, in addition to two recorded attempts to escape. In each previous attempt and escape he had been aided by Margaret Ryan, a young Brooklyn woman, who, according to the police reports, in September, 1912, smuggled muriatic acid and a slender steel saw in to Forsbrey while he was [illegible] this city, charged with the murder of Morris Schwartzkopf, a Delancey Street jeweler, and with the murder of Walter Meseritz, a Brooklyn haberdasher. The acid and saw were found, and Fosbrey was put in solitary continement in the prison with a trusty constantly on guard. Four days later he escaped. how, the police were never able to learn, but it was believed that he had succeeded in retaining part of the acid and another saw and had used a stout oak stick as a spike to climb the high outer wall.

He was found living in a Bronx flat with the woman, arrested after a fight, and soon afterward brought to trial. Forsbrey said he was a cocaine fiend and under the influence of the drug when he committed the Schwartzkopf murder. The other murder could not be proved and he was allowed to plead guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to from 25 years to life in prison. Margaret Ryan was held for a while and then released.

From Sing Sing Forsbrey was sent to Dannemora, where he could be more closely guarded. He worked in the tinshop, and made a bomb out of two tin cups filled with some of the gasoline intended for blowpipes in the shop. It was found just before it was intended to explode and set fire to the shop, and the prisoner's plan to escape during the ensuing confusion was frustrated.

He was put in a dark cell, and permitted to exercise only in a small stone-walled square with bars at its top. In December of 1913 a keeper discovered that for a long while Forsbrey had been working on these bars with an iron leg which he had loosened from his prison bed, and which he replaced daily. When discovered he had the bars almost loose enough to escape. He was then transferred to Auburn.

It was a circumstance connected with the last unsuccessful attempt to escape that caused the guards to look for a discarded uniform in the woods near the prison last night. It was through the discovery of a letter which he sent to Margaret Ryan through a supposedly secret channel that his plan to loosen the bars of his solitary cell was found out. In the letter he told her to hide in the mountains at a spot near the prison six miles north of Plattsburg, and only sixteen miles from the Canadian border. She was to have a complete change of clothes to replace his prison garb, and two horses in a farmer's stable were to be stolen for a dash into Canada. The letter was sent on, and the girl was reported to have waited patiently for "the first cloudy day," on which day he said he would escape.

Margaret Ryan on March 31 of last year was taken to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn, and it was said she could not live. She had tried to commit suicide by swallowing bichloride of mercury. She had locked herself in a furnished room in Brooklyn, which for a week she had occupied with a man. When the police found her unconscious they discovered a note, in which she said:

"I am a Margaret Ryan, the sweetheart of Reynolds Forsbrey. Let me say that the wages of sin is death."

To this she appended Forsbrey's address and the address of the man who had lived in the room. She recovered, and, though arrested on March 8, is now at liberty. Detectives of the Sixth Branch were notified last night of the escape of Forsbrey, and were told to get in touch with Margaret Ryan.

Forsbrey is a skilled mechanic and has a good education. He is said to be a member of a respectable Brooklyn family. His police record started with thefts which sent him into a reformatory when he was 15 years old.

MISS RANKIN MODEST.

Compresses Her Congressional Biography Into Five Words.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana, the first woman member of Congress, made her debut to-day in the printed pages of the new Congressional Directory, a publication of biographies and other Governmental information published at the beginning of each Congress. Miss Rankin used just five words in her biography, to wit: "Jeannette Rankin, Republican, of Missoula."

It was not generally expected that the "lady from Montana" would tell her age, but it was assumed that she would speak of her early life, election, and work for the suffrage cause. Instead, Miss Rankin supplies the shortest biography in the directory.

The usual crop of biographies of fulsome praise written by first termers is missing, for some reason, from the publication which came from the printer today. Most of the new members discuss their careers in a brief and matter of fact way. There are a few of the older members who vie with Miss Rankin in the brevity of their sketches.

Referring to his defeat of Representative Cullop of Indiana, Oscar E. Bland, a new member, says: "The intensity of Indiana political campaigns is a matter of common knowledge, and the Second Indiana District is the State's bloodiest battleground."

PACKERS OFFER TO AID.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Heads of several big packing houses in conference here today with Secretary Houston offered to turn over their plants for Government requirements during the war and to co-operate in every way possible to furnish provisions for the army and navy.

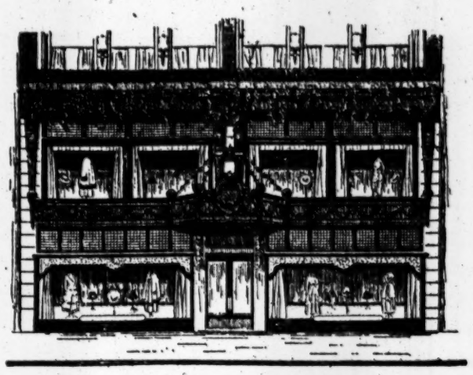
The party included J. Ogden Armour, L. F. Swift, Thomas E. Wilson, and Edward Morris.

The Berkeley Building for SERVICE

The perfect structure of this building increases the efficiency of its tenants, just as its willing Staff promotes their comfort. Aristocratic surroundings; moderate rentals. Carefully restricted; no manufacturing. Now ready for occupancy.

BRETT & GOODE COMPANY
Office on Premises 19 West 44th Street
Telephone 5750 Greeley

Gidding
5TH AVE AT 46TH ST
PARIS NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"



"The Paris Shop of America" justly deserves its title—for it is here that the famous French Designers present their triumphs in Grand Ensemble for the ultimate approval of the American Woman, who, after all is the supreme dictator of all that pertains to Fashion—

At a single sitting Milady Modish may choose from the works of Callot—Cheruit—Jenny Lanvin—Doucet—Doeuillet and a score of others—each model as authentic as though the great Fashion Creators themselves had handed them to her

The Gidding Display conceded to be the largest single presentation of Superlative Fashions in America—offers limitless possibilities for the Immediate Selection of the Perfect Wardrobe

In addition to this—the Gidding Establishment maintains its own staff of competent Designers, Tailors and Dressmakers—the best to be found in the country for the development of Individual Requirements

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO OUR LARGE COLLECTION OF CALLOT MODELS—ORIGINALS WILL BE SOLD OR REPRODUCTIONS MADE TO SPECIAL ORDER—ALSO DUPLICATES AND ADAPTATIONS HAVE BEEN PREPARED FOR PRESENTATION AMONG OUR REGULAR SELECTIONS.

Stern Brothers
West 42nd Street Between 5th and 6th Avenues West 43rd Street

DRY COLD STORAGE
Of Furs & Fur Garments

Furs require a dry, cold atmosphere during the Summer months to prevent hardening of the skins and to protect them from moths, moisture and other deteriorating warm weather effects. Storage is also an insurance against fire and theft.

Remodeling and Repairing done during the Spring and Summer months at very low rates

Special attention is also given to the proper
CLEANSING, STORING AND REPAIRING OF
Oriental Rugs and Carpets
For which very moderate rates obtain

Fur Storage Office: Third Floor
Telephone: Vanderbilt 3100
Rug Storage Office: Fifth Floor

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Ready-to-wear Gowns and Tailor-made Suits

at attractively moderate prices

Splendid values are offered in well-made, fashionable clothes, comparing favorably in many respects with higher-cost merchandise.

(Departments on the Third Floor)

Several Thousand Yards of 48-inch French Twill Serge

(the popular Spring weight)

in ivory white, black and the desirable shade of navy blue, are exceptionally priced to-day

at $1.65 per yard

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Fur Storage More Important Than Ever

More money has been invested in fine furs than ever before in the history of the country.

There is much more than simple insurance and keeping the moths out, to be considered in the Summer care of these furs.

We have kept up with this storage demand. Whether they are worth $100 or $20,000 your furs, when stored here, are given expert examination when they come in, the care they individually demand through the Summer, and a further thorough examination before they are delivered to you.

In addition, you have the advantage of H. Jaeckel & Sons' staff on the premises, if you desire suggestions and estimates for alterations.

Telephone, Madison Sq. 5230

H. JAECKEL & SONS INC.

16-18 West Thirty-second Street

America's Leading Furriers

Telephone Order Service Mad. Sq. 8200.

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Spring Suits and Overcoats
In New 1917 Models
For Men and Young Men

All smart models of the Season's most approved fashions. We regard this as the greatest possible economic opportunity for the well dressed man with an eye to unusual values. The variety is so wide that you are sure to find precisely the suit or overcoat you want. $17.50

You may select your outfit from the biggest assortment we have ever shown.

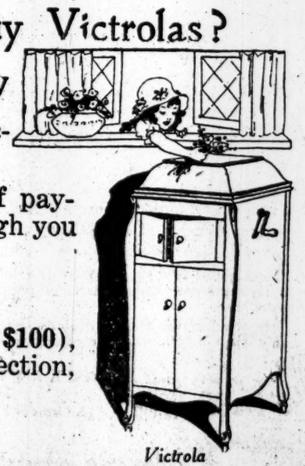
The Suits include Plain Blue Serge, Plain Grey Serge, Dark Oxford Greys, Brown, Green and fancy colorings. Added to this assortment you will find 300 Men's All Wool Worsted Materials in dark silk mixtures.

The Overcoats, ¼ or full Silk Lined, in Spring Weight Dark Oxford Greys, which are ¼ silk lined. Chesterfield model. Sizes 34 to 48. Regular, stout or slim proportions.

Ask to See the New Aervento Coat
It serves two purposes, as a top coat and a guaranteed raincoat. In the newest styles and colors. All sizes. $10, $15, $19.50, $21.50, $25.

GIMBELS MEN'S STORE—Fourth Floor

The Best Store to Buy Victrolas?
GIMBELS Most Assuredly



The largest and most beautiful Victrola Salon in New York.

GIMBELS offers very low terms of payment and the price is the same as though you paid cash.

Victrola XI

This very popular Victrola (style XI. $100), and $5 worth of records, of your selection, total, $105—delivered to your home for

$5 Cash—$5 Monthly

GIMBELS VICTROLA SALON—Eighth Floor

Victrola XI. $100

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th Sts.
Attractions Are Prime—Quality—Service

Today 7800 Cravats At Sale Prices

At 97c—1800 of them made of Imported French and Swiss Silks, Italian Grenadine, and American Basket Weaves in Scroll Patterns.

Regularly these cravats would be $1.44, $1.89, $2.44 and $2.89.

At 36c—6000 Cravats obtained by us at price concessions because the manufacturer could not complete them in time for the Easter rush. You can profit by his misfortune and select your season's supply of scroll, figured and striped neckwear at a saving.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Spring Suits for Men $19.75

All the new style features from slant-cut pockets to straight-cut fronts have been embodied in these garments. The fabrics are all just right for Spring and Summer wear, put together in the right way. Men of conservative and extreme tastes will go away pleased with the garments they select and the savings they effect.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Balbriggan Underwear for Men

Shirts with long or short sleeves; drawers, knee or ankle length, with reinforced seats. Suspender straps. Per Garment, 49c

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Spring-weight Auto Robes, at $6.94

We still have some all wool, covert robes, in tan, olive or gray, 54x72 in., with four rows of silk stitching. The material, purchased from a manufacturer of men's clothing, is better than that usually made into robes.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Mild Cigars at Interesting Prices

San Luz Havana Cigars make a mild and aromatic smoke for the man who enjoys a blended cigar.
Lily, box of 25, $1.48; box of 50, $2.97.
Daisy, box of 25, $1.49; box of 50, $2.97.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Fifth Floor, 35th St.

Men's Oxfords At $4.96

Style and comfort play equal parts in the make-up of these low shoes. Made on an attractively shaped last, with medium toes, blind eyelets, Goodyear welts, leather insoles and low flat heels. Your choice of gun metal calf or dark Russian calf.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

Are You Sure of Your Watch?

Every watch needs periodic cleaning and regulating. If your watch is not keeping as accurate time as it should, let us look into it and make things right inside.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.

METHODISTS CALL NATION TO ARMS

Sunday Joins at Social Union Dinner in the Appeals to Patriotism.

NO COMPROMISE WITH EVIL

"The Only Way to Settle a Question Is to Settle It Right," Bishop Hughes Tells Pastors.

Loyalty to God means loyalty to the nation, was the purport of speeches delivered at the annual dinner of the Methodist Social Union, held at the Hotel Astor last night. Billy Sunday employed the evening of his day of rest in attending the dinner. He made a patriotic-evangelistic speech on "Spiritual Preparedness." S. Stanwood Menken took the place of General Leonard Wood on the program and spoke on the nation and the duties before the people, and Bishop Matthew S. Hughes of Portland, Ore., turned an address on "Our Church" into a denunciation of compromise and a declaration that questions such as now confronted the American people were never settled until they were settled right.

The spirit of the evening was indicated at the outset when William H. Van Benschoten, the toastmaster, in calling for a toast to the President, said: "Let us not give our toast, as we have done it before, with indifference, but let it mean a real and earnest pledge of loyalty."

Mr. Sunday, who was as prolific of gesture as ever, advocated universal military service. "I would be ashamed of my country," he said, "if its people would not respond to its call; I would be ashamed of the people if they failed to respond to the call of Jesus Christ, who has declared war upon sin. I like to see a man stand up to and for the colors of his country, and I like to see him stand up for the colors of Jesus Christ. I am glad that loyalty to my country and to Jesus Christ are synonymous."

As he frequently does, Sunday ended his talk with a "clarion call." He introduced it with the story of Douglas in battle, hurling the heart of Bruce far into the enemy's ranks and calling on his men to follow it. "I've come to New York," he said, "at the invitation of ministers and laymen, high and low, rich and poor, black and white, to place the heart of our Lord far ahead and call on you all to follow it. Methodists, are you going to follow?" And the audience rose to its feet and cheered with waving handkerchiefs, while many of the Methodists shouted: "You're right! We'll follow!"

Mr Van Benschoten, in expressing regrets at the absence of General Wood, declared that the General left New York taking with him "the love, the confidence, and the respect of all the citizens of the city It seems as if he ought to have remained, but if he had to go, his friends here will hope for his early return."

Bishop Hughes said in part:

"I am almost fanatical in my love of peace But arms prepared the way for the organization of the American Republic, for the freedom of the ocean highways for vessels flying the American flag, for the admission of negroes to citizenship, and the progress they have been making since the close of the civil war. While it is true that arms will not settle the question of democracy in Europe, it is just as true that those questions will never be settled till we prepare the way by means of arms.

"No one can say that our President has been hasty or aggressive in his action. Mr. Wilson has held his belligerent impulses under fine control. We are not a warlike people, not all of us are as awake on this subject as you in New York. You are closer to the fire.

"That nation that does not build on the foundations of righteousness is in danger. You never settle a question by compromise. There is just one way to settle a question with a moral element in it, and that is to settle it right. If you want to see how the judgments of God come, let me remind you that twenty or twenty-five years ago the world was horrified by what were called the Belgian atrocities in the Congo."

Officers elected for the ensuing year were William H. van Benschoten, President; Mortimer C. Hewlett, James Bradley, E. P. V. Ritter, and Carl F. Price, Vice Presidents; Benjamin A. Matthews, Secretary, and Ernest R. Early, Treasurer.

Billy Sunday spent the daylight hours yesterday in getting more clothes to replace those which he wears out by strenuous preaching, in making an appointment with a dentist, and in working over some of the sermons preached in other cities for local application to New York. It was announced that the collections taken on Sunday for current expenses amounted to $1,906.17, the largest sum yet received in one day. The total received to date is $62,480, leaving $87,520 still to be raised on the $150,000 budget.

Today Miss Grace Saxe will begin her Bible class, which will be held on the tabernacle platform at the close of the afternoon service every day hereafter.

NEWSPAPER MEN DRILL DAILY

Course for Training Officers for the Reserve Corps Opens.

Members of the staffs of the morning newspapers in this city, who have been drilling twice a week at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory under the direction of Captain Philip Mathews of the United States Coast Artillery, will have a daily course in intensive training in military subjects at the Hotel Astor beginning this morning at 11 o'clock. Members of the organization who have been commissioned as officers in the Reserve Corps will conduct the course.

The course will include the seven subjects required for Reserve Officers' examinations: Administration, infantry drill, field service, military law, tables of organization, topography, and small arms firing. William C. Muschenheim, proprietor of the Astor, has given the corps the use of a lecture room three days a week for the course.

In addition to the lectures the newspaper men will attend drills twice a week at the armory and will go out of the city for practice on a rifle range. The course will continue for five weeks.

WANAMAKER PLEDGES AID.

Offers Services of Stores and 1,200 Employes to President.

John Wanamaker sent yesterday to President Wilson a telegram offering not only his stores in New York and Philadelphia, but the services of 1,200 trained employes to the Government for whatever use might be found for them. The message says in part:

Representing all the people in our business in two cities, to each of whom your proclamation has been read aloud today in special meetings, and which forces include 1,200 for many years under military discipline within the stores, we accept your ideal of a merchant's duty, and whatever power of usefulness we have by association and command of markets we place not only our business institutions but ourselves as a unit for any and every service which will aid you to carry out your plans at this momentous hour. The words that you have written to the people in the proclamation stand abreast with anything spoken or written by George Washington or Abraham Lincoln.

The employes of the New York store passed resolutions indorsing their employer's offer.

UNIVERSAL SERVICE APPROVED BY D. A. R.

Congress, at Opening, Demands Opportunities for War Work by Women.

JUSSERAND HAILS OUR ARMY

Ambassador Says He Expects Soon to See It Represented at the Front in France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Although the President of the United States was unable to attend the opening of the annual Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, this afternoon's session was marked by an address by M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, and the presence on the stage of the British Ambassador and Lady Spring-Rice, the Italian Ambassador and Countess di Cellerl, in addition to the usual company of prominent Daughters.

Great enthusiasm was aroused by Ambassador Jusserand's speech. He warmly praised President Wilson and said that he expected soon to see an American army in France repaying the services of Lafayette and Rochambeau. The Ambassador brought a message of appreciation to the Daughters for the help they had given to his country since the war began. He said that when the war was over and the victory for liberty had been won "we shall see a greater wonder than the present—a United States of the liberal world."

Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis, appearing on the stage for the first time, in making a report of the Program Committee, of which she is Chairman, received great applause for the patriotic sentiments expressed in her brief address, and also when she made a motion to eliminate the banquet planned by the Hospitality Committee for Wednesday evening.

This motion won the approval of the society in view of the general sentiment that the banquet came under the head of unnecessary and extravagant entertaining.

The actual business of the congress will begin tomorrow, when the first session will open at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State; Mrs. Ransdell, wife of the Senator from Louisiana, and Mrs. Amos G. Draper, editor of the magazine, are scheduled to make reports of more than usual interest tomorrow, as is the President General, the latter speaking as Chairman of the National Board of Management.

The purely social features of the day included large afternoon receptions by three of the candidates for the Presidency of the society.

This evening Mrs. William Cumming Story held the usual reception to all Daughters, visitors and resident, at Memorial Continental Hall.

General and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott entertained a large dinner company this evening in compliment to the Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing. Mrs. Scott is one of the official hostesses who has pledged herself to have no dinner exceed three courses during the present war period.

The former Assistant Secretary of War, Colonel William Cary Sanger of New York, and Mrs. Sanger, Mrs. Charles W. Henry of Philadelphia, and Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Scott of Princeton were among the guests to meet the Secretary and his wife.

Staigreen LAWN SEED

BEST ON EARTH

is prepared by an expert with a thorough knowledge of the grasses indigenous to most soils within 1,000 miles of New York, and is composed of grasses of the highest quality; tested for purity and germination.

For $1.00 we will send you postpaid 2½ lbs. (enough for a plot 25x40) *Staigreen Lawn Grass Seed*, the purest, highest vitality lawn grass seed known. 1 lb., 40c.; 5 lbs., $1.75; 25 lbs., $8; 100 lbs., $30.

Advice in regard to mixtures for special locations, treatment of soil, fertilizing, etc., freely given. Call at our store or write to us.

30-32 Barclay St. New York

Stumpp & Walter Co

Fair List Prices — Fair Treatment

GOODRICH

SILVERTOWN

CORD TIRES

LOOK INTO THEM

IF you could look into the INSIDE of *all* tires, as you here look into the very vitals of a Silvertown Cord tire, you would find three types of tire bodies:

COTTON FABRIC, swathed in five to seven plies;
THREAD CORD, or WEB, (strings the size of a trout line, held parallel the circumference of the tire by interspaced cross-threads) gummed together in five to seven plies—*meaning internal heat;*
CABLE-CORD, the unique, patent-protected, *two-ply* structure found ONLY in Silvertown, the original cord tire—*meaning the conquest of internal heat.*

Where You See This Sign Goodrich Tires are Stocked — GOODRICH 6 TIRES — Ask Your Dealer for Them

Look carefully into this Silvertown tire, where the knife having peeled back the tough Goodrich Black Tread, lays bare its rubber-saturated, cable-cord body.

Note the size of the cords and how they are *cross-wrapped* into a *two-ply* base.

This structure of Silvertowns is *different* from that of all other tires in the sturdy size of their cable cords and the *cross-wrapping* of them into a *two-ply* body.

Because of this *different* structure, they are *different* in their conquest of internal heat, the frictional heat rubbed up between the plies of many-ply tires, the heat that really *destroys* a tire.

Hence they are *different* in their greater resilience and durability.

Though Silvertowns cost more than fabric tires, you *can not afford* to be without their *gasoline-saving economy*, their *smoother riding comfort*, and their *prolonged mileage.*

Know Silvertowns by their RED DOUBLE DIAMONDS, and their generous *extra-size* massiveness.

Order through your Dealer

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER CO., *Akron, Ohio*

Also maker of the famous fabric tires—Goodrich Black Safety Treads

Local address, 1780 Broadway. Tel. Col. 8700.

"Silvertowns make all cars high-grade"

Clark & Weinberg

634 Fifth Ave.—Opp. Cathedral

Presenting the latest models in

Cloth Coats
Evening Wraps
Sweaters
Furs for Summer Wear

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Let the Mirror Tell You And Sell You!

Step into one of the Busy Brill Stores, slip into a Kuppenheimer Suit or Top coat and let the mirror, *which never lies*, tell you the story of the wonderful goodness, the genuine quality, the evident value and the distinct desirability of

Kuppenheimer Clothes $20 to $40

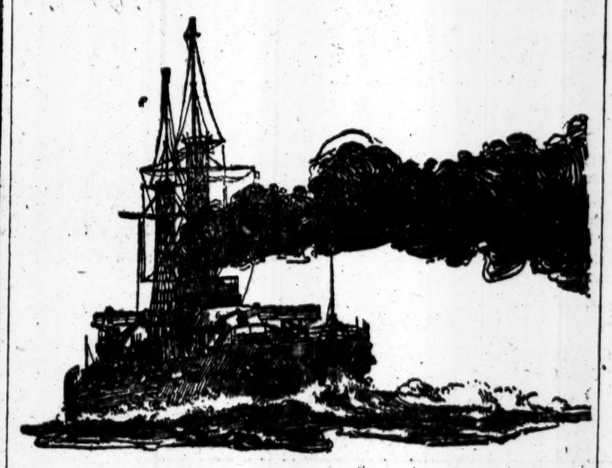
The merciless criticism of mirror or man merely emphasizes their pre-eminence from every standpoint—style, fit, finish, fabric and fairness of price—when you buy them you buy certainty as well as clothes, service as well as style, value as well as variety, and—the satisfactory assurance of both Brill Brothers and the House of Kuppenheimer.

Brill Brothers

The Kuppenheimer House in New York, Brooklyn and Newark.

1456 Broadway — Broadway, at 49th Street
279 Broadway — 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
47 Cortlandt St. — 791 Broad St., Newark
44 East 14th St. — 125th Street, at 3d Ave.

Come In or Write for New Spring Style Book.



Afloat and Ashore—

the U. S. Government safeguards the health of its sailors and soldiers by adopting the most scientific means of "Good Foodkeeping." For many years McKEES have been used on our best battleships and in barracks for this purpose. The Government knows that McKEES are correctly designed, honestly built. They have been proved by over a million housewives.

The McKEE System of refrigeration is the result of thirty-seven years devoted exclusively to the building of refrigerators.

Eight-walled insulations, porcelain-steel lining and constant circulation of cold, dry air keep food pure and delicious in warmest weather.

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See the McKEE

McKEE REFRIGERATOR COMPANY
Established 1880
113 Lorimer Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

Announcement

CERTAIN unscrupulous houses have been in the habit of showing fictitious Callot Models made up for the purpose of selling their inferior goods (even using copies of our Models). This is, therefore, to make public the fact that only the undermentioned firms are in possession of our Models, and that our clients will be unable to purchase them from any other firms in the United States:

New York	Mantles	Robes	Coats	Blouses
Bendel	5	70	5	2
L. Thurn	1	36	9	—
L. P. Hollander	6	14	—	—
J. M. Gidding & Co	3	15	3	1 Hat
Lichtenstein	2	14	1	3 Hats
L. B. Vogel	8	7	—	—
Balcom	1	12	1	—
W. Th. Hardy	1	11	1	—
Maginnis	1	11	—	—
Franklin Simon & Co	3	6	—	—
Bonwit, Teller & Co	—	8	1	—
Rohn & Rienzo	1	7	—	Bl'ses(1)
Wolf and Schulhof	4	4	—	—
Mollie O'Hara	—	7	2	—
Hickson	1	6	1	—
Max Schwarcz & Co	4	3	—	—
Lefcourt & Brenner	—	6	—	1
B. Altman & Co	2	4	—	—
Butler	—	6	—	—
Louise & Co	—	5	1	—
Bergdorf & Goodman	—	5	—	—
T. M. and J. M. Fox	—	5	—	—
A. Boller & Co	—	4	—	—
Mange	1	3	—	—
E. J. White & Co	4	—	—	—
La Velle & Co	1	2	1	—
Gimbel Bros	—	3	—	—
Leo D. Greenfield & Co	3	—	—	—

New York (cont'd).	Mantles	Robes	Coats	Blouses
Hitchins	—	3	—	—
Jacqueline	—	3	—	—
Ed. L. Mayer	—	3	—	—
O'Sullivan	—	3	—	—
Lord & Taylor	—	2	—	2 Hats
Faber & Hein	1	1	—	—
Jaeckel	2	—	—	—
John Wanamaker	—	2	—	—
Francis Villard	—	1	—	Bl'ses(4)
Max Cohen	—	1	—	—
Joseph Horne & Co	—	1	—	—
Leonard O'Neil	—	1	—	—
Strawbridge & Clothier	—	1	—	—
Best & Co	—	—	—	2
Boston				
Ruby	—	4	—	—
Driscoll	—	3	—	—
Filene's	1	1	—	—
Chicago				
Carson, Pirie & Scott	—	3	—	—
Marshall Field & Co	—	2	—	—
Philadelphia				
Gimbel Bros	—	2	1	—
Fitzpatrick	—	2	—	—
John Wanamaker	—	1	—	—

Each Genuine Model of the Maison Callot Soeurs, Robes, Manteaux, Lingerie, transferred to 9 Avenue Matignon from 24 Rue Taitbout, Paris, has the New Green-woven Waistband, as follows:—

ETÉ 1917 — UNIS FRANCE — *Callot Soeurs* PARIS

NOUVELLE MARQUE DÉPOSÉE

He's telling her that nothing he received from home brought more joy, longer-lasting pleasure, greater relief from thirst and fatigue, than

WRIGLEY'S

THE FLAVOR LASTS

She slipped a stick in every letter and mailed him a box now and then.

Naturally he loves her, she loves him, and they both love WRIGLEY'S.

Chew it after every meal.

Three of a kind — Keep them in mind

705

GREAT WRITERS ON THE WAR

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE gives the richest literature from the most gifted and illustrious writers of all countries involved in the war, chief diplomatic papers, essential official documents and utterances, and international interchanges bearing on the war. 25c—$3.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.

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If your skin is irritated use Resinol

If you are suffering from some form of skin affection, bathe the places with Resinol Soap and hot water, then gently apply a little Resinol Ointment. You will probably be astonished how instantly you get relief. In most cases the sick skin quickly becomes clear and healthy again at very little cost.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists.

FOR A DRY, TICKLING THROAT
THE NEW 10c BOX PROVES THEIR WORTH
Regular Sizes 25c, 50c, $1. At Druggists.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

WANTS TO CONTROL DUMA CABINET

Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates Issues Appeal to the People.

BACKS GOVERNMENT NOW

But Calls Itself Only Organization Capable of Counteracting Any Reactionary Move.

PETROGRAD, April 16.—The Congress of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates today unanimously adopted a resolution affirming the necessity of its continuing to exercise influence and control over the Russian Provisional Government and appealing to the whole democracy of Russia to rally around the council as the only organization capable of counteracting any reactionary move.

The resolution at the same time appeals to democracy to support the Provisional Government so long as it continues to develop the conquests of the revolution and abstains from any aspirations for territorial expansion.

The text of the resolution follows:

"First—The Provisional Government, which constituted itself during the revolution in agreement with the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of Petrograd, published a proclamation announcing its program. This congress records that this program contains in principle political demands for Russian democracy and recognizes that so far the Provisional Government has faithfully carried out its promises.

"Second—This congress appeals to the whole revolutionary democracy of Russia to rally to the support of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, which is the centre of the organized democratic forces that are capable, in unity with other progressive forces, of counteracting any counter-revolutionary attempt and of consolidating conquests of the revolution.

"Third—The congress recognizes the necessity of permanent political control, the necessity of exercising an influence over the Provisional Government which would keep it up to a more energetic struggle against anti-revolutionary forces and the necessity of exercising an influence which will insure its democratizing the whole Russian life and paving the way for a common peace without annexation or indemnity, but on a basis of free national development of all of the peoples.

"Fourth—This congress appeals to democracy, while declining responsibility for any of its acts, to support the Provisional Government as long as it continues to consolidate and develop the conquest of the revolution and as long as the basis of its foreign policy does not rest upon aspirations for territorial expansion.

"Fifth—The congress calls upon the revolutionary democracy of Russia, rallying around the Council of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, to be ready vigorously to suppress any attempt by the Government to elude the control of democracy or to renounce the carrying out of its pledges."

5 GENERALS SEIZED BY SOLDIERS' DELEGATES

Kuropatkin and Others Accused of Provocatory Action in Distributing Arms.

TASHKENT, Asiatic Russia, April 15, (via London, April 16.)—General Alexi Kuropatkin, Governor General of Turkestan, his assistant, General Yerofeiff, and General Sivers, Chief of Staff, have been arrested by the Council of Soldiers' Delegates. General Buroff, commanding the First Siberian Brigade, and General Tsuomilen, commanding the local brigade, also have been placed under arrest and confined to a guard room.

The officers are charged with distributing arms to Russians in various districts for defense against natives in the event of an attack. This action has been held to be of a provocatory character.

The Cossack guards of General Kuropatkin appeared at the meeting of the Soldiers' Delegates and announced they would not defend him.

Colonel Tcherkes, commandant of the town, has been appointed temporary commander of the Turkeston troops.

General Kuropatkin has sent a telegram to the Russian Premier and Minister of War at Petrograd pointing out the necessity of distinct military and civilian jurisdiction. He asked that he be given command of the Grenadier Corps and sent to the front.

General Kuropatkin was appointed Governor General of Turkestan last August. Five months earlier, in the year he had been made Commander in Chief of the Russian armies on the northern front in succession to General Nicholas Russky. Prior to that time he had acted as Chief of the Russian Grenadier Corps. At the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war General Kuropatkin was in chief command of the Russian forces in Manchuria.

BOMBARD TOWN AS REPRISAL

Allied Airplanes Attack Freiburg Because of Sinking of Hospital Ships.

LONDON, April 16.—A British Admiralty statement issued tonight says:

"In consequence of German submarine attacks on British hospital ships, in direct and flagrant contravention of The Hague convention, a large squadron of British and French airplanes carried out a reprisal bombardment of the town of Freiburg Saturday. Many bombs were dropped with good results.

"Despite a large number of air fights with hostile airplanes, all our machines except three returned safely."

PALESTINE FACES FAMINE.

Only Hope, Jerusalem Reports, Is in Its Capture by the British.

Advices received yesterday from Jerusalem are to the effect that fully 50 per cent of the population of Palestine and Syria are facing death by starvation. The only chance of relief is the capture of Jerusalem and the seaport of Jaffa by the British forces. This will enable the Allies to bring supplies from Egypt.

The Jews, Mohammedans, and the Druses of Mount Lebanon are all suffering alike because the Turkish Governor at Damascus has, through his officials, seized all horses, mules, goats, sheep, and cattle. In addition, the Government has not only commandeered all the grain in Palestine and Syria, but has taken away that which was to be used as seed, so that the unfortunate people have not been able to sow their fields for the coming season.

WHITLOCK REACHES PARIS.

Will Remain a Few Days Before Opening the Legation at Havre.

PARIS, April 16.—Brand Whitlock, United States Minister to Belgium, accompanied by Mrs. Whitlock and the legation staff, arrived here today from Switzerland. The party was met at the station by William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, and representatives of the French Foreign Office.

Mr. Whitlock will remain here several days before establishing the legation at Havre, the present seat of the Belgian Government.

LAUDS WILSON'S APPEAL.

Westminster Gazette Commends Its "Shrewd Practical Counsel."

LONDON, April 16.—President Wilson's appeal to the American people is published with great prominence in the evening newspapers.

"It goes straight to the heart of the great war problem," says The Westminster Gazette, "and will be read with great appreciation by the allied nations.

"No message addressed by the Governments to any of the countries at war," adds the newspaper, "has better combined an appeal to the heart with shrewd, practical counsel and shown a keener eye to the fundamentals of the situation."

Prayer for Transatlantic Allies.

MANCHESTER, April 16.—A special service will be held in Manchester Cathedral next Friday "to invoke a Divine benediction on the strengthened ties between Great Britain and the United States." The Lord Mayor will attend in his official capacity as representative of the city.

Try Coal Operators in June.

Trial of the Government suit against the West Virginia coal mining corporations and their officials, who were indicted on a charge of having violated the Sherman anti-trust law, has been set for June 1. That date was fixed by Judge Learned Hand of the Federal District Court at the request of ex-Senator James A. O'Gorman, John B. Stanchfield, George Gordon Battle, and Henry A. Wise, counsel for the defendants. The trial will probably last a month.

Sold in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags and in 2 and 5 lb. cartons

Old-fashioned Molasses Taffy! Nourishing—energizing—good.

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

Crosby

Snappy Black Headwear to be worn with Costumes of Color.

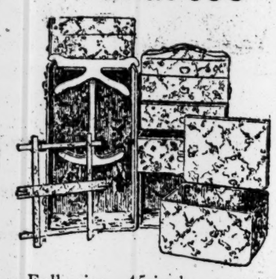
Mourning House — 375 Fifth Ave., at 35th St.

Boston, Copley Sq.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

100 "Indestructo" Wardrobe Trunks



The Standard $40.00 Grade

$32.50

Full size, 45-inch, open top Wardrobe Trunk, three-ply veneer basswood, covered with hard vulcanized fibre. Fitted with draw bolts and Yale spring locks. Cretonne lined throughout. 5 Shoe pockets. Compartment for two hats. 12 assorted hangers and other convenient equipments.

The same Trunk, in extra large size, but within the baggage regulations. 12 assorted hangers, etc. Standard price $42.50.....**$35.00**

Fourth Floor.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" — *Meet me at the Fountain*

SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

This Sale of

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS *at* 79c

Which Begins This Morning Will Be a Success from the Tap of the Gong

Two great underprice purchases grouped to make this sale a record-breaker.

THE QUANTITY—Nearly 5000 shirts.

THE MATERIALS—This year's favorite shirtings.

THE PATTERNS—New and beautiful effects for Spring and Summer.

THE MAKES—Some of the best featured by prominent haberdashers.

THE PRICE—The lowest named for shirts of equal quality in a year.

THE SIZES—A complete range from 14 to 18.

This is the kind of shirt that would create spirited selling even during normal times—but presenting itself as it does now, when shirting materials are selling at highest prices and labor is almost at the height, it is extraordinary in every sense of the word.

Every shirt is splendidly made—cut full—perfect fitting. Choice of soft or laundered cuffs, and every shirt is faultlessly finished.

Look for the label (which is covered over) in thousands of these shirts—it will tell you at a glance what a sensational selling event this is.

It Will Pay You to Buy a Season's Supply of Negligee Shirts in This Sale Today and Tomorrow at 79c.

We give 2¼c Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double 2¼c Stamps till 12 o'clock. Single 2¼c Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps all day.

Check!

F. Berg & Company, nationally known hat manufacturers, of Orange Valley, N. J., post and prove their ledgers and statements every day with the same accuracy demanded in a bank.

The operator—and anyone can operate a Burroughs Ledger Posting and Statement Machine without previous experience—drops the ledger leaf into the high-back carriage and in a twinkling prints the old balance, folio, date and memo character.

Debits are added, credits subtracted and the new balance computed and printed in one operation. The operation of the Burroughs is automatic and without possibility of error.

Statements are posted every day in this office in the same way as the ledgers are posted.

The customer's new balance on the ledger is called back against the new balance on the statement, providing an absolute proof of posting.

There is no month-end rush in F. Berg & Co.'s office, the ledgers being in perpetual balance and the statements being ready for the mail the moment the last item is posted, and the balance extended.

Mr. Berg says he is saving fifty per cent in time in posting his ledgers and thirty per cent in making his statements over the old pen-and-ink method—to say nothing of the satisfaction in neat and errorless bookkeeping.

F. Berg & Company are just one of the hundreds of Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting boosters in and around New York. We can give you some very interesting information about any of these installations. A 'phone call will bring a Burroughs man to your office at any time you state.

Card or loose leaf ledgers may be used.

Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger and Statement Posting

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Astor House Building, 217 Broadway
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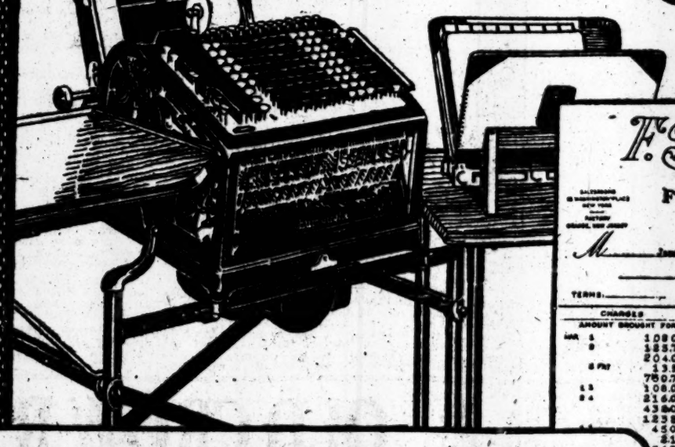
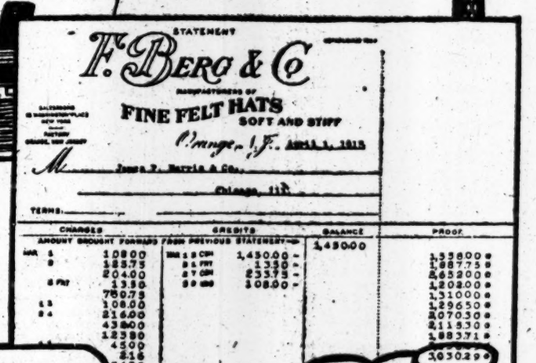
BROOKLYN:
Lawyers Title Building
188 Montague Street
Main 6311

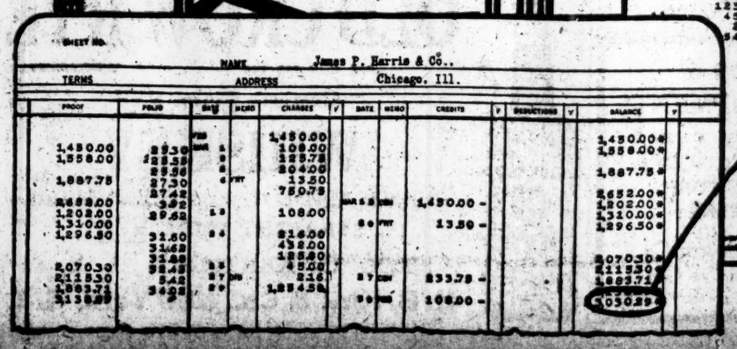
NEWARK:
Essex Building
31 Clinton Street
Mulberry 3670

DIRECT-TO-LEDGER POSTING

Burroughs







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STEEL LETTER FILES

ITS channel steel construction is *just like a skyscraper.*

But it goes skyscraper construction *one better.* It is built without nuts—bolts—rivets—rods—screws.

All parts welded solidly together at 2600° electric heat. Cabinet one piece, drawer one piece—as if carved from blocks of solid steel.

Drawers will run silent, smooth and speedy for 100 years.

Test out a Shaw-Walker file right beside your old equipment and you'll understand our guarantee: *Your money back if it isn't the best file you ever owned.*

'Phone us to send you one. Franklin 2261.

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60 Franklin St. New York

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Complete Catalogue of Wood Files, Steel Files, File Desks, File Safes and Supplies for all files on request.

"Built Like a Skyscraper"
SHAW WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

M'GRAWITES BLANK ROBINS IN FIRST GAME OF BROOKLYN SERIES

GIANTS CHILL ROBINS WITH A WHITEWASH

5,000 Cold Weather Fans See McGrawites Return Home to Drub Dodgers, 5 to 0.

HOLKE HANDY WITH THE BAT

His Healthy Hits Send Four New York Runs Across — Schupp Pitches Businesslike Game.

The Giants tarried a while in Brooklyn yesterday on their way to the Polo Grounds and started to carry out their threat to make life miserable for the Dodgers for having the audacity to win the pennant last year McGraw's highly trained band of ball players slapped a defeat on the Robins which was as cheerful to the fans of Brooklyn as an earache. Deep into the whitewash vat did the Giants push the Flatbushers until they were gasping at the vacuous end of a 5 to 0 score.

It was a nice afternoon for fishing through the ice, and most of the 5,000 folks who were willing to flirt with the tonsilitis germs, which hovered about Ebbets Field in flocks, were dolled up as if they were preparing for a hard Winter. Add the chill of defeat to the chill of the afternoon and it is easy to conceive why the Dodgers had cold feet. All these rumors about the Giants having a whale of a ball team dawned upon that Brooklyn team as having more or less foundation in fact. The players from Gotham raised havoc with the Dodgers and made them roll over and play dead.

The Giants' defense was air tight; their attack, concentrated skillfully in two innings, had a mighty punch, and the southpaw pitching of Ferdinand Schupp was so playfully elusive that the Dodger bats might just as well have remained on the players' shoulders. Five unimportant hits bounded off the Brooklyn sticks, and the rest of the time the players were slashing the ball into the Giants' eagerly waiting hands.

It was Leon Cadore, the Dodgers' promising young pitcher, who yielded the Giants all their runs when they clustered safe raps off him in the second and fourth innings. Many of the extravagant things which have been said about McGraw's team were partly verified in the performance of the Giants. A trio of baseball patriots—George Gibson, Hans Lobert, and Germany Schaefer—constitute a board of strategy to aid McGraw in running his team, and if the players make many mistakes it won't be because they lack advice.

Holke Raps in Four Runs.

Although Cadore retired the side in the second inning on strikeouts, there was a stretch of activity between them, in which the Giants wedged a couple of runs. It was a resounding smash for three bases to the wall in right-centre field by Holke which sent the first two over the plate. Again it was this same Holke in the fourth inning who waved his bat with deadly effect and hammered in a couple of more runs. Lew McCarty's sacrifice rocket brought in the fifth tally.

One of the easiest known ways of catching cold is to go over to Ebbets Field on a day like yesterday. Manager Wilbert Robinson entwined several yards of Mackinaw jackets about his person to keep off the Winter. Robbie doesn't look as if he had taken off many hundred pounds during the Spring training trip. When he is out on the coaching line it is sometimes difficult to see a player at first base if you happen to be sitting behind the Brooklyn manager.

The Giants have discarded Mackinaw fashions during their lounging periods and have adopted a purple sweater jacket which has two wide bands of white around the middle, making the players resemble Dutch belted cattle.

Red Jack Murray Back Again.

Benny Kauff did so well yesterday, with a perfect batting average of two hits and a pass in three times up, that Manager McGraw took him out of the game, for he didn't want to rub it into the Brooklyns too hard in their first meeting of the season. In his place in centre field went Red Jack Murray, who used to sweep the right field sky at the Polo Grounds with all kinds of impossible catches. Murray got a warm reception when he appeared. For a player who has been down to the bushes and back again Jack can still move around lively.

Umpire Bill Byron not only ran the game yesterday, but he also ran the boy who announced the changes in the line-up. Said Lord Bill to the megaphone boy: "Ask me the names first, boy, and you'll always be right." Byron is perhaps the only umpire who ever lived who admits that umpires at times may be wrong. It was a dull day for him yesterday, as there were no umrisings to quell.

To a Brooklyn fan there is almost as much delight in watching a New York player strike out as there is in gloating over Jake Daubert making a bunt. Jake's bunts and Zack Wheat's home runs constitute a Brooklyn fan's idea of tremendous batting ability. Unfortunately Daubert was out of the game with an injured finger and Fred Merkle was on first base, where he cut up some capers which proved that he is still very much of a first baseman.

The Brooklynites howled with delight in the first inning when Charlie Herzog struck out. This delight increased in intensity in the second inning when Heinie Zimmerman, the first man up, also fanned. Cadore's praises were being sung to the Flatbush skies.

Giants Tally Twice in Second.

Fletcher, the next batter up, got a pass and went to second base when Benny Kauff spanked a single to centre. Holke gave the ball a prolonged swipe and sent a line drive to the barricade in right centre field for three bases. Fletcher and Kauff romping over the plate. After this brief lapse Cadore resumed his good pitching and struck out McCarty and Schupp.

Zimmerman was the first batsman up in the fourth inning. Cadore couldn't locate the plate, so Heinie ambled. Fletcher stung a single to centre and Kauff laid down a perfect bunt in the infield. Olson fielded the ball and chucked it to Merkle, but Benny beat the throw. Even if he hadn't been so swift of foot he would have been safe anyway, because Merkle made the slight oversight of not having his foot on the bag. Kauff's tap filled the bases.

Holke crashed a bouncer straight at Fabrique, the Dodgers' newest decoration at shortstop. The ball failed to take any liking to Fabrique, except to his foot. It thumped against the shortstop's left pedal for an instant, shot up like a geyser, and hopped over back of second base out of everybody's reach. Zimmerman and Fletcher traveled home on the smash and Kauff went around to third. Holke tried to steal second, but he was thrown out by Chief Meyers.

Kauff Scores on Sacrifice Fly.

Lew McCarty added to the discomfort of his former townsmen by thumping a high fly to Casey Stengel in right field. Although it wasn't a long fly, Kauff took a chance and dashed for home after the catch. Stengel's throw to the plate was untrue and Benny was safe, ducking past Meyers as he was catching the ball.

Cadore retired at the end of the sixth and Larry Cheney pitched a couple of effective innings. The final inning was swirled by a long, string-bean of a left-hander named Durning, who comes from Way Down East in Maine. The Giants caused the last two pitchers no embarrassment.

Schupp pitched a neat, businesslike game. Fabrique was the only Brooklyn player who was at all favored by the Giant southpaw. In the first inning Fabrique found Schupp a bit unsteady and got a pass. In the sixth and eighth innings the new Dodger fielder got singles.

Brooklyn had its only chance to score in the eighth. Olson and Miller both went out by the sky route and Jimmy Hickman, one of the Brooklyn kindergartners, was sent in to bat for Cheney. He favored with a nice single to right. Fabrique sent him to second with a smash which went through Zimmerman's lower extremities without so much as a nod of recognition. Jimmy Johnston was elected to make the most of this opportunity for Brooklyn, but his effort was duly gathered in by George Burns.

The Giants will make further investigation of the Dodgers' claim to the pennant at the same place today.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A	BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Burns,lf	4	0	0	5	0	0	Fabrique,ss	3	0	2	4	2	0
Herzog,2b	4	0	2	0	2	0	Johnston,cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Robertson,rf	4	0	0	2	0	0	Merkle,1b	4	0	0	11	0	0
Zimmerman,3b	3	2	2	1	1	2	Stengel,rf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Fletcher,ss	3	2	2	2	1	3	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	5	3	0
Kauff,cf	2	2	2	2	0	0	Olson,3b	3	0	0	0	4	0
Murray,cf	0	0	0	2	0	0	Miller,ss	3	0	0	2	4	0
Holke,1b	3	0	2	10	1	0	Meyers,c	2	0	0	6	1	0
McCarty,c	0	0	0	4	1	0	Miller,p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Schupp,p	4	0	0	1	1	0	Cadore,p	1	0	0	0	1	0
							Cheney,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	5	8	27	10	0	Durning,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
							aMyers	1	0	0	0	0	0
							bHickman	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	32	0	5	27	15	5							

a Batted for Cadore in sixth.
b Batted for Cheney in eighth.

New York	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Fabrique, Cutshaw. Three-base hit—Holke. Stolen base—Herzog. Sacrifice hit—Holke. Sacrifice fly—McCarty. Left on bases—New York, 4; Brooklyn, 6. Bases on balls—Off Cadore, 4; Cheney, 1; Schupp, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cadore, 6 hits and 5 runs in 6 innings; Cheney, 2 and 0 in 2; Durning, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Cadore, 6; Schupp, 2. Time—1 hour, 45 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
(Game begins at 3:30.)
Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
(Game begins at 3:15.)
Boston at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Brooklyn, 0.
Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 1.
Pittsburgh 8; Cincinnati, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
(Postponed; cold.)
Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 1.
Chicago, 4; Detroit, 0.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	3	0	1,000
St. Louis	4	2	.667
Philadelphia	2	1	.667
Cincinnati	3	3	.500
Chicago	3	3	.500
Pittsburgh	2	4	.333
Boston	1	2	.333
Brooklyn	0	3	.000

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	4	1	.800
Cleveland	3	1	.750
Boston	3	1	.750
Washington	2	1	.667
New York	1	2	.333
Philadelphia	1	3	.250
St. Louis	1	3	.250
Detroit	1	4	.200

WHITE SOX APPLY BRUSH TO TIGERS

Faber Holds Detroit Scoreless, While Chicago Gets Four Runs.

DETROIT, April 16.—Faber held Detroit to two hits this afternoon and scored a shut-out for Chicago, 4 to 0. After a bad first inning, Carroll Jones pitched well for Detroit until taken out in the eighth inning in favor of a pinch-hitter. Cunningham allowed two more runs, largely through his own error, when he replaced Jones in the ninth. The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A	DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Leibold,rf	4	1	0	0	0	0	Bush,ss	3	0	1	3	1	4
Risberg,ss	4	0	0	0	4	0	Young,2b	4	0	0	1	3	0
E.Collins,2b	3	1	1	3	3	0	Cobb,rf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Jackson,lf	4	0	2	2	0	0	Veach,lf	4	0	0	1	1	0
Felsch,cf	4	1	1	1	0	0	Heilman,cf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	0	16	1	0	Burns,1b	3	0	0	13	0	0
Weaver,3b	3	1	2	0	2	0	R.Jones,3b	3	0	0	2	2	0
Schalk,c	3	0	1	4	0	0	Spencer,c	3	0	0	2	2	0
Faber,p	2	0	0	1	2	0	J.Jones,p	1	0	0	0	2	0
							Cunn'h'm,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	4	7	27	14	0	aCrawford	1	0	0	0	0	0
							Total	29	0	2	27	14	0

a Batted for C. Jones in eighth.
Error—Cunningham.

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—4
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Jackson, Cobb. Stolen bases—Leibold, 2; Weaver, 2. Sacrifice hits—Faber, (2.) Weaver. Double play—Bush and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; Chicago, 6. First base on error—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Jones, 4; Faber, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off C. Jones, 5 hits, 2 runs in 8 innings; Cunningham, 2 and 1 in 1. Struck out—By C. Jones, 2; Cunningham, 1; Faber, 3. Time—1 hour. Umpires—Evans and Nallin.

RED SOX BUNCH THEIR HITS.

Ruth Holds Mackmen in Check, Boston Winning by 6 to 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 16.—Boston had no difficulty in defeating Philadelphia today, the score being 6 to 1. Ruth kept the home team's hits scattered, while the visitors bunched their safe drives in three innings, and seven of their eight hits figured in the run getting. Bodie, with a double and two singles, led in the hitting. The score:

BOSTON (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A	PHILADELPHIA (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Hooper,rf	4	1	1	2	0	0	Witt,ss	5	1	1	1	3	3
Barry,2b	4	1	2	2	3	0	Schang,c	4	0	1	5	1	0
Hoblitzel,1b	4	0	0	6	0	0	Bodie,lf	4	0	3	1	0	0
Lewis,lf	4	1	2	3	0	0	Strunk,cf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Walker,cf	4	0	0	1	1	0	Thrasher,rf	3	0	0	3	0	0
Gardner,3b	3	1	1	1	2	0	W.John'n,rf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scott,ss	3	0	0	3	5	0	McInis,1b	4	0	1	9	1	0
Thomas,c	3	2	2	9	0	0	Bates,3b	4	0	1	2	2	0
Ruth,p	4	0	1	0	2	0	Lawry,2b	2	0	0	2	2	0
							Grover,2b	2	0	0	1	1	0
Total	33	6	8	27	10	0	Setbold,p	1	0	0	0	1	0
							Naylor,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
							E.Johnson,p	0	0	0	0	3	0
							aMeyer	1	0	0	0	0	0
							bHaley	1	0	0	0	0	0
							Total	34	1	8	27	17	3

a Batted for Nabors in fourth.
b Batted for Trasher in eighth.
Errors—Gardner, Schang, Bates.

Boston	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0—6
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hits—Thomas, Schang, Bodie. Three-base hits—Thomas, Lewis. Sacrifice hit—Scott. Double plays—Scott, Barry, and Hoblitzel; Schang and Bates. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 10. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ruth, 1; Setbold, 1; Nabors, 1; E. Johnson, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Ruth, 8 hits, no runs in 9 innings; Setbold, 4 and 2 in 3; Nabors, 2 and 2 in 1; E. Johnson, 2 and 1 in 5. Struck out—By Ruth, 7; Setbold, 1; E. Johnson, 2. Wild pitch—Nabors. Umpires—Owen and Dineen. Time—1 hour, 55 minutes.

PIRATES FALL UPON REDS.

Batter Three of Matty's Twirlers, Winning by 8 to 4 Score.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 16.—Pittsburgh hit three Cincinnati pitchers hard and at the right time here today and won easily 8 to 4. Extra-base hits featured the game. Hinchman made a triple, a double, and a single in five trips to the plate. Cooper, while hit freely, managed to keep the safeties scattered. The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A	CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Bighee,lf	5	2	1	6	0	0	Cueto,lf	5	1	2	4	0	0
Carey,cf	3	2	1	3	0	0	Shean,2b	5	1	2	1	3	0
Schulte,rf	5	1	2	2	1	0	Groh,3b	3	0	0	0	1	1
Hinchm'n,1b	5	1	3	8	0	0	Duster Mails,1b	4	0	1	12	0	0
Baird,3b	4	1	3	2	2	0	Roush,cf	4	1	2	2	0	0
Wagner,c	4	1	0	2	0	0	Neale,rf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Ward,ss	3	2	0	0	4	3	Kopf,ss	4	0	0	0	4	0
McCarthy,2b	5	0	1	2	3	0	Fisher,c	4	0	0	4	1	0
Cooper,p	4	0	0	0	1	0	Mitchell,p	1	0	0	0	2	0
							Knetzer,p	1	0	0	0	2	0
Total	35	8	10	27	9	0	Eller,p	0	0	0	0	1	0
							aClarke	1	1	1	0	0	0
							bSanders	1	0	0	0	0	0
							Total	36	4	10	27	14	1

a Batted for Knetzer in seventh.
b Batted for Eller in ninth.
Errors—Carey, Ward, Kopf, (2.)

Pittsburgh	2	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0—8
Cincinnati	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Bighee, Cueto, (2,) Hinchman. Three-base hits—Hinchman, Carey, Shean. Stolen bases—Baird, Carey, Schulte, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Carey, McCarthy. Sacrifice flies—Ward, Chase. Double plays—Ward and Hinchman; Ward, McCarthy, and Hinchman. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Cincinnati, 7. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Bases on balls—Off Cooper, 1; Knetzer, 1; Eller, 2. Hits and runs—Off Cooper, 10 hits, 4 runs in 9 innings; Mitchell, 0 and 4 in 3; Knetzer, 3 and 2 in 4; Eller, 1 and 0 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Knetzer, (Ward.) Struck out—By Cooper, 1; Mitchell, 1; Eller, 2. Passed balls—Huhn, 2. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

PENN DEFEATS WILLIAMS.

Titzel Outdoes Young in Twirling Duel and Quakers Win, 4 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—John Titzel, Penn's left-handed pitcher, won a twirling battle from Stanley Young of Williams College this afternoon at Franklin Field. He had the benefit of good support and the final result was Penn 4, Williams 0.

Titzel was at top form after the opening inning. Only Howland, third baseman, and Captain Clarke, the Williams shortstop, touched his delivery for safe hits. Each got a single. Titzel warmed up after passing two batters in the first inning and had the visitors swinging at his curves without connecting from then on.

Young also pitched a great game for Williams. His infield, however, blew up in the pinches or Penn would have only crossed the plate on one occasion. Penn only hit Young's curves for two hits, a single by Johnny Titzel and a double by Johnny White. This is the third victory of the Red and Blue team. The score:

PENN	AB	R	H	P	O	A	WILLIAMS	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Berry,ss	3	2	0	0	3	3	Dunn,2b	4	0	0	1	3	1
Todd,2b	4	1	0	1	2	0	Radley,rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
White,3b	4	0	1	3	3	2	Clark,ss	3	0	1	0	4	0
Light,lf	4	0	0	1	1	0	Howland,3b	3	0	1	2	1	0
Yates,1b	3	0	0	12	0	0	Dempsey,lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Hinkson,rf	3	1	0	0	0	0	Worcester,1b	3	0	0	11	0	0
Lavin,cf	2	1	0	1	0	0	Howland,3b	3	0	1	0	2	0
Gilmore,c	1	1	0	0	0	0	Kingsley,c	3	0	0	4	1	1
Titzell,p	2	0	1	0	5	0	Young,p	3	0	0	2	3	0
Total	25	4	2	27	14		Total	28	0	2	*23	11	2

*Titzell out for interference in third.
Errors—Clark, Howland, Young.

Pennsylvania	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	—4
Williams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—White. Sacrifice hits—Gilmore, Titzell, Berry, Yates. Struck out—By Young, 3; Titzell, 9. Bases on balls—Off Young, 3; Titzell, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Berry. Umpire—MacGowan.

BRAVES SOLVE ALEXANDER.

Despite Grave Errors, Boston Defeats the Phillies, 3 to 1.

BOSTON, April 16.—Barnes outpitched Alexander today and Boston defeated Philadelphia 3 to 1. The local twirler was forced to contend against a handicap imposed by the poor fielding of Maranville and Evers. Triples in the fourth inning by Maranville, Bailey, and Konetchy counted two of Boston's runs, and Gowdy's double and Maranville's single were principal elements in adding another in the fifth. Philadelphia's only score came in the sixth inning on a pass, Bancroft's single, and Whitted's sacrifice fly. The score:

BOSTON (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A	PHILADELPHIA (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Mar'ville,ss	4	1	2	1	3	6	Paskert,cf	3	1	0	1	0	0
Evers,2b	4	0	0	2	4	4	Bancroft,ss	3	0	2	3	3	4
Bailey,rf	4	1	1	2	0	0	Whitted,lf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Magee,lf	4	0	0	3	0	0	Luderus,1b	4	0	0	8	0	0
Kon'tchy,1b	3	0	2	11	2	0	McCaffigan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smith,3b	3	0	0	0	1	2	Niles,rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Kelly,cf	3	0	0	3	1	0	Stock,3b	3	0	1	2	2	2
Gowdy,c	3	1	2	8	1	0	Dugey,2b	3	0	1	0	5	3
Barnes,p	3	0	0	1	2	0	Killifer,c	4	0	0	7	0	0
							Alexander,p	2	0	0	0	2	0
							Cooper	1	0	0	0	0	0
							Oeschger,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	7	27	14	12	Total	32	1	4	24	11	11

a Ran for Luderus in ninth.
b Batted for Alexander in eighth.
Errors—Maranville, (2,) Evers, (2,) Smith.

Boston	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Gowdy, Konetchy. Three-base hits—Maranville, Bailey, Konetchy. Sacrifice fly—Whitted. Double plays—Evers and Konetchy; Konetchy, Maranville, and Konetchy; Kelly and Maranville; Alexander, Stock, and Bancroft. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 4. Bases on balls—Off Barnes, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Alexander, 7 hits, 3 runs in 7 innings; Oeschger, 0 and 0 in 1; Barnes, 4 and 1 in 9. Struck out—By Alexander, 3; Oeschger, 1; Barnes, 3. Time—1 hour 28 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Brandfield.

MEADOWS PUZZLES CUBS.

Cardinals Win Again by 5 to 1—Saier Out Until July.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Chicago was unable to bunch hits off Meadows today and so St. Louis won again, 5 to 1. The visitors, on the other hand, bunched hits off Vaughn in the first and fifth innings and won easily.

Manager Mitchell presented a new lineup on account of the injury to Saier's leg. Pitcher Reuther went to first base and made a creditable showing. The injury to Saier will lay him up for eight or ten weeks, it was said today. The bone broken was the fibula, and it is said that the fracture will be completely healed by July. The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A	CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Beacher,lf	4	1	1	0	0	0	Zelder,3b	4	0	0	0	0	3
Betzel,2b	4	1	1	3	3	0	Wolter,rf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Long,rf	4	1	1	2	0	0	Doyle,2b	4	0	1	5	2	0
Miller,ib	4	0	2	13	0	0	Mann,lf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Hornsby,ss	4	0	1	1	3	0	Williams,cf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Cruise,cf	4	1	1	2	0	0	Reuther,1b	3	0	0	8	0	0
Smith,3b	4	0	1	4	3	0	Wortman,ss	4	0	0	1	0	0
Snyder,c	3	0	0	4	0	0	Wilson,c	4	0	1	6	1	0
Meadows,p	4	1	0	0	2	0	Vaughn,p	3	0	0	0	1	0
							aFlack	0	0	0	0	0	0
							Carter,p	0	0	0	0	0	1
							bHollocher	1	0	0	0	0	0
							Prend'g'st,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	5	8	27	18	0	Total	30	1	5	27	9	5

a Batted for Vaughn in fifth.
b Batted for Carter in eighth.
Errors—Meadows, Wortman.

St. Louis	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hit—Cruise. Three-base hit—Beecher. Stolen base—Betzel. Sacrifice hit—Williams. Double plays—Hornsby, Betzel, and Miller; Smith, Betzel, and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 3; Vaughn, 1; Carter, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Vaughn, 6 hits, 4 runs in 5 innings; Carter, 2 and 0 in 3; Prendergast, 1 and 0 in 1; Meadows, 8 and 0 in 9. Struck out—By Vaughn, 3; Meadows, 3; Prendergast, 1. Time—1 hour 42 minutes. Umpires—Orth and Rigler.

American Association.

Kansas City, 3; St. Paul, 2.
Indianapolis, 4; Columbus, 3.
Louisville, 10; Toledo, 4.

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 4; Memphis, 1.
Little Rock, 2; Nashville, 0.
Atlanta, 8; Mobile, 5.
Birmingham, 8; Chattanooga, 2.

BASEBALL TODAY, 3:30 P. M.—N. Y. Americans vs. Washington, Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

WILLARD NOT A SLACKER.

Jess Says So in Philadelphia and No One Contradicts Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Jess Willard is no slacker. He said so today with smiling and emphatic belligerence.

When somebody produced a newspaper clipping which contained a statement by Captain F. R. Kenney, in charge of the recruiting stations in Chicago, that Willard had not attempted to enlist, he dismissed it with a contemptuous gesture of his hamlike hands.

"About three weeks ago in Chicago," he said, "I went to the recruiting station and told them I was ready. They told me my bulk was too great, and that they were not taking married men just then. I went away satisfied. I don't know much about muskets, but I'm ready if my country needs me. I'm willing to do anything that I'm told."

"But," somebody timidly interjected. "Captain Kenney is an officer in the regular army. He says he has no record of your attempt to enlist."

A fighting glint, not unmixed with a humorous one, came into the big blue eyes of the world's heavyweight ring champion.

"Don't you believe what I'm telling you?" he asked quietly, flexing his huge muscles. The crowd of sporting writers, reporters, and adoring small boys that had gathered around Jess moved back a perceptible distance from the midget-like tent outside which they were standing and which serves for Jess's circus dressing room.

DUNDEE OUTPOINTS MEALEY

New Yorker Clever at Infighting Against Quaker Featherweight.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Johnny Dundee was the popular victor over Johnny Mealey, the local featherweight, in six active rounds at the Olympia A. A. tonight. Dundee concentrated his attack on Mealey's body, and it was his effectiveness at infighting, or perhaps the local lad's poor defense, that earned him the honors.

Mealey had Dundee's number at long range, and in the early stages flailed the New Yorker savagely with long lefts and rights. During the last three rounds Dundee played for Mealey's body and experienced little difficulty getting in close and pounding away.

AMATEURS TO BOX TONIGHT.

Preliminaries to State Title Series Will Be Held at City A. C.

Preliminary competition in the tournament to decide the New York State amateur boxing championship titles will get under way this evening at the City A. C., where bouts will be held in all classes except the heavyweight division. This class will be put on with the final bouts on Thursday night. The only present title-holders who will defend their laurels are Dave Astey of the Christ Church House, leader of the 115-pound division, and Jack Lisi of the Union Settlement A. C., who heads the 125-pound class.

All the winners in the recent metropolitan tournament will be among the competitors to strive for State honors, with the exception of James Sullivan of the Union Settlement A. C., who recently acquired the 135-pound metropolitan title. Bob Gleason, Dominican Lyceum, 145-pound metropolitan champion, and Andy O'Boyle, Bronxdale A. C., will be among the competitors at this weight. The weights to be contested this evening are: 108, 115, 125, 135, 145 and 158-pound divisions.

DRAW FOR PENN RELAYS.

Record Entry Received — Harvard, Cornell, and Michigan Withdraw.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16. — The drawing for positions at the pole in the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival to be held on April 27 and 28, announced today, shows an unprecedented number of entries. While a number of institutions have announced their intention of discontinuing athletics because of the war, only three, Harvard, Michigan, and Cornell, have officially withdrawn from the relays. All the others are expected to take similar action, but in spite of this the management says the entry list still will be the largest in the history of the meet.

RUTGERS PUSHES SPORTS.

Athletic Work Being Developed as Aid to Military Training.

NEW BRUNSWICK, April 16.—One hundred Rutgers athletes have formed a company and volunteered their services to the Home Defense League of this city in case of need. Rutgers students are all undergoing strenuous military training, and are being whipped into shape for war service, but athletics at the college are being developed further than ever as an aid to this war training.

Only two games, Columbia and Georgetown, have been formally canceled from the Rutgers baseball schedule owing to the war situation, and the Princeton game is doubtful, but the rest of the schedule will be played out unless there is

CALL ON ALL JEWS TO AID WAR RELIEF

Committee Named to Conduct Coast-to-Coast Drive for Funds.

YESTERDAY'S GIFTS $180,000

Governor Bamberger's Brother Also to Give 10 Per Cent. of Utah's Total.

Prominent Jewish speakers are to tour the country within the next few months in a campaign to bring to every Jew in the United States the appeal for aid for Jewish victims of the war in Europe. This plan was decided upon yesterday by the American Jewish Relief Committee to follow up the big start that the campaign for "$10,000,000 during 1917" got Sunday night at the dinner given by Jacob H. Schiff to Julius Rosenwald and Henry Morgenthau, when contributions and pledges of $2,500,000 were made.

Jacob H. and Mortimer Schiff, Felix M. Warburg, Dr. Judah L. Magnes, whose appeal at Sunday's dinner brought in many thousands of dollars; Henry Morgenthau, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Samuel Untermyer, Oscar S. and Nathan Straus, Dr. Cyrus Adler, President of Dropsie College, and the Jewish Theological Seminary, and a number of other distinguished Jews, were among the speakers for whom speaking tours were mapped out. Jacob H. Schiff is to speak in Newark on April 29; Dr. Wise is to speak in half a dozen cities of the Middle West the latter part of this month; Dr. Magnes, early in May, is to go to Milwaukee, St. Paul, Kansas City, and other Western cities; Dr. Leonard Levy is to concentrate on Tennessee; Mr. Morgenthau goes to Detroit, Hartford, and other cities this month, and on a trip to the Pacific Coast later; Louis Marshall is to speak in Chicago, St. Louis, and elsewhere next month. Other itineraries are to be mapped out today.

Numerous pledges of contributions, and of certain percentages of the total amounts collected in stipulated communities, were received by telegraph yesterday, after reports of Sunday night's meeting had been published.

Governor Simon Bamberger of Utah sent a pledge of 10 per cent. of the total contributions for Utah, which was announced at Sunday night's dinner. Yesterday telegrams were received from his two brothers, J. E. Bamberger and Herman Bamberger, who control large mining interests. The former duplicated the Governor's pledge; the latter pledged 5 per cent. of the State's total.

At the offices of Herbert H. Lehman, Treasurer of the Joint Distribution Committee, about $180,000 was announced as having been received yesterday. The list of those giving $50 or more follows:

F. M. Warburg, (additional)	$25,000	Sigmund Lubin	500
Marion Travis	25,000	Harry Sachs (additional)	2,500
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Lehman (addtl.)	10,000	Jacob H. Schiff	2,000
Max Adler	10,000	Max J. Sulzberger	1,500
L. Bamberger	10,000	Mr. and Mrs. J. Mack	1,000
Mrs. F. Fuld	10,000	Max Weinstein	1,000
D. A. Anspacher	5,000	Mr. and Mrs. I. Unterberg	1,000
George Pick	5,000	M. J. Waldman	1,000
A. Naumberg	5,000	M. S. Rosenthal	1,000
Mrs. M. Lehman (addtl.)	2,500	J. J. Dukas	1,000
A. Beckhard	2,500	J. Schwartz	1,000
H. Wineburgh	2,500	W. Fleshman	1,000
Ben Lissberger	2,500	L. J. Robinson	1,000
Max Lissberger	2,500	Albert Stern	1,000
R. Sadowsky	2,500	Adolf Kastor	1,000
S. G. Rosenbaum (addtl.)	2,500	Frank Wolf	1,000
J. J. Hannuer	2,500	I. & J. J. Fried	1,000
Harry Bronner	2,500	man	1,000

When the Jewish Russian hospital unit, for which Mrs. Schiff contributed $100,000 Sunday night is to be sent abroad could not be decided yesterday. It is to be sent by the committee as a whole, instead of as an individual contribution by Mr. Schiff personally, and it was expected yesterday that the expense of this one effort would be considerably more than $100,000.

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MANTELL PLAYS SHYLOCK.

Almost Ungided, He Inaugurates His Season with "The Merchant."

The tumult and the shouting of the Shakespeare tercentenary have died away, the dust and smoke have cleared, and left in undisputed possession of the field none other than Robert Bruce Mantell. At the beginning of last season he gave forth a statement to the effect that Shakespeare was not dead but sleeping, and forthwith vanished into the lucrative movies, but it appears to have been a cat-nap, for once again Mr. Mantell is on tour with his repertoire, and at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre last evening, before a meagre audience, began a fortnight's engagement with "The Merchant of Venice" cut to the quick.

Once again we see him surrounded by the kind of company and the quality of production that is better fitted for barnstorming in the rural districts. Mr. Mantell's own familiar workmanlike and creditable performance as the money changer of Venice shines like a luminous work of genius in such a setting. Except for Frits Leiber as Bassanio, Mr. Mantell's fellow-workers are quite undistinguished. Genevieve Hamper, the young and exceedingly comely Mrs. Mantell, has little of the experience and vocal equipment imperatively needed for Portia and the other great ladies of Shakespeare she must essay during this week and next.

So fierce is the competition these days, and so monstrous the cost of production in the theatre that Mr. Mantell would doubtless face an appalling deficit at the end of every week if he attempted to give his repertoire with a company as competent as your average modern playwright expects and receives for his work in New York. Thus we have it that Shakespeare, for whose plays the present-day actor is not particularly well trained at best, must be played again and again with a company conspicuously and painfully below the standard maintained in this capital of the American theatre. Mr. Mantell's engagement, then, can be welcomed only on the theory that a tenth of a loaf is better than none.

Painting to be Sold at War Benefit.

Mrs. Vernon Castle and Bainbridge Colby will auction off a painting called "Liberty and Fraternity" next Sunday night at an entertainment to be given at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre for the benefit of the Museum of French Art, the Ambrine Fund for French Hospital and Field Service, and the Relief for Sufferers in the Devastated Provinces of France. There will be no admission charge and a collection will be taken. Motion pictures illustrating what women are doing in France to help win the war will be shown. The films are the property of Lawrence Grant, who will describe them.

Rosita Renard Plays Brilliantly.

Rosita Renard, the Chilean pianist, achieved a performance of Liszt's B minor sonata at her second recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, rivaling in brilliancy the interpretations of many artists of twice her years and prowess. It was an extraordinary exhibition that the young woman gave in an all-Liszt program, a departure from the conventional, and a personal triumph as well.

GEN. WOOD NAMED TO MEET BALFOUR

Continued from Page 1.

Judiciary Committee, to-day introduced the House bill proposing that the Allies be permitted to recruit forces from their subjects residing in this country.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has invited President Menocal of Cuba to include labor representatives in the Cuban Commission which is to be sent to Washington to confer on the international situation. Similar invitations were sent to Great Britain and France, and Premier Lloyd George replied his acceptance last week, saying that two representatives of the workers would leave for America immediately.

The following cablegram was sent to President Menocal by Mr. Gompers today:

"As President of the American Federation of Labor, President Wilson appointed me member of the Advisory Commission Council of National Defense. The Council appointed me Chairman, Committee on Labor, Conservation, and Welfare of Workers. When I learned that the French and British Governments were to send commissions to the United States for conference I cabled Premier Lloyd George of England and Premier Ribot of France to each send two representatives of labor unions to confer with my committee and give us benefit of their experience and advice.

"Lloyd George cabled he will send two labor leaders and two women conversant with welfare work to confer with my labor committee. Expect similar compliance from Premier Ribot. Inasmuch as you will appoint Cuban commission to come to Washington, may I prevail upon you to also send two representative members of Cuban labor unions for conference with us?"

MAYOR PICKS MEN TO GREET COMMISSIONS

Leading Citizens Will Welcome French and English Officials to This City.

In response to a telegram received yesterday from Secretary of State Lansing, Mayor Mitchel appointed two committees described as an executive committee and a main committee to receive the British and French war commissions when they visit this city. Here is Mr. Lansing's message:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the British and French Governments are each sending to the United States in the near future distinguished commissions, to ascertain as both commissions undoubtedly will desire to visit New York during their stay in this country, I should be very grateful if you would take such steps as may, in your opinion, be desirable to provide for their welfare and for the extension of every possible courtesy to them while they are in your city.

Those men were appointed by the Mayor to the Executive Committee:

Joseph H. Choate, Chairman; George T. Wilson, Chairman Ex. Com.; August Belmont, Treasurer; George W. Burleigh, Secretary; Daniel Appleton, Bernard H. Baruch, Robert Bacon, S. R. Bertron, Nicholas M. Butler, Lewis E. Clarke, Maurice Connolly, F. Cunliffe-Owen, H. P. Davison, William C. Demorest, Chauncey M. Depew, Cleveland H. Dodge, Frank L. Dowling, William N. Dykman, Samuel Fairchild, Lloyd Griscom, A. Barton Hepburn, Charles E. Hughes, Phoenix Ingraham, Marcus M. Marks, Douglas Mathewson, Robert G. Monroe, William F. Morgan, Morgan J. O'Brien, E. H. Outerbridge, Alten B. Parker, Lewis H. Pounds, W. A. Prendergast, Elihu Root, R. A. C. Smith, John R. Stanchfield, Charles Steckler, Willard Straight, Frank A. Vanderlip, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Calvin D. Van Name, G. W. Wickersham.

The main committee consisted of:

Crittenden W. Adams, E. D. Adams, Thatcher M. Adams, Robert Adamson, George B. Agnew, Charles B. Alexander, James S. Alexander, Allison V. Armour, Albert Ashforth, John Aspegren, Jules S. Bache, Elliott C. Bacon, George F. Baker, Jr., Stephen Baker, Le Roy W. Baldwin, Francis S. Bangs, Otto T. Bannard, W. Warren Barbour, James Barnes, John Barrymore, George Gordon Battle, Martin Beck, A. C. Bedford, Ferry Belmont, C. K. G. Billings, Harrison K. Bird, Cortlandt F. Bishop, Harry S. Black, C. Ledyard Blair, C. N. Bliss, Jr., George C. Boldt, Jr., Howard H. Borden, W. L. Bottomley, Frederick G. Bourne, John McE. Bowman, Daniel M. Brady, Frank Brainard, William C. Breed, Oliver B. Bridgman, Louis V. Bright, Francis K. Brown, Franklin H. Brown, James Brown, James W. Bull, James A. Burden, Jr., Geoffrey [illegible], Lauren Carroll, Newcomb Carlton, Henry M. Carse, Henry E. Cauchois, Robert Clute, Robert Procter Clarke, J. Wray Cleveland, Henry Clews, William P. Clyde, Thomas Cochran, Charles A. Coffin, E. W. Coggeshall, William Collier, Alfred M. Conkling, E. C. Converse, William Corey, G. A. Cormack, Robert C. Cornell, George B. Cortelyou, Frederic R. Coudert, Wm. Courtleigh, F. Coykendall, Paul D. Cravath, John D. Crimmins, William N. Cromwell, Edgar M. Cullen, R. Fulton Cutting, Howland Davis, William C. Davis, Fred B. Dalzell, Paul Dana, Vernon M. Davis, W. A. Day, Evans R. Dick, Charles D. Dickey, C. B. Dillingham, Thomas Diamond, Robert E. Dowling, Michael Dreicer, John Drew, John R. Drexel, Rev. Howard Duffield, W. Butler Duncan, Coleman du Pont, Charles J. Edwards, Rev. C. A. Eaton, Joseph H. Eniert, William H. Enalish, A. L. Erlanger, John E. Eustis, Richard H. Ewart, John Cardinal Farley, Percival Farquhar, John H. Finley, Pliny Fisk, Haley Fiske, Matthew C. Fleming, Austin B. Fletcher, Charles L. Flint, G. S. Floyd-Jones, Charles A. Fowler, Austen G. Fox, William Fox, Walter B. Gaw, Henry C. Frick, Michael Friedsam, Daniel Frohman, Paul Fuller, Eugene A. Gallatin, Robert N. Gallaway, Charles Dana Gibson, W. D. Gibson, George L. Gonger, Cass Gilbert, Charles P. H. Gilbert, Henry A. Gildersleeve, William Gillette, John Noble Gobling, Edwin Gould, Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rt. Rev. D. H. Greer, Thomas D. Greene, John P. Grier, Herbert Gunnison, Franklin L. Gunther, James K. Hackett, Richard H. Halsted, Parker D. Handley, J. Howard Harding, Lamar Hardy, Joseph W. Harriman, Oliver Harriman, John F. Harris, George Harvey, John M. Harmon, Edward Hatch, Joshua A. Hatfield, G. G. Haven, Charles Hayden, McDougall Hawkes, Job E. Hedges, John R. Heppenman, A. J. Hemphill, William Hester, Francis La Hine, George B. Hodgman, S. T. Hodgman, Edward Holbrook, Elliott H. Holbrook, Edwin T. Holmes, Louis J. Horowitz, Colgate Hoyt, John Hubbard, E. Francis Hyde, W. T. Hyde, George Edward Ide, George L. Ingraham, Adrian Iselin, Ernest Iselin, Robert U. Johnson, Otto H. Kahn, Albert Keller, Clarence H. Kelsey, J. D. J. Kelly, Bryan L. Kennelly, Darwin P. Kingsley, Marc Klaw, Joseph P. Knapp, Charles E. Knobloch, Percival Kuhne, George F. Kunz, T. W. Lamont, Francis G. Landon, James W. Lane, Charles Lanier, Maj. M. J. Lavelle, Frank R. Lawrence, A. B. Leach, Dudley Cass Ledyard, Bertram H. Legg, William E. Lewis, Adolph Lewisohn, John D. Lindsay, Martin W. Littleton, Philip Livingston, George W. Loft, James Luby, H. J. Luce, John B. Lungren, Charles E. Lydecker, Philip M. Lydig, George McAneny, S. S. McClure, Philip J. McCook, A. M. McCrea, Gates W. McGarrah, Andrew McLean, L. M. D. Maguire, George McNeir, Samuel McRoberts, Clarence H. Mackay, Dudley F. Malone, W. de F. Manice, Rev. W. T. Manning, Howard Mansfield, George B. Marcus, Alvin Markle, James W. Markoe, Alfred E. Marling, Walton Marshall, Edwin S. Marston, Bradley Martin, Julius M. Mayer, Ruben L. Maynard, S. Stanwood Menken, Edwin G. Merrall, Walter H. Merrall, Meris Middleton, John G. Milburn, Charles R. Miller, J. W. Miller, Andrew Mills, J. McMaster Mills, John Mitchell, William H. Moore, J. P. Morgan, Henry Morgenthau, Dave H. Morris, Robert C. Morris, John R. Morron, George T. Mortimer, John P. Munn, Frank A. Munsey, Frank C. Munson, W. C. Muschenheim, Patrick F. Murphy, William A. Nash, Thomas B. Neelands, De Lancey Nicoll, H. G. S. Noble, Charles D. Norton, Walter L. Oakman, John Oakman, Adolph S. Ochs, J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., Willis L. Ogden, Eben E. Olcott, W. M. K. Olcott, Robert Olyphant, J. Van Olcott, H. Fairfield Osborn, J. Seaver Page, W. H. Page, Augustus G. Paine, Francis F. Palmer, George G. Palmer, H. F. Palmer, Robert J. Park, Herbert Parsons, Charles A. Peabody, Stephen Peabody, F. K. Pendleton, W. D. N. Perine, George W. Perkins, Samuel T. Peters, Winslow S. Pierce, Frank H. Platt, J. W. Platten, George A. Plimpton, Franklin A. Plummer, Frank Presbrey, William C. Prince, Walter W. Price, Daniel E. Pomeroy, R. W. Poor, Horace Porter, William H. Porter, James H. Post, Alonzo Potter, W. Rockhill Potts, Herbert L. Pratt, Ezra P. Prentice, Howard Prosper, George D. Provost, Ralph Pulitzer, George H. Putnam, Henry C. Quinby, Daniel G. Reid, Ogden M. Reid, Wallace Reid, William H. Remick, Harry L. Reiney, Philip Rhinelander, T. J. O. Rhinelander, John H. Rhoades, John N. Rhoades, Bernard Ridde, J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., R. A. Rockefeller, Theodore Roosevelt, Theodore Rousseau, H. H. Royce, Charles E. Rushmore, Thomas F. Ryan, Charles H. Sabin, C. S. Sargent, Jr., Herbert L. Satterlee, R. J. Schaefer, Henry A. Schenck, A. Schennerhorn, W. J. Schieffelin, Jacob H. Schiff, Walter Scott, Charles Scribner, J. L. Schroeder, Louis L. Seaman, Isaac N. Seligman, C. F. Shallcross, Porter C. Shannon, James R. Sheffield, George R. Sheldon, Charles H. Sherrill, Rev. H. Shipman, Theodore P. Shonts, Rev. J. Silverman, Frank Simonds, David B. Simpson, William Skinner, John A. Sleicher, Sam Sloan, William Sloane, Thomas W. Slocum, Alfred H. Smith, A. E. Smith, Howard C. Smith, V. B. Snyder, E. A. Sothern, Charles Steele, Louis Sterne, Fred Sterry, Francis L. Stetson, Lispenard Stewart, Henry L. Stimson, Rev. E. A. Stires, Henry L. Stoddard, Oscar S. Straus, F. K. Sturgis, Edward Swann, Herbert B. Swope, Henry C. Swords, Alfred J. Talley, Frederick C. Tanner, James Talcott, Walter C. Taylor, Charles H. Tenney, Henry S. Thompson, T. De M. Thompson, Gilbert E. Thorne, Frank Tilford, Henry R. Towne, Guy E. Tripp, W. H. Truesdale, William J. Tully, F. D. Underwood, Edwin Updike, W. C. Van Antwerp, S. C. Vander Poel, W. H. Vander Poel, Rev G. R. Vande Water, G. C. Van Tuyl, Jr., O. G. Villard, Alfred Wagstaff, Henry Walters, Rodman Wanamaker, Cabot Ward, George Gray Ward, Charles E. Warren, Erv. Wardman, Whitney Warren, John I. Waterbury, Thomas L. Watson, Silas D. Webb, Edward G. Whitaker, Arthur Woods, Henry J. Wright, Dr. John E. Wyeth, Edward L. Young, Alexander M. White, Frank J. Wilborg, Albert H. Wiggin, Louis Wiley, William G. Willcox, Arthur Williams, Richard H. Williams, John Whalen, M. Orme Wilson, J. Morgan Wing, Beekman Winthrop, J. Stuard Wing, Henry R. Winthrop, Theresa Ziegfeld, Jr., William Ziegler.

ASK FOR WOMAN DELEGATE.

Government Sanctions Request Sent to Lloyd George.

The Woman's University Club sent this message by cable yesterday to Premier Lloyd George in London:

After a consultation with the Government we respectfully urge that a woman representative informed on the organization of war service by British women be sent in connection with the commission under Mr. Balfour to advise with American women on the mobilizing of the labor power of women.

The message was signed by Mrs. George McAneny, Chairman of the Service Committee of the Women's University Club of 106 East Fifty-second Street, and these organizations: The New York State Consumers' League, the Woman Suffrage Party, National League for Woman's Service, International Child Welfare League, National Special Aid, and the New York City Woman's Committee of National Defense. Counselor Frank L. Polk of the State Department told the women before the cable message was sent that it would not embarrass the Government, and that personally he considered the plan a good one. The University Club has organized a National Service Committee with these officers: Chairman, Mrs. George McAneny; Honorary Vice Chairmen, Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, Miss Laura Drake Gill, Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Miss Edith M. Thomas; Vice Chairman and Treasurer, Mrs. William Reynolds Brown; Assistant Treasurer, Miss Mabel Parsons, and Secretary, Miss Margaret Conger.

CAPTAIN TARDIEU POPULAR.

French High Commissioner Is Editor, Soldier, and Legislator.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 16.—The appointment of Captain André Tardieu as High Commissioner to the United States is regarded here with great approval. Captain Tardieu, as pointed out in a recent message, is a great factor in the political situation here. He also in every way is most representative of the farsighted, modern generation of Frenchmen, who are in tune with the progressive civilization of America.

Though only just over 40, Captain Tardieu has had a remarkable career, starting in diplomacy, which he soon abandoned for journalism. For some years he has been foreign editor of The Temps, besides holding a professorship at the School of Political Science and the War Academy. Tardieu, who has published many treatises on diplomatic history, has been regarded for some time as the leading authority in that branch. It was in this capacity that he lectured at Harvard nine years ago.

Since the war Captain Tardieu has enhanced his political and literary reputation by gaining military laurels on the battlefield. At the beginning of the war he was on the General Staff, but he was transferred at his own request to the fighting line. He took part in the battles around Ypres, Arras, and Verdun, and repeatedly was mentioned in dispatches for personal bravery.

Last June Tardieu, who represents Versailles in the Chber of Deputies, resumed his parliamentary duties and was delegated by the Chamber to the control of the heavy artillery, of which he has made a special study. Here his personality became quickly felt, and his speeches in the Chamber made a deep impression. During the recent Cabinet tension he played a leading rôle as an antagonist to Briand. He was also mentioned frequently as a possible member of the new Ministry, as he is universally regarded as one of the coming men.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. SIR HERBERT TREE in HIS GREATEST SUCCESS "Colonel Newcome"

AFTER THIS PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE. MIDNIGHT FROLIC. NEW FROLIC OPENS TUES., APRIL 24.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. Lew Fields Presents An All Star Cast: JOHN MASON, IRENE FENWICK, RICHARD BENNETT, HELEN WARE, LEW FIELDS, WILLIS P. SWEATNAM, MATHILDE COTTRELLY, HELEN LOWELL in "BOSOM FRIENDS."

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. MAUDE ADAMS in A Kiss for Cinderella. J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH. LAST NIGHT SAT., MAY 5TH.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20. The Case of Lady Camber

NINTH MONTH SINCE Turn to the Right! Started New York Laughing at the Gaiety—No Play in New York Equals Its Run

HUDSON Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. OUR BETTERS "The Smartest Comedy in Town" Cast Incl.: Chrystal Herne, Rose Coghlan, etc.

CENTURY Broadway and 62d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. LAST TWO WEEKS. DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD Century Girl. ELSIE JANIS, SAM BERNARD, FRANK TINNEY, LEON ERROL, MAURICE & WALTON, DOYLE & DIXON, HARRY KELLY, VAN & SCHENCK, Beauty Chorus. AFTER PERFORMANCE VISIT OPEN THE YEAR ROUND (CENTURY ROOF) COCOANUT GROVE

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. Laurette Taylor In J. Hartley Manners' Great Play "Out There"

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow (Popular) & Sat. 2:15. GEORGE In Louis N. Parker's Play. ARLISS "DISRAELI"

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (POP.) & Sat. 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents a New Comedy by MAUDE FULTON The Brat

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents ARNOLD DALY in "The Very Minute"

FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. WILLIAM A. BRADY Presents In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy COURTENAY-WISE "PALS FIRST"

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St., at 8:25 M. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:25. Ruth Chatterton and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in Come Out of the Kitchen

COHAN & HARRIS West 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. "THE WILLOW TREE" GOOD 1st BALC. SEATS $2. $1.50.

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. John Cort's Farcical Entertainment Johnny Get Your Gun WITH LOUIS BENNISON

REPUBLIC WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:15. First Matinee Sat. OPENING Postponed TO Tomorrow WED. EVE. Tickets for Tonight, Good Wednesday. All other tickets must be exchanged. "Peter Ibbetson" with John Barrymore, Constance Collier, Lionel Barrymore, Laura Hope Crews.

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (POP.) & Sat. 2:30. JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME"

FOR WOMEN ONLY ELTINGE The Motion Picture Extraordinary. W. 42d St. Mats. Daily. except Wed. & Sat. Birth Cont's 12 noon to 6 P. M. Sundays, 12 noon to 11 P. M. Seats 25 & 50c. What Every Woman Should Know.

BELASCO West 44th St. Today at 2:30. BIG BENEFIT PERFORMANCE. DRAMATIC LEAGUE. ELSIE JANIS, LAURETTE TAYLOR, Mrs. August Belmont and Others. SEATS, 50 CENTS TO $3.00. Aeolian Hall, Tuesday, April 24th at 3 P.M. Polish Victims' Relief Fund Benefit Concert by ARTIST-PUPILS OF THE ELINOR COMSTOCK CONSERVATORY. Assisted by Symphony Orchestra. Arnold Volpe, Conductor. Seats now Box Office $5 to 50c. Boxes $12 and $10.

ART EXHIBITION EXTRAORDINARY. Society of Independent Artists. Largest Collection of Contemporary Art in America. 1300 Artists—2400 Exhibits. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE. Morn. 25c, Aft. & Eve. 50c. 10 A. M.—10 P. M. Sunday 2—10. Costume Ball American Red Cross Fri., Apr. 20. Tickets $3, admitting Two, at Tyson's, McBride's, Rita.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Biggest Dramatic Spectacle on Earth THE Wanderer Co. of 250 and Greatest Cast Ever Assembled on the American Stage. Evs. & Sat. Mat., 25c-$1.50. Wed. Mat. 25-$1.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. THEDA BARA, "HER GREATEST LOVE." CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "THE CURE." Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. RIGOLETTO BROS., JULIAN ALI Beats ROSE, & Others. CHARLIE Reserved CHAPLIN in "THE CURE." 25, 35, 50.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th Street, near Lexington Ave. Tel. Lenox 8855. Evenings 8:15. ADOLF PHILIPP MIMI GIRL Mat. Sat. 2:15 COMPANY In Ad. Philipp's Musical Hit. AUCTION PINOCHLE

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c-$1. GERTRUDE HOFFMANN, Geo. White & Lucille Cavanagh, Daisy Jean, Jean Adair & Co., Dyer & Fay, Others, and Clark & Hamilton.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 St. MAY IRWIN, EDDIE LEONARD, NINA PAYNE, JOHN B. HYMER & CO., JOE COOK, 4 READINGS and Others.

BRAMHALL 27th St. and Lexington Av. Evgs. 8.20. Mat. Today & Sat. 2.20. PLAYHOUSE. Difference in Gods.

LEXINGTON, 8157 ST. LEX. AVE. MON., APRIL 23, AT 8:15. One Performance Bizet's Opera CARMEN All-Star Cast. Symphony Orchestra. Complete Chorus. Tickets, 50c to $2.50, at Box Off., Tyson's, McBride's.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. THE GLOBE TROTTERS.

FEINBERG'S OPERA TICKETS OFFICE Phone 7879 Bryant. SEATS FOR CARUSO in PAGLIACCI and RIGOLETTO. All parts of house. FEINBERG'S, 1431 B'way. Entrance on 40th St., 1 door west of Broadway.

OPERA TICKETS Phone 7879 Bryant. Choice Seats for CARUSO in last perf. of Pagliacci, Rigoletto. All operas. Sub. bought, sold. CONSOLI, 123 W. 40th St., East of Broadway.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings at 8. LAST 5 DAYS. MATINEE TODAY, 2nd to $1.50. SHOW OF WONDERS with the Spectacular Sensation, SUBMARINE F-7. "Timely, thrilling and enlightening."—Times. JUSTINE JOHNSTONE'S LITTLE CLUB 44th St. Theo. Bldg. Phone Bryant 817.

44TH ST. THEA., Br. B'way. Phone 7392 Bryant. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. ROBERT B. Mantell. TO-NIGHT AT 8 HAMLET. Wed. Mat., Merchant of Venice; Thurs. Eve., Richelieu; Thurs. Mat., Macbeth; Fri. Eve., King Lear; Sat. Mat., Macbeth; Sat. Eve., Richard III.

Gripping! THE MAN WHO CAME BACK. Playhouse Mats. To-M'w, Thursday & Sat.

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Evs. 8:20. Thurs., E. of B'way, 8:20.

NEW BIJOU 45th St., Just off B'way. Phone 420 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-morrow & Sat. 2:15. THE KNIFE By Eugene Walter. "The thrills of a lifetime crowded into a few hours."—Eve. Telegram.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-m'w & Sat. 2:15. JOE WEBER offers EILEEN By Henry Blossom & Victor Herbert.

39TH ST. Theatre near B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50. Matinee To-m'w 2:15. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents in John Galsworthy's THE FUGITIVE. EMILY STEVENS

Maxine Elliott's 39, br. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:20. Like the greatly successful LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music. SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

Maxine Elliott's Theatre Special. IDEN PAYNE'S PRODUCTION TO-DAY THURS. & FRI. GRASSHOPPER MATINEES ONLY at 2:30

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Evs. 8:15. $1.50. Matinee Tom'w 2:15. CLIFTON CRAWFORD to HER SOLDIER BOY. Play with Music and Girls. ADELE ROWLAND "Hits the bull's eye."—Dunton, Eve. World. Good Seats at 50c, $1.00 & $1.50.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-m'w & Sat. 2:15. Season's Musical Knockout You're in Love

BOOTH 45th W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

PRINCESS 29th nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-m'w & Sat. 2:15. "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun. OH, BOY!

MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREAT MUSICAL FARCE WITH CHORUS OF CALIFORNIA GIRLS. CANARY COTTAGE

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Popular Mat. To-m'w 2:30. In the Greatest of All Farces. WM. COLLIER NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS. PLOTS & PLAYWRIGHTS & 3 other Plays. COMEDY THEATRE, 110 West 41st Street. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

NEW GARRICK THEATRE Mats. West 35th St. Tom'w near B'way & Sat. "I was fascinated," says Louis Sherwin in The Globe, "by the COLORED Players and Singing Orchestra (in 3 unusual plays) and the vividness and intensity of their acting." "As fine an enterprise as the American theatre has seen in years," says The New Republic. "A real delight."—Reamer, Sun.

PARK THEATRE 89th Street. Columbus Circle. Daily Continuous 2 to 11 P.M. THE World's Greatest Picture. WHIP "One of the most gripping things ever shown on the screen."—Tribune.

BROADWAY Theatre Cor 41st, TWICE DAILY 2:30 & 8:30. The DEEMSTER by HALL CAINE. ADDED ATTRACTION Charlie Chaplin in "THE CURE"

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success. Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c. to $1. Matinee Today, 25c & 50c. EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"

SELZNICK PICTURES. JOS. M. SCHENCK Presents NORMA The Brilliant Film Star TALMADGE who scored such a wonderful success in her Russian Picture "PANTHEA," IN HER SECOND PRODUCTION "THE LAW OF COMPENSATION" By WILSON MIZNER. Directed by Julius Steger & John A. Golden. —IN THE FOLLOWING— MARCUS LOEW THEATRES —WEEK APRIL 16—

TO-DAY AND WED. DELANCEY, ORPHEUM PALACE (B'klyn), DEKALB (B'klyn), FULTON (B'klyn), BIJOU (B'klyn). TO-DAY & WED. Broadway (B'klyn). WEDNESDAY 86th St. Theatre. WED. & THURS. NEW YORK. THURS. & FRIDAY CIRCLE. WEEK END IN ADDITION TO USUAL BIG SHOWS

THURS., FRI. & SAT. AVENUE B, NATIONAL, BOULEVARD, SEVENTH AVE., LINCOLN SQ., GREELEY SQ., AMERICAN. SATURDAY ROYAL (B'klyn). SAT. & SUN. 116th St. Theatre, 42d St. Theatre.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1917.

TAX-EXEMPT INCOME.

The consequences of exempting from all taxation the bonds of the five billion issue should be carefully considered by Congress, especially in the bearing of the exemption upon the yield of the additional tax imposed upon incomes exceeding $20,000. The first consideration, of course, is the success of the loan. The exemption from taxes commends the bonds to all investors with taxable incomes, but it makes them particularly attractive to men of large incomes subject to the additional tax, the rate of which rises rapidly as the income mounts into high figures, and this is the point that calls for study.

Under the existing law income from these bonds need not be declared. However great may be the income of the holder, his additional income tax will not be increased a single dollar through ownership of bonds of this issue. In his discussion of the subject of loans and taxes for war purposes published in THE TIMES on Sunday, Professor SELIGMAN pointed out that while the Government through the exemption privilege is able to place the bonds at a low rate of interest, 3½ per cent., nevertheless account must be taken of the fact that it must necessarily lose a great deal of income tax revenue because of the exemption. The advantage to the holder, and the consequent loss to the Government, is calculable in respect to the normal 2 per cent. tax upon incomes below $20,000, and upon larger incomes taxed at a known increasing ratio, as at present. But it is proposed that the additional tax levy shall be very much increased, running from 10 per cent. upon incomes of $40,000 to $60,000, up to 25 per cent. upon incomes of $150,000 to $250,000 and 40 per cent. upon all incomes over a million.

The advantage to the buyer is very considerable under the present rate, it will be increased by a quite unknown amount under the rates to be fixed in the new law. If a 25 per cent. tax be imposed upon incomes exceeding $200,000 and not exceeding one million, the yield of these bonds to the holder would be computed, not at the rate of 3½ per cent., but at something possibly exceeding 6 per cent. There would be a very great temptation to substitute United States bonds for other investment securities yielding 5 per cent. or less, with no little disturbance to the bond market, and to the injury of corporations confronted by this formidable competitor.

Large investors may be trusted to take note of such opportunities, and as Professor SELIGMAN indicates, the exemption from taxes may prove so alluring that the matter will become one of very great importance in its effect upon the revenues. Moreover, should the additional income tax be sharply raised, the large holders of the new bonds "will not be sharing "the burden with the rest of the "citizens. Instead of paying a higher "tax on their unearned income, they "will be paying no tax at all." It is a question to be considered whether this discrimination should be made, and whether the success of the Government in placing the bonds promptly would be endangered by subjecting the income derived from them to the additional tax.

"MY FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN."

In his appeal to his countrymen Mr. WILSON tells them that "there is not a "single selfish element, so far as I can "see, in the cause we are fighting for. "We are fighting for what we believe "and wish to be the rights of man-"kind, and for the future peace and "security of the world." As one of us, and also as the leader of all of us, he shows us what each of us must do. The mighty task, whose objects he states so clearly, must be done by us, each in his line of labor and duty. He summons each industry, each occupation. He tells what has to be done. Once or twice there is a little note of warning, but essentially the whole address is to the whole people. The head of a great family talks to it, but as an equal. He almost apologizes. Will the family "permit" him to give it a little counsel? He takes "the liberty" of making a special appeal to the farmers.

With such modesty, so impersonally, Mr. WILSON speaks to "his fellow-countrymen." Among the many reflections which this plea, instinct with lofty feeling and so strong with practical recommendation, invites, one is the sharp contrast of its language and spirit with those of the autocracies against which we are fighting for "the rights of mankind." The theory of government of WILLIAM II., Emperor and King by divine right, is familiar to the world. For example:

> It is a tradition of our House that we, the Hohenzollern, regard ourselves as appointed by GOD to govern and to lead the people whom it is given us to rule, for their well-being and the advancement of their material and intellectual interests.

"I hope you will permit me," writes Mr. WILSON to his fellow-countrymen, "to address to you a few words of earnest counsel and appeal." What an abyss between the attitude of the representative of the people and that of the Hohenzollern, God-appointed. Contemporary in time, in thought they are centuries apart.

Hear another divine Emperor-King, the head of the Most Serene House of Hapsburg, the late FRANCIS JOSEPH. In a manifesto "to my peoples," on July 28, 1914, he said:

> In this solemn hour I am fully conscious of the whole significance of my resolve and my responsibility before the Almighty. I have examined and weighed everything, and with a serene conscience I set out on the path to which duty points. I trust in my peoples, who, throughout every storm, have always rallied in unity and loyalty around my Throne.

For that Throne "my peoples" have had the privilege of fighting in a war and cause not their own. Mr. WILSON'S fellow-countrymen know what they are fighting for, and it is the national conscience that is serene.

CARRANZA'S NEUTRALITY.

CARRANZA'S proclamation of the neutrality of Mexico is subject to revision; it will doubtless be revised. The other Latin-American countries are not neutral, so far as they have been definitely heard from. Cuba, Costa Rica, Panama, Brazil, Bolivia, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, although only one of those countries has as yet declared war against Germany, have placed themselves unmistakably in opposition to the cause of the Germans. There is little doubt about Guatemala, and the other Central American States will stand by their neighbors. Chile, Peru, and Ecuador still occupy a dubious position, but they are expected to see the light before long. They have nothing to lose by supporting the United States, nothing to gain by supporting Germany. In this world war of democracy against tyranny there can be no real neutrality unless it is forced, like the neutrality of Holland and Denmark. The only excuse for the neutrality of Mexico, in a war such as this in which the freedom of the world is threatened, would be fear of the United States. Granting that your Mexican fears nothing, is actuated in all that he does by the highest kind of purpose, the natural impulse of a people inspired by the spirit of democracy would be hostile to Kaiserism. Mexico will get over its neutral mood, if it is really possessed by that mood, if the neutrality is not another of the whims of that most whimsical of modern statesmen, Don VENUSTIANO.

Assuredly, much of the content of the long address the President-elect delivered at the assembling of the Mexican Congress is made up of his own peculiar ideas and designed wholly for home consumption. He may hope to get support from the ignorant masses by his announcement of a policy of repudiation, for that is what his explanation of the decree of May, 1913, as applying only to the property of foreigners seized or occupied by the revolutionists under military stress, amounts to. CARRANZA will scarcely refuse to meet the just claims of the French, English, Germans, and Americans when the time comes for paying them. If he does, and his country supports that attitude, the United States will be compelled to enforce payment or to permit the other countries to do so.

Similarly, CARRANZA may feel that he is stroking the fur of the Mexican cat in the right direction when he talks insultingly of President WILSON and deliberately accuses that much-abused diplomat, HENRY LANE WILSON, of a new set of misdeeds. His chief object in these accusations seems to be to show that he never asked or heeded the advice of any Americans. In that he takes pride. He complains that the United States still refuses to raise the embargo on arms and ammunition consigned to Mexico. In view of his uncertain attitude and the strange movements of large bodies of Mexican troops near our border line, it will be wise for the Washington Government to make that embargo permanent.

THE TRAINING WAITS.

Opposition among the members of the House Committee on Military Affairs to the application of the principle of universal service in the Army bill still persists, and the delay continues. Constituents of the obstinate Congressmen have appealed to them to accept the War Department's plan, but some minds are impervious to reason. The advocates of the volunteer plan, who comprise those persons who a few weeks ago were arguing against the adoption of any military measures at all, now cite, in support of their position, Lord KITCHENER'S expression of his opinion early in the war that England had better rely on the volunteer system until it was educated to a comprehension of the value of universal service. England has since acquired its education through sad experience.

It is the aim of our Government to avoid the errors made by England in 1914, to begin to do our part in the great war with open eyes and minds purged of ancient delusions. Above all, it is the aim of our Government, and one which has the hearty support of every patriotic citizen, to assemble a large army with as little delay as possible and to train soldiers for modern warfare. There is no time to lose. The training waits upon the action of Congress.

SOLDIERS OF THE PLOW.

The State Government, by, and in co-operation with, many agencies, is doing its best to promote the production of foodstuffs in the State. Governor WHITMAN has named next Saturday "Agricultural Mobilization Day," a happy name, since, as he says, everybody who produces food for soldiers and the home folk performs as patriotic a duty as the soldier in arms. Saturday the farmers in every farming community will meet and decide upon the best plans to raise the largest crops that the land is capable of. All the agricultural societies and institutions will have a hand in the mobilization. The results of the food census, the plan to lend money to farmers, will be set forth. The local situation will be talked over. Seed, fertilizers, labor, additional land that can be cultivated, the help, men, women, and boys that can be had, the outside help that will be needed, the loans, the schoolboy volunteers of the plow, all these matters will be discussed in town meeting of farmers. Committees will be appointed, an organization formed, and doubtless each district will put itself in communication and co-ordinate itself with the central authorities and the experts of the Department of Agriculture and the agricultural colleges.

Thus each farming town will be a company in the great division of the farmers embattled peacefully to help the United States and its Allies win the battle of democracy. The plan is sound, for it rests on the American principle of local self-government. Each community knows best its own agricultural needs and potentialities. The community spirit will be roused, and the spirit of honorable rivalry with neighboring communities. Never before has any man had the opportunity to do at the same time an inestimable service to the community, the State, the nation, "the rights of mankind," and to be well paid for it. That is the American farmer's opportunity in 1917, the opportunity of everybody, farmer or not, who grows something to eat.

Last night the Governor, in an emergency message, asked an appropriation of $250,000 to aid the farmers and variously speed the plow by means of the Agricultural Service Committee. The money should be voted. The State can't afford to skimp aid to Agriculture when, as Mr. WILSON says, putting into one sentence an incalculable and supreme duty and responsibility, "upon the farmers of this "country rests the fate of the war "and the fate of the nations."

The work is nobly begun in New York. The State Militia Training Commission has provided for a lusty army of young land-ticklers by accepting farming as vocational training in place of military training from June 1 to Sept. 1, under the Mills-Slater law. So boys of 16, 17, and 18 can defend the State—and in no other way can they defend it so fruitfully—with hoe and spade.

The dynamic and tireless Dr. FINLEY is to mobilize the schoolboys for farm work. All officials are tackling this prime necessity of fighting for food. In every place in the State, where there is soil enough to grow "a mess of onions," everybody who can with his hands or his knowledge or his pocketbook raise or help the raising of anything eatable should take the elastic off his check book or the coat off his back. Do your part in the great fight for food!

DUAL SUBWAY TRAFFIC.

The facts published on Sunday in THE TIMES real estate review regarding the approaching completion of the dual subway system gain interest by comparison with the results of the operation of the small part already working. Increases are a matter of course. In a mere ten years the passengers of the Interborough number thrice the world's population. That is an interesting comparison. Importance attaches less to totals than to changes in the current of interborough travel. For example, in Brooklyn the Fourth Avenue subway and the Fifth Avenue elevated line parallel each other for considerable distances. The elevated road lost 30 per cent. of business in January, and 43 per cent. in February. There is no mystery where the loss went to. The six stations on the Culver line gained 313 per cent. in February, and that is not a Coney Island month.

This alteration in the tide of travel is shown all through those sections of Brooklyn which are served by the Centre Street loop. The entire loop traffic gained 22 per cent., but Chambers Street station gained 45. In other words, the irrepressible conflict between the growth of the traffic over Brooklyn Bridge and the inadequate efforts to accommodate it is ended at last, and the old bridge surrenders with the honors of war. From South Brooklyn, New Utrecht, and Williamsburg districts the subway gives a pleasanter ride at the same fare, and without the climbing of stairs to the same extent as at the Brooklyn Bridge. If this is the result of giving these parts of Brooklyn access to the City Hall neighborhood only, what may not be expected when the Manhattan Bridge opens Broadway to the Brooklynites?

Later on, two more tunnel routes will make travel still swifter, more comfortable, and, above all, more abundant. This is the physical consolidation of the greater city, the tardy sequel of the political consolidation. When Brooklyn's champions contend that Brooklyn does not get its share of the public enterprises loaded upon Manhattan's finances, let them remember that in a single year Manhattan added the larger part of a billion dollars to its tax list for the sake of the dual subway, and is suffering therefor to this day. Brooklyn's gain rejoices Manhattan. The same is true of the Bronx and Queens. Manhattan feathered their nests with down plucked from her own breast.

THE ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES.

If the purpose of the "strategic retreat" of the Germans from the Noyon angle was to delay an expected attack by the Allies in the west, as we have been so confidently assured by Berlin military critics, the failure of that strategy was signally demonstrated yesterday, when the French armies along the Aisne on a front of twenty-five miles added a swift and telling blow to the steady pounding of the British on the line from Lens to St. Quentin. In one day the French took more than 10,000 German prisoners, gained possession of first line positions over a wide front south of Laon, and of second line defenses to the south and east of that pillar of the famous Hindenburg line. The allied countries will be further cheered by the news that the British in the great battle of Arras have taken 14,000 prisoners and 194 guns since April 9.

The Germans did not expect to have to give up the positions the British and French have taken; they counted too much on the delaying power of the "strategic retreat," which is now seen to have delayed HAIG and NIVELLE not at all. The strong positions which they had been preparing for months and even years to defend they are giving up, and they must now try to stand on new positions, less advantageous in themselves and assumed with little preparation. Whatever else this time may be, it is no time to undertake a great attack on Russia with the design of marching on Petrograd and exciting a rebellion. Germany is having all she can attend to in holding her western line, and she is not holding it.

The entry of the Belgians into Dixmude appeals to the American imagination as much as the great battles going on further down the line. It is the first earnest of that return of the Belgians to their own which this country has been longing for two years to see. It is not much in itself, but the effect on the minds and morale of King ALBERT'S sorely tried little army, when they now find themselves going forward at last on their own soil, must be incalculable; and Dixmude's name became historic when that army was being driven back, not forward.

There is something else about the war news that stirs the American heart even more. The German official report speaks of the losses of "the French, British, and Americans," in the air battles in the Artois, the Aisne, the Champagne, and the Vosges regions. This can mean nothing except that the permission accorded by the French Government has been availed of and that the Americans, who for two years have been fighting under the French flag, are now going into action under their own. The Stars and Stripes are flying in the battle for the redemption of France. The British are now giving out casualty lists of Americans, giving their names and addresses. An American casualty list, given out yesterday by the Canadian Government at Ottawa, recorded the names of the Americans killed and wounded in the battle of Vimy Ridge. Two were killed, Lieutenant H. P. BOWKER of Seattle, Wash., and Lieutenant LISLE CRADOCK RAMSAY of Montclair, N. J. Two Lieutenants and seven enlisted men were wounded; and it is peculiarly significant that on this casualty list of eleven Americans shot down in the taking of the long-embattled ridge, six of the names are those of men from the Middle West, one from the Mountain States, one from the Pacific Slope, three from the East. While some short-sighted Congressmen are "representing" the West in one way, these young men are representing it in another way and the way most characteristic of its history. One of them comes from Faribault, Minn., and his name is OLSON; his home and his name are significant. Only two of the Middle Westerners came from a large city, Lieutenant BANKS of Cleveland and Private CARPENTER of Des Moines; perhaps some men in Washington were needlessly worried about the effect of the pacifist propaganda on the rural districts.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Aviation Here and Abroad.

Recent statements that compared American airplanes with those now made in Europe, and declared the former to be inferior to the latter in several respects, including those of speed and ease of handling, are declared to have been inaccurate in a report just issued by the Aero Club of America, after a careful investigation of the whole subject.

That the European belligerents, especially the French and British, in some directions have carried both the construction and the management of these machines further than have as yet the builders and aviators of this country seems to be in a way true, but that is due to the larger and more insistent demand there for aerial service. According to the experts of the Aero Club, however, as good airplanes can be, and are, made here as abroad, and if the American machines now in use overseas are of the heavier types, and suitable only for the training of aviators, that is because, when the orders for them were given, our facilities permitted the turning out in large numbers of only that sort.

Fast and light machines are produced by the American manufacturers, also, but here, naturally enough, something more of attention hitherto has been given to safety than where the desperate emergencies of war received all consideration. As a result, the speed of the fastest European machines exceeds by about ten miles an hour the 130 miles an hour attained by our fastest, but ours can land at sixty miles an hour, instead of 100, and this gives an increment of safety which in the opinion of the Aero Club officials makes up for the slight difference of speed.

As for hydroplanes, they say that we make the best in the world, a fact presumably explained by the greater demand here for machines of that kind.

The American aviators, after due training in the conditions of modern warfare, hold their own with those of any nation, but the sort of flying done in this country has been so different that without such training they could not be expected to equal the best of the experienced foreigners. For that reason, the suggestion that it would be well if a few of the French and British flyers came over here as teachers apparently deserves consideration. The land that produced the airplane need not be ashamed to learn something from those indebted to it for the power to fly at all.

Wisdom for Tyros in Gardening.

Gardeners of what may be called the amateur sort have been inclined, naturally enough, when they went in for raising vegetables as well as flowers, to turn their attention to what may be called garden luxuries rather than to the more nutritious, but less interesting, staples always to be found in the markets. To do that this year would be a serious mistake, for what we—and the rest of the world's inhabitants—will most need during the coming year is an addition to the crops that really count as food, and not to those that are little more than ornaments of the table.

Some excellent advice on this subject is given in a leaflet just issued by the Committee of Safety in Haworth, N. J. It tells people who are going into gardening for the first time, or who purpose to do it on a larger scale than usual, to plant in the largest possible quantities two kinds of vegetables—those than can be canned for use next Winter and those that have keeping qualities of their own. Among the latter, highest rank is taken by potatoes, and then come carrots, turnips, parsnips, and like standbys of diet.

Onions deserve special mention, for though their cultivation is a bit difficult, and the crop is a rather precarious one, when successful the reward is large as well as fragrant. Cabbage is about the poorest food there is, and things like lettuce, radishes, and eggplant, all estimable in their way, as are the small fruits, take more room and care than they are really worth in times like these for the gardener who assumes that rôle chiefly as a war measure.

Incidentally, the new agriculturist should study up on bugs and bacteria and fungi, or he will be apt to have his labor for his pains and little else. The number of these pests is next to infinite, but one or another of a few easily obtainable sprays and powders will do much to discourage them all, and information as to the proper use of these "cides" can be had for the asking from either the State or the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Really Are Foes of Peace.

A secret call to a secret meeting of the Woman's Peace Party of this city was issued last week, and one of the members who received it, perhaps because she appreciates better now than formerly where sense and duty lie, has allowed the document to reach an unsympathetic eye. It isn't a particularly incendiary or seditious document, one must confess, but interesting, nevertheless, because it reveals that the officials of the so-called party, or at least MARGARET LANE, the Executive Secretary, have found in their country's entrance into the war only a new reason for continuing their pacifistical activities.

To draw up a program for these activities, it seems, was considered "most necessary," and it was for that purpose that the members were asked to assemble, and they were told that "our plans will be determined by your votes."

What they decided to do is as yet a dark mystery to the uninitiate, but it will doubtless be their little best to interfere with and delay the measures by which, as people of sanity all see, the war can be soonest ended and peace restored. One thing, however, the Executive Secretary took it upon herself to advise the doing of, even before the meeting was held or a vote cast. She advised each member of the Peace Party to write "a word of appreciation to Miss JEANNETTE RANKIN in Washington," and added that the lady from Montana, "in voting as she did, followed her conscience against the powerful influence of friends and others who believed that it would be more expedient for the first woman in Congress to cast her first vote along with the majority. She will be encouraged and strengthened if a number of us tell her that in our eyes she has done a fine and courageous thing."

One cannot help wondering if anybody really did suggest expediency to Miss RANKIN as a reason for her to vote otherwise than as her judgment and conscience dictated. Nobody has admitted doing that, and the suffrage leaders, so far as heard from, have all denied it.

Brazil's Naval Strength.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note that statements in regard to Brazilian naval strength are not in accordance with the full available craft. Our naval fleet comprises 2 dreadnoughts, 5 five years old; 2 predreadnoughts, 4 cruisers, 10 destroyers, 3 submarines, 2 torpedo boats, several revenue cutters, fast scout ships, &c.

RENATO BASTOS.
New York, April 13, 1917.

WEST SIDE CONTRACT ENJOINED BY COURT

Justice Cropsey Finds Some of Terms of the Proposed Plan to be Illegal.

MAYOR ON STAND ALL DAY

Questioned by W. M. Bennett in Suit Brought by Society for Prevention of Municipal Waste.

Mayor Mitchel was in the witness chair in the Equity Term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn the greater part of yesterday in the action brought by the Society for the Prevention of Municipal Waste permanently to restrain him, Controller Prendergast, and other members of the Board of Estimate from accepting the New York Central's plan for west side changes on the terms of the "form of agreement" made public last January. As the Mayor, the Controller, Charles E. Hughes, the city's special counsel in the west side cases, and members of the Corporation Counsel's office were entering the Equity Term, which was presided over by Justice David F. Manning, they learned that Justice Cropsey, before whom the case had been brought originally, had handed down a decision sharply criticising the proposed contract and granting a temporary injunction against it.

The action brought before Justice Cropsey last January sought only to restrain the city's representatives until the issues involved had been tried and disposed of on their merits, and as this trial was started yesterday the only effect of his decision was to record his views on the subject. Should Justice Manning find for the city he will vacate the injunction granted by Justice Cropsey.

Representatives of the city had refused to argue the case before Justice Cropsey on the plea that they had not had time enough in which to prepare for it, but the Justice, in his decision, characterized this excuse as "a sham and untruthful." He added that the report on the proposed contract prepared by the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities, of which Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast are members, "contains a number of misstatements of fact," and that some of the terms of the proposed plan were illegal.

Some of the provisions of the proposed contract have been modified, however, since Justice Cropsey heard the application for an injunction, and most of Justice Manning's rulings yesterday were in favor of the city.

The Society for the Prevention of Municipal Waste was represented by ex-State Senator William M. Bennett, who questioned the Mayor steadily from 11:30 A. M. until 4:30 P. M., with the exception of an hour's intermission for luncheon. Mr. Mitchel expressed the hope that he might be permitted to return to his duties as soon as possible, but Mr. Bennett told the court at adjournment that he would recall the Mayor this morning and ask him questions for about two hours more.

"There are a great many important things that I'd like to attend to," said the Mayor as he left the stand, "and I'd be grateful if Mr. Bennett would finish with me as soon as possible."

During a large part of the time he was in the witness chair Mr. Mitchel was busy dodging pieces of plaster that kept dropping from the ceiling of the ancient court room, and once when a large piece startled him by just missing his head the crowd in the court room broke into a laugh.

"I am glad that the gentlemen of the press are here to see for themselves the condition of this court room," remarked Justice Manning.

Mr. Bennett did not follow any particular order in questioning the Mayor about the proposed railroad contract, and Mr. Mitchel had some difficulty, apparently, in understanding, at times, just what the lawyer was trying to develop. Mr. Bennett kept him busy looking up the maps and profiles explaining sections of the deed and appraisals that seemed to be in conflict with the maps. The Mayor bore the ordeal good-naturedly on the whole, and with one or two exceptions seemed more amused than interested in the questions.

Many of the features of the proposed contract to which the lawyer drew the court's attention were exhaustively discussed at the public hearings of the Board of Estimate, and yesterday's examination developed nothing new. Mr. Hughes made few objections while the examination was going on, and interrupted Mr. Bennett only when he made some statement concerning the terms of the proposed contract which Mr. Hughes considered inaccurate.

The trial will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

PUBLICITY BOARD MEETS.

Will Not Attempt to Impose a Direct Censorship on the Press.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Secretaries Lansing, Baker, and Daniels, and George Creel, who compose the new Government publicity bureau created by President Wilson, held their first meeting today to map out a course of action. The primary purpose of the bureau, it was said, was to profit immediately by the mistakes made abroad in imposing a military censorship on the press at the beginning of the war, and to open to the public all proper information as to what the Government is doing or intends to do.

Details of the plans are still to be worked out. There will be no effort to withhold any information except such as, in the judgment of the press itself, it would be unwise to print. An advisory relationship with the press representatives in Washington will be established to obtain that end.

Indications are that no attempt at direct censorship will be made. The bureau will formulate, after a conference with the newspapermen here, a set of regulations for the guidance of newspaper editors. It will be left to the papers themselves to comply and there is no plan for watching the columns of the press. It was explained that in the view of some members of the bureau much of the secrecy that has surrounded army and navy matters in Europe has been unnecessary. There is no intention of building up a similar system of suppression in the United States.

CONSUL FROST PROMOTED.

Representative at Queenstown Goes from Seventh to Sixth Class.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16. — President Wilson sent to the Senate today for confirmation the nomination of Wesley Frost, Consul at Cork, to be a Consul of the Sixth Class, a promotion from the Seventh Class, his present grade. During the war Mr. Frost's duties have been of a highly responsible and exacting character, as Queenstown, near Cork, has been the landing place of the victims of the big submarine disasters off the south of Ireland, including the Lusitania.

The announcement of Mr. Frost's promotion met with general approval here, as his promptness and accuracy, and the completeness of his reports have not been excelled in the Consular Service.

THE FOE.

Now gird you, Manhood, for the fray!
Let come what must! Let come what will!
The Union makes its call today,
The light of freedom leads your way—
Bear you strong arms for good or ill!

Gird you, brave youth, and forthwith fare!
The bugle warns! For you the fight!
Dead heroes whisper on the air—
To arms! Nor for the future care,
Save but to struggle for the RIGHT!

With courage valor, patriot zeal,
Let bosoms burn, hearts overflow!
Make strong the aid of fire and steel!
With men, blood mad, your hand must deal—
Make ready! Arm! At last—The Foe!

LURANA SHELDON.

RATE HEARING NEXT FRIDAY.

Shippers Notified Commission Will Consider Plan of Procedure.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today set next Friday, April 20, for the first hearing on the proposed general increase of 15 per cent. in freight rates. This telegram was sent to organizations of shippers:

"Responsive to requests made, an informal hearing will be had by the commission at Washington at 10 A. M. Friday, April 20, confined to plan or method of procedure and character of investigation which should be had in respect to proposed general rate increase. If tariffs are filed, hearings will be had later on question of suspending them."

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Opposition to a horizontal increase in railroad rates was voiced by the Utilities Bureau, organized to represent the municipalities of the country, at its annual meeting here today. A telegram sent to President Wilson said the bureau would appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission and aid in reaching a solution of the rate problem fair to the railroads and to the public.

"The Utilities Bureau," the telegram read, "opposes granting the pending application of the railroads for a large horizontal increase in rates until the needs of an increase, and the extent of such increase, have been established by appropriate inquiry pressed with all the expedition that the exigency calls for. The increase that may be found necessary should also be appropriately limited as to time, and as to defined purposes in railroad management to which the increase may be put. Whatever legislation may be necessary will be forthcoming. In a word, the Utilities Bureau believes that the national duties which the railroads must discharge should be the measure of any relief to be granted to the roads as well as the mode of determining the relief needed."

WAR SUIT IN HIGHEST COURT

Hearing Begins in Claim Against Liner Cecilie for $2,240,000.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The European war's beginning was discussed today before the United States Supreme Court with the Justices showing considerable interest and asking many questions in a hearing of a suit of New York banks for $2,240,000 damages against the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, now at Boston in possession of Federal Court authorities.

Breach of contract to carry $11,000,000 in gold bullion to England and France just before the war's outbreak is alleged by the banks. The Cecilie turned back in mid-Atlantic on a wireless warning from her German owners and the German Admiralty that war was imminent. Her Geran crew was removed recently and after it had damaged the vessel's machinery to the extent of $100,000.

Attorneys representing the German owners contended today that return of the vessel to America was justified to avoid British seizure. The banks' counsel insisted that deviation from the voyage was unjustified until war actually had been declared, and that the owners and Captain could not speculate on the possibilities contained in European diplomatic negotiations then in progress. The lawyers agreed that the case should be decided by the court as if war had not occurred and also as if the United States had remained at peace with Germany.

By a coincidence in another distinct case the court today refused to disturb dismissal by New York Federal courts of suits brought by passengers of the Cecilie for damages growing out of the thwarted voyage to Europe. Merits of the passengers' claims, however, were not directly decided.

MUST DISMANTLE WIRELESS

Daniels Rules Mere Sealing Does Not Meet Government Requirements

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Announcement was made by Secretary Daniels today that the mere sealing of radio plants ordered closed by the Federal Government would not suffice to fill the conditions imposed when, under Presidential proclamation, orders were given on April 6 for the closing of all wireless plants in the country, including those of amateurs, not taken over by the Federal Government for its own use during the war.

Orders issued today by Mr. Daniels, with the President's approval, provide that ground connections must be broken, radio apparatus dismantled and packed away in the case of each station ordered closed, that it is incumbent on the owners themselves to dismantle and close the stations and that persons operating stations in defiance of this order will be under suspicion of being enemy agents.

THE PAGES GUESTS OF KING.

More Than 10,000 Seek to Attend American Service at St. Paul's.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 16.—Ambassador Page and Mrs. Page have arrived at Windsor Castle on a short visit to the King and Queen.

So great has been the demand for seats at the American dedicatory service at St. Paul's Cathedral on Friday that no more applications can be entertained. St. Paul's holds roughly 3,500 persons, but more than 10,000 applications for seats have been received. Special places will be set aside for the American Ambassador and his official party, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Prime Minister, the members of the Government, and for the officers of all American organizations in London.

As an indication of the eagerness of American residents to volunteer for war work, at a meeting of American dentists in London today it was suggested that they offer their professional services at the front to the British Government. The gathering was merely preliminary, but it is likely to lead to a formal proposal later.

The American Consulate has also received inquiries from 700 or more American citizens now serving in Canadian or other British regiments, asking whether they will have the opportunity to transfer their services to an American unit.

AID IN SAVING FRENCH ART.

Mrs. Sartoris Asks Roosevelt and Taft to Join Committee.

Mrs. Cecile Sartóris, who is at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, has been commissioned by the French Minister of Fine Arts, M. Dalimier, to form a committee for American aid in the restoration and preservation of French monuments of art. Her husband, Algernon Sartoris, grandson of General U. S. Grant, is fighting at the front as a private in the French Foreign Legion. Mrs. Sartoris is accompanied by her volunteer assistant, Countess Regina Regis de Oliveira.

The following have been asked to serve on the committee: Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Cardinal Gibbons, Charles W. Eliot, Robert F. Bacon, Myron T. Herrick, and Henry Clay Frick.

The executive offices of the committee in New York are in Aeolian Hall. Miss Jean Wick is the Executive Secretary.

COLUMBIA LETTER TO RUSSIA

Officers and Faculty Congratulate the Provisional Government.

The officers and Faculty of Columbia University have prepared the following memorial letter of congratulation to be sent to the new Russian Government:

"To the Provisional Government of Great Russia, we, Professors of Columbia University in the City of New York, send cordial greetings in commoration of the revolut on of the Russian nation and the establishment of a democratic Government.

"We have viewed with keen interest and profound sympathy the ceaseless efforts that the intellectual leaders of Russia and our colleagues in Russian universities have steadfastly made to win for the people of Russia political, intellectual, and social freedom.

"We therefore congratulate you on the successful outcome of your long struggle. It is with the highest hope and most steadfast faith that we look for the full fruition of what Russians during the past few weeks have begun in a manner so generous and so magnificent."

CONFER AT ALBANY ON STATE DEFENSE

Whitman Discusses Census Plans with Spokesmen of the Counties.

WOMEN OFFER TO AID

Governor Bars All Politics and Partisanship in Getting Ready for Hostilities.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 16.—Governor Whitman, Adjutant General Louis W. Stotesbury, and delegates from the Home Defense committees held a conference today at the Capitol to consider ways and means of State defense. Practically every county was represented at the conference. The chief topic of discussion was the prospective military census, to be taken from May 10 to May 25, but the delegates by no means confined themselves to this problem. Among those who spoke in addition to Governor Whitman and General Stotesbury were ex-Governor Odell, who was present as the representative of the Orange County Defense Committee; General W. W. Wotherspoon, Superintendent of Public Works, head of the Bureau of Transportation under the State defense plan, and Captain G. G. Henry, Director of the military census.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw offered the Woman Suffrage party's working organization to the State to take the census, and Mrs. Goelet Gallatin of the National League of Women's Service, which, she said, represented no party, made a similar offer in the name of her organization.

In his speech General Stotesbury described the plans for taking the census. Two methods, he said, would be authorized by the State authorities, one a house-to-house canvass and the other the designation of enrollment places to which citizens, men and women, between the ages of 16 and 50, would have to come. In the City of New York, he said, the police probably would be called upon to assist in taking the census, but elsewhere the State would depend upon volunteers. Under the direction of the various county committees maps would be made which would describe the military features of each county.

Captain G. G. Henry, who also spoke, said that about 7,500,000 persons would have to be enrolled. After enrollment each citizen would receive a certificate. The questions to be asked probably will fall under the following heads: Personal, such as date of birth, weight, age, &c.; education, occupation, military experience, accomplishments, linguistic, &c.; property possessed of military value, and name and address of each dependent.

Governor Whitman told the delegates that each county should recommend a man for appointment as the Director of the Census in that county. He said that some sort of legislation would be enacted penalizing failure to answer the questions contained in the enrollment blank.

"Plans at this stage necessarily appear indefinite," Governor Whitman said, "because we are not a warlike people, and we suddenly find ourselves face to face with a terrible crisis. We are relying upon the good sense and patriotism of citizens in this emergency. It does not seem too much to ask a citizen to give two weeks' time to the taking of this census for the State and nation any more than he should be called upon to give his life for the country. The work is purely patriotic and no pay should be expected. In getting the State ready for war there must be neither politics nor partisanship, no faction, race, nor creed. We should express in our daily work the determination of 10,000,000 people to do all in our power to defend the State."

It was brought out at the conference that in many communities preparations for home defense are well under way. In Westchester, for example, it was said that 20,000 men are drilling. In Nassau 1,000 men are being drilled by an ex-army officer. They are armed with rifles and revolvers provided by the county. It was asserted that Nassau would offer 5,000 men when the call came. In Rome men armed with the old 1884 Springfield rifle have been organized and are drilling as a home defense police.

Commissioner Finley has fixed Thursday, April 26, as the day on which President Wilson's address before the Congress recommending that a state of war with the German Government be declared is to be read in all schools of the State. The Legislature recently adopted a concurrent resolution providing for the reading. In his announcement Commissioner Finley said:

"In hearty compliance with the joint resolution of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, I name the twenty-sixth day of April as the day on which the message of the President of the United States shall be read in all the schools of the State, and I recommend that attendant exercises be held and be closed with the singing of 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' which every pupil is urged to learn by heart.

"It is peculiarly fitting that this day be chosen, for it is the anniversary of the historic day in the year 1777 when Lafayette embarked at Bordeaux to come to America to offer in a spirit of unselfish devotion and self-sacrifice his services, his fortune, and if need be his life to the cause of liberty in our land."

NAVY HAS SAVED $850,000.

Patriotism of Copper Producers Reduces the

EVELYN CRIMMINS HAS HOME WEDDING

Daughter of John D. Crimmins, Sr., Marries Arthur C. Patterson, Son of Late Justice.

MGR. LAVELLE OFFICIATES

Ceremony Is Witnessed by Relatives Only — Bride's Sister, Mercedes, Her Only Attendant.

The wedding of Arthur Cox Patterson, a son of the late Edward A. Patterson, at one time presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, and Miss Evelyn Crimmins, a daughter of John D. Crimmins, Sr., was solemnized at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the town house of the bride's father, 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, by Mgr. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The ceremony was performed before a temporary altar, the bridal party approaching it through an aisle outlined by white ribbons tied to flower topped posts. The house was decorated with American Beauty roses and Easter lilies.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a gown of cloth of silver veiled with white tulle embroidered in pearls. Her point lace veil was arranged cap fashion with orange blossoms, and she carried lilies of the valley. Her only ornament was a diamond flower, the gift of her father. Her maid of honor and only attendant was her sister, Miss Mercedes Crimmins, who wore a cream lace frock over chiffon, with touches of blue velvet and forget-me-nots, topped by a lace hat trimmed to match. She carried Ophelia roses and forget-me-nots.

Mr. Patterson had his brother, Henry Stuart Patterson, as his best man. There were no ushers. None except relatives witnessed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception. On their return from their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Patterson will reside at 39 East Eighty-third Street, the house Mr. Crimmins gave to his daughter as a wedding present.

Mrs. Patterson is a niece of ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien and Mrs. O'Brien and a sister of Mrs. Frederick R. Childs and Mrs. Crimmins Jennings, and is a cousin of Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, Mrs. Henry James, and Mrs. Stuart Duncan Pressman.

Mr. Patterson, who is a lawyer, is a nephew of General John Patterson of Albany and G. Stuart Patterson of Philadelphia, and is a brother of Mrs. Richard Hale of Boston, Mrs. Harris R. Childs, Edward Liddon Childs, and Dr. Henry Stuart Patterson, all of New York.

M. L. HITCHCOCK TO MARRY.

He and Miss Margaret Collins, Trained Nurse, Get a License.

Milton Lloyd Hitchcock of 621 Fifth Avenue, and Miss Margaret Collins, a trained nurse, of 8 West Ninety-second Street, took out a marriage license yesterday. Mr. Hitchcock, who is the son of Oliver N. Hitchcock, and a brother of Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, gave his age as 35, and Miss Collins gave hers as 38.

Mr. Hitchcock is the proprietor of Hitchcock's restaurant in Park Row. In October, 1915, he was the subject of considerable newspaper publicity owing to his pawning some of his mother's jewels in order to raise money to enter the Polyclinic Hospital for treatment and cure of the drug habits he had acquired. The wedding will take place soon.

WED TO LOUIS FREIDHEIM.

Miss Pauline Untermeyer Married by Dr. Grossman at the St. Regis.

The wedding of Miss Pauline Untermeyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Untermeyer of 62 East Ninety-first Street, and Louis Freidheim of this city took place last evening at 6:30 o'clock, at the Hotel St. Regis. The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman performed the ceremony in the Louis XVI. suite, under a canopy of Spring flowers.

The bride wore a gown of white satin with a train of rose point lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilacs and orchids.

Mrs. Louis Untermeyer was the bride's only attendant. She wore an orchid-colored dress, carrying mauve orchids and pansies. The best man was Frank Hecht.

After a reception and dinner for 125 guests, the couple left for Asheville, N. C., on their honeymoon. They will reside in New York on their return.

St. George-Talmage Wedding June 30

The wedding of Miss Lillian Hunt Talmage, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Hunt Talmage, and R. C. Cecil St. George of this city will take place on Saturday, June 30, at the country home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. John Murray Mitchell, at Tuxedo Park. Their engagement was announced last month. Mr. St. George's brother, George Baker St. George, was married last Saturday at Tuxedo to Miss Sara Price Collier.

Miss Evelyn Brinckerhoff a Bride.

The marriage of Miss Evelyn White Brinckerhoff, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Bailey Brinckerhoff, and Ralph Sweet Jones of Lake Placid, N. Y., took place yesterday at Stamford, Conn. The bride is a sister of Surgeon Charles Malden Oman, U. S. N., and Mrs. Oman of Brooklyn, and besides at Brinckerhoff, N. Y.

Levy-Hamberger Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram H Levy of 350 West Eighty-eighth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Theresa Jeannette Levy, to Samuel Hamberger. Mr. Hamberger is a civil engineer, and a graduate of Columbia. No date has been set for the wedding.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, April 14th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef 16.11 cents per pound.—Advt.

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WEDDING RINGS
The finer grades only
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JEWELLERS 321 Fifth Avenue
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A WAR CLAUSE
is something you don't want in your Life Insurance Policy.
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Now at Low Rates, with
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John S. Tunmore,
100 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7476.
164 Montague St., B'klyn.
Main 3656.

THE HUSSES IN RECITAL.

The Composer's Songs and Instrumental Pieces Heard.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Holden Huss, well known in the musical life of New York, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in the Comedy Theatre, in which they were assisted by Miss May Mukle, violoncellist. Mr. Huss appeared as composer and pianist, interpreting his own compositions; Mrs. Huss as a soprano singer, interpreting a group of songs by her husband, a group of folk songs of different nations and one of modern songs. Miss Mukle, an English artist of admirable attainments, whose public appearances in New York, though they extend back over a number of years, have not been numerous, played a couple of dance movements by Lully and Geminiani, and, with the composer, two movements of a sonata for violoncello and pianoforte in C major, Opus 39, that is new and still in manuscript. Several of his songs that Mrs. Huss sang are also new.

It is probable that neither Mr. nor Mrs. Huss would choose to be classed as a virtuoso. The pianoforte style of a composer is a recognized quantity in music; and Mr. Huss's is sufficient for his purposes. His work as a composer has produced interesting results, in which there is often especially a certain distinction in harmony. Mrs. Huss's delivery of her songs was graceful and expressive.

STAGE WOMEN START WORK.

More Than 200, Under Minnie Dupree, Make Surgical Dressings.

The Stage Women's War Relief, Miss Rachel Crothers, President, which started its organization with a big meeting at the Hudson Theatre last Friday, opened a workroom on the fourth floor of 366 Fifth Avenue yesterday with more than 200 women of the stage at work some time during the day. Before night there was a supply of surgical dressings filling the shelves put in for the purpose. Minnie Dupree directed this part of the work. Miss Crothers was on hand all day with Mrs. Sally Williams Riegel, who is manager of the workroom. Among those at work were Frances Starr, Chrystal Hearne, Mary Boland, Percy Haswell, Mrs. William Smyth, who was Sidney Armstrong; Mrs. Edwin Arden, May Buckley, Mrs. Henry Miller, Dorothy Donnelly, Elizabeth Tyree Metcalfe, and Katherine Florence. Over $500 was taken in the collection at the Hudson, and with pledges the fund is $1,400.

Forty prominent women of the stage are to occupy in relays a big float representing Uncle Sam's Pocket on "Wake Up, America!" Day. They will be in the costume they wear on the stage. While half of them are on the float the others will walk alongside, taking contributions in their red, white, and blue dippers. On the float will be the words, "Uncle Sam's Pocket: Please Fill It."

AMERICANS QUIT AUSTRIA.

Embassy and Consular Officials and Others Reach Switzerland.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Pleasant A. Stovall, American Minister to Switzerland, notified the State Department today that Joseph C. Grew, American Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin; members of his staff, American consular officers in Austria-Hungary, and members of the American colony in Vienna had arrived in Switzerland. Mr. Stovall's dispatch, sent under date of April 15, read:

"Chargé d'Affaires Grew arrived in Switzerland today with following members embassy staff:

"Mrs. Grew, Crosby, Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Stewart, Harriman, Newbold, Commander and Mrs. Terraham, Drisel, Henry G. Alsberg, Damon, Morgan, Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Boesel, Davis, Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Gearn and child.

"Also following consular officers:

"Coffin, Ives, Schiffer, Zsanoni, Kraushear, Wallace Young, James Young, Townsend, Boernstein, Snyder and wife, Kempler and wife, Bouchal and wife, Russon and wife and three children, Simons, Brewster.

"Members of American colony as follows:

"Stoneborough and wife and two sons, Miss Say, Miss Terrance, Rev. and Mrs. Porter and daughter, Rev. and Mrs. Clark, son and daughter, Miss Scherding, Billard, Stegmeir, Schreiner, O'Laughlin, Dr. Martin, Dr. Moore, Dr. Korby, Dr. Dunn, Dr. Brandt, Dr. Rowan, wife and child, Miss Werner, Dr. Hecker, wife and three children, Kaletsch, Ebersole, Walker, Donaldson, Ehoy, Moeller, Reitzel, Schnedler, and Mrs. Lauderbach."

PAYN'S SON PLEADS GUILTY.

Arrested for Annoying Woman in Theatre and Assaulting Husband.

Elijah Payn, a manufacturer of Chatham, N. Y., pleaded guilty yesterday before Justices Mayo, Edwards and McInerney in Special Sessions to a charge of assault made by Edward W. Browning, a wealthy builder of 35 West Eighty-first Street, and son of the founder of Browning King & Co. Payn, who is a son of Colonel Lou Payn, Republican leader and former State Superintendent of Insurance, was released on bail until April 23 for sentence.

According to the complainant, Payn annoyed Mrs. Browning, who occupied a seat adjoining his in the Hudson Theatre on Oct. 21. During the intermission Browning changed seats with his wife, whereupon Payn, he said, swore at him and struck him over the head. Both parties were ejected and Payn disappeared in the crowd. Browning accidentally met him on the street two months later and held him until a patrolman arrested him.

$2,000,000 FOR RELATIVES.

Miss Mabel Ruth Sherman Remembered Friends Also in her Will.

The will of Miss Mabel Ruth Sherman, who died on April 3 at Atlantic City, disposes of an estate of more than $2,000,000 to friends and relatives. She named Adelaide May Condit of 520 Sumner Avenue, Newark, as residuary legatee, and gave her $250,000 in cash. Mrs. Elizabeth D. Kingsland of 231 Central Park West got $325,000, and $250,000 went to Catherine Sherman Condit of Newark, and $175,000 to Miss Elizabeth Conkling of Belleville, N. J., now attached to Chittoor Mission, Madras, India. The will gives $100,000 each to Mrs. Harriet L. Beck of 29 West 117th Street, Edward A. Condit, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Edna May Burling, John Burling, and Herbert Burling of Summit, N. J.

Miss Ethel Horton of 22 Crescent Place, Yonkers, got $45,000, and $35,000 went to Ethel May Fosburg of 57 Crescent Place. The following got $25,000 each: The Misses Elizabeth and Jane English of 302 West Seventy-ninth Street, Mrs. Frances English Hunt of Boonton, N. J., Mrs. Catherine English Armstrong, Brooklyn; Mrs. Harriet English Pottingerm, Buffalo; Florence Hadley, 575 West 187th Street; Kenneth English, Alameda, Cal., and Mabel English Linton of Detroit.

Plays for Church Fresh Air Fund.

Mrs. Herbert Shipman, the wife of the rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, is arranging a program of two plays to be presented on May 1 at the Ritz-Carlton in aid of the Fresh Air Fund Work of that church. Henry Hull, leading man in "The Man Who Came Back," will direct the production. The Fresh Air Fund owns a dozen acres and a building at Copake, N. Y. The building will be offered as a home for convalescent soldiers. For the last year the special work of this charity has been to look after victims of infantile paralysis.

Catholic Summer School Reunion.

The Catholic Summer School of America will hold its annual reunion on Friday evening, at the Waldorf-Astoria. After the reception there will be cards and motion pictures.

SCHREYER'S 'ARAB' BRINGS TOP PRICE

"Cavaliers: Chief's Staff," Sold to H. S. Harkness at David T. Watson Sale.

83 PAINTINGS FOR $58,850

"Landscape" by Mihaly de Munkacsy Fetches $7,000 — Official of Carnegie Institute a Buyer.

The first half of an important lot of pictures, old and modern masters, including the valuable collection of the late David T. Watson of Pittsburgh, was sold at the Plaza last evening under the auspices of the American Art Association, 83 paintings bringing $58,850.

"Arab Cavaliers: Chief's Staff," an important Schreyer, brought the highest price, going to H. S. Harkness, son of the Standard Oil man, for $8,800. The picture was the property of the late J. T. Sperry. A beautiful "Landscape," by Mihaly de Munkacsy, brought the second highest price, going to Bernet, agent, for $7,000. This was one of the paintings of the Watson estate, a delightful picture, a roadway, tall poplars, a villa in the background, seen over a stone wall with an arched gateway, and at the left a church steeple, all in soft tones.

It is probable that a number of the pictures of Mr. Watson returned to Pittsburgh and possibly to the Carnegie Institute. Robert Harshe, Assistant Secretary of the Carnegie Institute, was one of the purchasers last evening, buying as agent. Jules Breton's "Returning from Work," a beautiful work of the artist, went to Mr. Harshe for $5,800, the third highest price of the sale.

This was one of the paintings of the Watson collection, 36 inches by 28¾, a peasant woman, a full length figure, carrying under her left arm a sheaf of grain and holding with her right a water jug of graceful shape which rests upon her shoulder. She is returning from her day's work through the fields, and the figure is set in the rosy glow of the setting sun. Mr. Harshe also purchased Rosa Bonheur's "A Sumer Day," from the Watson collection, for $1,400; a pasture scene, a cow, sheep, a shepherd dog, and a man on horseback, with a few clipped willow trees.

"A Halt by the Roadside," a Schreyer from the Watson collection, went to W. S. Benson for $2,650. "L'Allier a Herisson," by Harpignies, a landscape, went to John Levy for $2,075. A panel, the "Head of a Young Woman," by Henner, a profile view of the subject, with long hair of auburn and wearing a red jacket, is another of the pictures of the Watson collection which went to Mr. Harshe for $975.

The Pictures and Prices.

Following is the full list of the pictures with the names of artists, purchasers, and prices:

1—The Smoker, (panel)—Franz von Defregger; Henry Schulthels	$275
2—The Cavalcade, (panel) — A. Sas; Charles A. Dickson, agent	110
3—In the Park, (panel)—Jacquet; Charles A. Dickson, agent	100
4—The Copy Book, (water color)—Bouguereau; Seaman, agent	350
5—Landscape, (water color)—Wyman, N. A.; George H. Ainsley	100
6—Portrait of Joliet, (panel) — Eduardo Zamacois; K. Sterling	300
7—A Hussar's Wife; Leroy	200
8—The Revelation (panel)—Henri Baron; Bernet, agent	120
9—Lovers' Lane—Jean Charles Meissonier, fils; C. Rathemacher	120
10—Bouquet d'Arbres (panel)—Henri Harpignies; Arlington Galleries	280
11—Dutch Interior (panel)—J. B. Van Hove; R. Deutsche	300
12—Head of a Young Woman (panel)—Jean Jacques Henner; R. B. Harshe, agent	975
13—The Fountain of Love—Ernest Jean Aubert; C. Rathemacher	160
14—Portrait of a Woman with Cows, (panel)—Daubigny; L. Kander	275
15—Scene in the Orient—Pasini; John Levy	500
16—Boulevard Haussmann, (panel)—Jean Bernard; A. Nauman-Judge	375
17—A Sentinel, (panel)—Prosper Etienne Berne-Bellecour; E. H. Bindley	200
18—Music Hath Charms (panel)—Ceaare Detti; by order of an executor; Henry Schulthels	110
19—The Opera Box—D. Hernandez; Charles A. Dickson, agent	100
20—Spring (panel)—Erman Semenonsky; Bernet, agent	100
21—Summer (panel)—Erman Semenonsky; Bernet, agent	140
23—Madonna and Child—Unknown artist; Ralston Gallery	290
24—The Lion and the Butterfly—Jean Leon Gerome; Charles A. Dickson	400
25—The Cheering Glass—Antonio Casanova y Estorach; Bernet, agent	600
26—Fisherman's Cottage (panel)—Karl Pierre Daubigny; C. Rathemacher	200
27—Wood Interior—Wyant; Arlington Gallery	150
28—Cronjer Bends (panel)—William Collins; Bernet, agent	575
29—Feeding Chickens—Frank Mura; C. Rathemacher	70
30—Peonies in a Glass Vase—Henri Fantin-Latour; Mr. Ralph	1,000
31—Village Courtship (panel)—Alonzo Perez; Chas. A. Dickson, agent	240
32—A Case of Salvage—J. G. Brown, N. A.; Bernet, agent	425
32—On the Seashore—Wyant; K. Sterling	125
35—A Halt by the Roadside — Adolf Schreyer; W. S. Benson	2650
36—On the River at Cos Cob, Connecticut —David Johnson; Webb Floyd	190
37—French Cavalrymen—J. A. Walker; C. Rathemacher	160
38—The Casque (panel)—Roybet; Bernet, agent	350
39—Episode of the Siege of Paris, 1870-71, (panel)—Berne-Bellecour; Bernet, agent	400
40—Landscape, (panel)—Philippe Rousseau; A. Benziger	100
41—Landscape (panel)—Barend Cornelis Koekkoek; L. T. Haggin	130
42—Dahlias in Blue Vase—Henri Fantin-Latour; M. Knoedler & Co	400
43—Reunion dans un Parc, (Panel)—Monticelli; Seaman, agent	450
44—Le Jardin d'Amour, (Panel)—Monticelli; M. Knoedler & Co	1,250
45—The Resting Place, (Panel)—Berne-Bellecour; C. Rathemacher	440
46—Cavalier with Two-Handed Sword—Cesare Detti; Mrs. E. B. Close	200
47—Troopers in a Tavern, (Panel)—Jean Charles Meissonier, fils; Howard Young	475
48—Kenne Valley, Adirondacks—Homer D. Martin; Bernet, agent	325
49—Alexandria Bay on the St. Lawrence, 1878—George Inness; Kleinberger Galleries	575
50—Venetian Fishing Boats, (panel)—Felix Ziem; Bernet, agent	1075
51—Moutons dans la Campagne; Temps orageux—Charles Jacque; John Levy	900
52—Loving Glances—Frederick Hendrik Kaemmerer; A. Rudert, agent	425
53—A Roman Beauty; Bouguereau; Bernet, agent	325
54—In the Woods; Leroy	200
55—The Feats of the Annunciation, (panel); Jehan Georges Vibert; Bernet, agent	950
56—The Wayside Shrine—Meyer von Bremen; Bernet, agent	1,000
57—St. Jerome—Thomas Sully; Fred Blanck	375
58—A Summer Day; Mlle. Rosa Bonheur; Robert B. Harshe	1,400
59—La Couturiere—Kever; J. D. Waring	300
60—Fisher Folk—August Hagborg; Rich. Young	270
61—Hatted—Cesare Detti; C. Rathemacher	300
62—A Plainsman—Frederic Remington, A. N. A.; Henry Schulthels	970
63—The Sleeping Child (panel)—Jose Jimines y Aranda; Dr. E. Cadgene	725
64—Sunset in Venice—George H. McCord; C. Rathemacher	1,000
65—Encampment—Scene at St. Paul—Alexander Hay Ritchie; Arlington Galleries	325
66—Good Morning!—Etienne Adolphe Piot; Rohlf's Galleries	110
67—The Sleeping Child (panel)—Alexander Max Guillemin; Chas. A. Dickson, agent	220
68—Venetian Fishing Boats—George H. McCord; George H. Seymour	425
69—Morning, White Mountains—Ralph Albert Blakelock; Seaman, agent	375
70—L'Allier a Herisson—Henri Harpignies; John Levy	2,075
71—Landscape—Monchablon; L. T. Haggin	1,075
72—Returning from Work—Jules Breton; Robert Harshe, agent	5,800
73—Arab Cavaliers: Chief's Staff—Adolf Schreyer; H. S. Harkness	8,800
74—The Departure from Pausilippe—Hector Le Roux; George D. Woodside	300
75—Driving the Cows, (panel)—Otto von Thoren; J. J. Bowney	600
76—Children's Frolic—Emil Keyser; Bernet, agent	1,400
77—The Interrupted Duet—Cesare Detti; C. Rathemacher	410
78—Fairy Tales—Leon Perrault; Bernet, agent	600
79—The White Dove—Jules Joseph Lefebvre; M. Knoedler & Co	1,375
80—Leabia—Etienne Adolphe Piot; Rohlfs Galleries	175
81—Waiting—Matteo Vittorio Corcos; Arlington Galleries	190
82—Landscape—Mihaly de Munkacsy; Bernet, agent	7,000
83—The Motet—Pierre Grivolas; A. Ruder, agent	650
Total	$58,850

Thomas E. Kirby conducted the sale, which will be concluded this evening.

GREEN ESTATE WINS FIGHT AGAINST TAX

Surrogate Decides That She Was a Resident of Bellows Falls, Vermont.

CASE TO HIGHER COURTS

Controller's View of Law, Which Took Effect May 15, 1916, Called "Manifest Injustice."

Surrogate Fowler decided yesterday that Mrs. Hetty H. R. Green was a resident of Bellows Falls, Vt., when she died July 3 last, and that only about $2,000,000 of her property is taxable in New York State. If the decision of the Surrogate is upheld by the higher State courts, to which it will be carried at once, and by the Supreme Court of the United States, to which the question will be taken by the Green estate if the Court of Appeals decides that Mrs. Green was a resident of New York, this State will lose the tax on fully $100,000,000 of property, amounting to more than $4,000,000.

The most important feature of Surrogate Fowler's decision is his interpretation of the amendment of the law which went into effect on May 15 last, while Mrs. Green was on her deathbed, by which "every person shall be deemed to have died a resident of the State of New York if and when such person shall have dwelt or shall have lodged in this State during and for the greater part of any period of twelve consecutive months in the twenty-four months next preceding his or her death."

Counsel for State Controller Travis based the application to have Mrs. Green declared a resident of New York chiefly on this law, coupled with the statement by counsel for the Green estate that she lived in Bellows Falls from July 3, to Aug. 15, 1914; in New York from Aug. 15, 1914, to July 19, 1915; in Bellows Falls from July 19 to Sept. 1, 1915; in New York from Sept. 1 to Oct. 1, 1915; in New Jersey from Oct. 1 to Nov. 24, 1915, and from the latter date until her death in New York. She was unable to leave her bed after December, 1915.

Surrogate Fowler's ruling on this point says:

"I cannot agree with the contention of the State Controller that the Legislature intended that a person who dwelt or lodged here for a period of six months and one day of the twenty-four months immediately preceding such person's death is to be deemed a resident of this State for the purpose of the transfer tax. I think that the use of the word 'consecutive' shows that it was the intention of the Legislature to make it essential that a person live in this State some part of each of twelve consecutive months, and in the aggregate the greater part of such twelve months of the twenty-four months immediately prior to his death before he would be deemed a resident."

Surrogate Fowler said that the interpretation demanded by the State Controller would result in such manifest injustice that I would be unwilling to accept it unless the words of the statute were so clear and unequivocal as to admit of no other interpretation." The Surrogate said that this interpretation would make a person subject to taxation here if he lived for almost a year a day and then sold his home here, bought one in New Jersey, and went there to live, and remained until his death seventeen months and twenty-nine days afterward.

Surrogate Fowler decides that the domicile of Mrs. Green's husband remained at Bellows Falls, Vt., until his death in 1902, and that "a widow, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, retains the last domicile of her husband." He also holds that a widow's change to new residence must be established in fact.

He directs that George Brokaw Compton, the Transfer Tax Appraiser who took testimony in the case, now determine the amount of the Green estate taxable here, if the state wins in all the courts it will escape taxation on the bulk of the property, consisting largely of personalty, since there is no inheritance tax law in Vermont.

ENEMIES CAN SUE HERE.

Declaration of War Doesn't Deprive Germans of Their Rights in Court.

Justice McAvoy of the City Court decided yesterday that the declaration of war against Germany was not sufficient of itself to prevent enemy corporations or individuals from prosecuting civil suits against American firms or individuals. The court denied an application of Raimes & Co. for an order restraining the prosecution of five suits brought by the Fritz Schulz, Jr., Company, Inc., to recover for goods sold.

Justice McAvoy holds that under international law public enemies may sue unless an executive order be issued declaring the cessation of all suits by enemies a public necessity.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH RUFF STETSON, wife of Francis Lynde Stetson, the lawyer, died yesterday at her home, 4 East Seventy-fourth Street.

JOHN H. ROBSON, for twenty years a conductor on the New Haven Railroad, died yesterday in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica.

FREDERICK N. Judd, a retired lumber merchant, died last Saturday at his home in Duxbury, Mass. He was 50 years old.

Mrs. MARGARET GILLIGAN, widow of Thomas Gilligan, a former resident of Hoboken, is dead at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank J. Day, in East Orange, N. J. She was 67 years old.

Mrs. SARAH HARRISON DEVIN, sister of former President Benjamin Harrison, died yesterday at her home in Ottumwa, Iowa.

JOHN F. SCHMIDT, druggist and father of George F. Schmidt, Passaic County Auditor, is dead in his home in Paterson, N. J.

JOHN F. McCANN, linen merchant, of this city and Belfast, died on Saturday at his home, 8 East Sixty-fourth Street. He was 77 years old.

LOUIS S. DARLING, writer of stories of outdoor life and sports, particularly of fishing, died in his home in Forestville, Conn., on Sunday. He was 43 years old.

ANDREW M. BUCKLEY, an actor, is dead at his home in Paterson, N. J. He was 40 years old.

Mrs. LOUISA RHOADES, wife of Captain Robert S. Rhoades of Riverhead, N. Y., died suddenly on Sunday. She was 73 years old.

WALTER L. HETFIELD, former Judge of the District Court of Plainfield, N. J., died at his home on East Front Street in that city yesterday. He was 61 years old. Ex-Judge Hetfield left a widow and four children.

Mrs. ELIZABETH C. WESTON, widow of George S. Weston, died on Sunday night at the home of her niece, Mrs. H. W. Williams, 138 Crescent Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. She was 85 years old.

Mrs. LILLIAN L. OLDHAM, wife of Edward R. Oldham, President of the firm of Joshua Oldham & Sons, saw manufacturers, in Brooklyn, died from apoplexy on Sunday at her home, 800 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 41 years.

WILLIAM H. DUFFY, formerly an undertaker in Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 160 Heyward Street, from pneumonia. He was 51 years old.

Mrs. LOUISA RHODES, a well-known resident of Riverhead, N. Y., and wife of Captain Robert Rhodes, died on Sunday, aged 73 years.

CHARLES E. FISCHER, credit man for the American Type Founders' Company, is dead at his home, 1,620 East Fourteenth Street, Flatbush, leaving a widow and a daughter.

Mrs. ANN S. BRAMWELL DICKERMAN, widow of Charles Dickerman, a pioneer in the decorating business in Brooklyn, died at her home, 172 Jerome Street, Brooklyn, on last Saturday.

FREDERICK KLEMCKE, 60 years old, a druggist in Brooklyn, died on last Saturday at his home, 2,337 Catalpa Avenue, from apoplexy. He was a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 453, F. and A. M.; De Witt Clinton Council, R. A., and the American Druggists' Syndicate.

EDWARD BLAKEMAN, 61 years old, in the real estate business in Brooklyn and prominent in civic and fraternal affairs, died yesterday at his home, 947 Seventy-second Street, Bay Ridge. Mr. Harlung was born in Brooklyn, and for years was prominent in the Catholic Benevolent Legion, being Supreme Treasurer of the Supreme Council at the time of his death. He was also for ten years Secretary and Treasurer of the Citizens' Association of Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton.

RICHARD UDALL LEE, a retired accountant, is dead at his home, 176 Washington Park, Brooklyn, from apoplexy.

Mrs. AMELIA MORRIS, 62 years old, a daughter of Professor John Elias Vogler, an orchestra leader, died on Saturday at her home, 372 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ALICE B. HINDHAUGH, wife of William R. Hindhaugh, who is with the United Electric Light and Power Company, and a daughter of George Brown, a manufacturer of Brooklyn, is dead at her home, 230 Lincoln Road, Flatbush, aged 42 years.

SARAH BERNHARDT MAY GO UNDER KNIFE

Critically Ill from Kidney Infection in Mt. Sinai Hospital, She Shows Slight Improvement.

Sarah Bernhardt is in Mount Sinai Hospital critically ill from an infection of a kidney. It was said at the hospital late last night that while her condition had improved slightly since she was brought there Sunday it was still critical. Her private physician, Dr. Felix Marot, who accompanied her here from France, last evening called into consultation Dr. George E. Brewer, Professor of Surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. It was said after the consultation that no decision as to an operation had been reached.

Mme. Bernhardt has been in failing health ever since she caught a severe cold in Lynn, Mass., early last month. She returned to New York on March 12 for treatment and rest, and ever since then, except for a brief sojourn in the South, where she went in the hope of being benefited by the change, she has been confined to her apartments at the Savoy Hotel.

The actress' condition had become so serious last Sunday that a consultation was held, and it was decided to remove the patient to the hospital to prepare her for an immediate operation. She responded to the preliminary treatment, and this slight improvement apparently determined the physicians to postpone the operation temporarily.

William F. Connor, Mme. Bernhardt's American manager, said yesterday that if the actress' wonderful vitality were unimpaired she could probably undergo the operation contemplated without any great danger, but that she had grown steadily weaker during the last weeks. Mme. Bernhardt is in her seventy-third year.

John D. Rockefeller Goes to Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 16.—John D. Rockefeller has left Lakewood for Cleveland to attend the funeral of his brother, Frank Rockefeller, who died there yesterday unreconciled after a quarrel he had with his brother John many years ago. William Rockefeller it is said will accompany his brother to Cleveland. The funeral is to be held there tomorrow.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

MOSS.—April 16, to Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Moss, (nee Aida Lerine,) at Lying-in-Hospital, a son.

Engaged.

NASH—NOBLE.—Mrs. Charles A. Noble announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marion Noble, to the Rev. Norman B. Nash, at Cambridge, Mass.

Married.

CLINCH—BURNES.—At Woburn, Mass., on April 16, by Rev. Henry D. Coe, assisted by Rev. William A. Wood, Marguerite C. Burnes, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Burnes of Woburn, to Howard T. Clinch, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Clinch, of New York City.

DICKEY—COLT.—On Saturday, April 14, 1917, at St. Phillip's in the Highlands Church, Garrison, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. E. C. Chorley and the Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Drury, Catherine Dumscomb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Colt, to Charles Denston Dickey, Jr.

DOANE—FORSHAW.—On Saturday, April 7, at the residence of the bride, 325 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, by the Rev. St. Claire Hester of the Church of the Messiah, Ellen King, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Forshaw, to Alden Lincoln Doane.

EARLE—RUSHMORE.—On Saturday, April 14, at Crescent Av., Swarthmore, Pa., by Philip Field, N. J., Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Rushmore, to Horace Barnard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald F. Earle.

FOOTE—SILVER.—On Saturday, April 14, 1917, at the residence of the bride's parents, 103 West 72d St. by the Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, Helen Mann, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Mann Silver, to Walter Douglass Foote.

GARDNER—HAIGHT.—On April 14, in St. Michael's Church, Charleston, S. C., by the Rev. Dr. John Kershaw, Captain Fulton G. C. Gardner, U. S. A., and Miss Eleanor Haight, daughter of Mrs. Effingham Haight.

GRODIN—PALLEY.—On April 12, 1917, J. Grodin and S. Palley of New York were married in Bridgeport, Conn.

KENT—WEST.—On Saturday, April 14, 1917, at residence of the bride's parents, 469 57th St., Brooklyn, Marjorie Gray West to Solomon Rowe Kent, Jr.

ST. GEORGE—COLLIER.—On Saturday, April 14, at St. Mary's Church, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., by the Rev. Robert S. Wood, D. D., Grace D. Price Collier to George Baker St. George.

STALLINGS—PATTERSON.—On Saturday, April 14, 1917, in New York City, by the Rev. Henry C. Cronin, D. D., Adelaide, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Frederick Patterson, to George Vernon Stallings.

Newark.

EPSTEIN—LONGFELDER.—April 14, Gertrude Longfelder to Harry H. Epstein.

PUDER—WEIL.—April 15, Reta Weil to Morris E. Puder.

Died.

ADLER.—April 15, in his 54th year, Henry Adler, beloved husband of Sarah, (nee Hershfield,) beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Adler. Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral services at the Harlem Funeral Chapel, 208 Lenox Av., at 120th St., Wednesday, April 18, at 2 P. M.

ADLER.—Members of the Mendelssohn Benevolent Society are requested to attend the funeral of our late member, Henry Adler, from 208 Lenox Av., on Wednesday, April 18, at 2 P. M.

JULIUS SCHWARZWALD, Pres.
E. FALK, Secretary.

ARTHUR.—On Saturday, April 14, 1917, Louis Lent, husband of Sarah Van Iderstine in his 71st year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Frank G. Lockwood, Wyckoff, N. J., on Wednesday, April 18th, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at Cedar Lawn, Paterson, N. J. Train leaves Erie Station at 10:10 A. M.

BEYEA.—On April 15, 1917, Maude, beloved daughter of the late Benjamin Woodhull and Ellen Beyea. Funeral private.

BISHOP.—On April 15, 1917, William H. Bishop, beloved husband of Sara V. Bishop. Funeral private. Interment at Oakland Cemetery, Troy, N. Y., April 18. Troy papers please copy.

BRANDAU.—On Sunday, April 15, 1917, George J., the beloved son of George L. and Carolina Brandau, in his 32d year. Relatives and friends also Lessing Lodge, No. 608, F. and A. M.; Kismet Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Aurora Grata Consistory, and all Scottish Rite bodies; Flatbush Chapter, No. 177, O. E. S.; Germania K. U. V., are invited to attend the services from his late residence, 628 East 29th St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, 8 P. M.

BRUNNOW.—Dr. Rudolph E., at Bar Harbor, Me., Saturday, April 14, of pneumonia. Interment at Princeton, N. J., Wednesday, April 18, on arrival of 11 o'clock train from New York.

BRUNNOW.—The Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America, New York Branch.—With deep regret announcement is made of the death at Bar Harbor, Me., on Saturday, April 14, of Dr. Rudolph Ernest Brunnow of Princeton University, late member of this order.

J. H. LIVINGSTON, President.
K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

BUDINGTON.—In New York City, April 15, 1917, William G. Budington, M. D., eldest son of the late Rev. William Ives Budington, in his 72d year. Funeral service at the chapel of Greenwood Cemetery on Tuesday at 4 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

CARROLL.—At her residence, Hotel St. Denis, on Monday, April 16, Clara Louise, (nee Webb,) aged 50; beloved wife of Raymond L. Carroll. Interment Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, Rochester,

THE WAR AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

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We have prepared a new edition of our booklet giving comparative data on some of the essential features pertaining to the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. This study should prove of value to investors. Upon request we shall be pleased to mail to investors a copy of Booklet No. 140.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Marine Issues Lead in a Sudden Slump Due to Taxation Scare.

Announcement of Secretary McAdoo's tentative plan for raising upwards of a billion and a half dollars by means of taxes in the coming year as a very substantial part of the cost of this country's entrance into war brought about a sharp reaction in the stock market yesterday. The declines were not violent, but the downward movement gained impetus as the day wore on without bringing any marked increase in the buying demand for investment.

The weakness was accentuated by an unlooked for slump in the shipping shares. It has been expected by officials of the International Mercantile Marine Company for more than a fortnight past that the British Government would shortly exercise its prerogative of taking over all of the merchant vessels under British registry to be operated by the Admiralty. It was learned yesterday that these vessels, making up about 80 per cent. of all the ships of the several lines of the International Mercantile Marine Company, had been requisitioned. What payment the Government will make to the owners has not been announced, but the management expects the earnings to be materially reduced under the new arrangement. Marine preferred dropped to 77½ yesterday a net loss of 9%, while the common fell to 26 and closed a half point higher with a net loss of 6¼. Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies indulged in a sympathetic break, falling to 6¾ points to 102 at the close. The possibilities of over-supply of tonnage when the Shipping Board gets its big fleet into operation may have played a part in the decline, but it was brought about directly by the thought that the United States Government may emulate foreign action and commandeer transatlantic vessels under the American flag.

The tax proposals were no more drastic than had been expected, although they touched some points which had been thought would be spared increases and neglected some other possibilities. The implied intention of the Secretary to ask that the income tax increases be made retroactive to cover earnings for the year 1916 was not well received. Remarks by Judge Gary at the annual meeting of the Steel Corporation were accepted as an authoritative opinion as to what sacrifice the industrial companies must be prepared to make for the Government. Judge Gary's warning, that if the lawmakers try to secure as much money as can be expended for the purposes that have been suggested, all profits of corporations and individuals will be taken away, represented the extreme abuse that the taxing power may be put to. He said that, as regards his own company, if the disposition of the Government shall be to secure only such money as is absolutely needed, and if the burden of taxation is equitably distributed, earnings for the current year will be very large.

Steel fell to 110⅝ in the afternoon and closed near the bottom with a net decline of 2¾. The motor issues were weak on the expectation that a Federal tax will be laid on pleasure cars and possibly on gasoline. Almost without exception, stocks lost ground as the size of the financial undertaking launched by the Administration was more fully realized.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	3	Last	3
Low	2½	Renewals	3½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	@4¼	Sixty days	@4¼
Ninety days	@4¼	Ninety days	@4¼
Four months	@4¼	Four months	@4¼
Five months	@4¼	Five months	@4¼
Six months	@4¼	Six months	@4¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3½@4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....4
4 to 6 months.....4¼@4½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....4¾@5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7570	$4.7570	$4.7570	....
Cables	4.7645	4.7645	4.7645	....
Francs—				
Demand	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½	+.00⅛
Cables	5.70⅛	5.70⅛	5.70⅛	+.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Nórmal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close— Demand	or Checks.	Cable.	Last Demand
4.8665 London	4.7570		4.7645	4.7570
5.1825 Paris	5.71¼		5.70½	5.71¼
China—				
Hongkong	56.45		56.55	56.45
Peking	89.75		90.87½	89.75
Shanghai	84.00		84.12½	84.00
19.295 Greece	20.00		20.06	20.00
40.10 Holland	41.25		41.33¼	41.25
32.44 India—				
Bombay	32.25		32.37½	32.25
Calcutta	32.25		32.37½	32.25
5.1826 Italy	7.11¼		7.11	7.11¼
49.84 Japan—				
Kobe	50.75		50.87½	50.75
Yokohama	50.75		50.87½	50.75
50.00 Philippine Islands—				
Manila	50.12½		50.25	50.12½
26.79 Scandinavia—				
Copenhagen	28.60		28.70	28.60
Stockholm	30.35		30.50	30.35
Christiania	29.65		29.75	29.65
Spain	21.30		21.40	21.30
South America—				
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.00		43.12½	43.00
32.44 Rio	23.75		23.87½	23.75
5.1826 Switzerland	5.09		5.08	5.09

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72½	$4.70½	$4.71¾	$4.69¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $397,711,749; balance, $26,334,240; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,989,667; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $11,224,396.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 20@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $2.50 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 36 9-16d, unchanged; in New York, 73¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 56⅞c.

LONDON MARKET CONFIDENT

Excellent War News Causes Cheerful Feeling Among the Traders.

LONDON, April 16.—The excellent war news at the end of the week caused the stock market to open confidently today. Fair buying improved Allied bonds, while Argentine rails continued to lead the advance in the foreign section. In the speculative issues rubber, oil, and metal shares were active and firm. American securities moved narrowly and irregularly, with a small turnover in the low priced issues.

Money was in good demand in preparation for Treasury bill payments and to meet the calls for the French and British loans this week. Discount rates were firm and bills scarce.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 16.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent rentes, 61 francs 85 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 20½ centimes. Five per cent loan, 88 francs 55 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	648,102	485,001	1,441,388
Year to date	56,474,492	49,495,453	80,114,477

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
68	72	400	Ajax Rubber	70	70	70	70	—1
7⅝	8	200	Alaska Gold Mines	8	8	8	8	
25⅝	26	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
78	83	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	81	81	81	81	
90¾	91½	600	Am. Agricul. Chem	91⅝	92	91	91	—½
100	101½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	—2
93⅜	94½	2,000	Am. Beet Sugar	94	96	94	94	—1½
44⅝	45	2,800	Am. Can	46¾	48⅜	44⅝	44⅝	—1⅝
65	65¾	1,800	Am. Car & Fdry	67½	67½	65	65	—2½
40¼	42	900	Am. Cotton Oil	41½	41½	41	41	—1
13¾	14	910	Am. H. & Leather	14	14	13¾	13¾	—⅞
19¾	20	1,500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	63⅝	63⅝	61	62	—2
55½	56	1,600	Am. Linseed	20	20¾	19¾	20	—½
67½	68½	2,900	Am. Linseed pf	65⅛	65⅞	65⅛	65⅞	—1½
108	108	100	Am. Locomotive	69¾	69¾	67½	67½	—1⅞
12½	13	1,700	Am. Locomotive pf	106¼	106¼	103¾	103¾	—2¼
61¼	61¾	2,000	Am. Malting	14½	14⅝	12½	12½	—2⅜
98⅞	99¾	4,200	Am. Malting 1st pf	63¼	63¼	61½	61½	—2⅝
112½	113½	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101½	101½	99	99	—2
100	101	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	—2⅝
58	59	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	100¾	100¾	100	100	+ ⅛
111½	112	1,400	Am. Steel F'dries	59½	59½	59⅜	59⅜	+ ⅛
119	120	800	Am. Sugar Ref	112½	113¾	112½	113¼	+ ⅝
123¼	123½	400	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	119	119¾	119	119¾	+ ⅝
106	107	500	Am. Tel. & Tel	128¼	128½	128	128½	+ ⅝
103	108	100	Am. Tobacco	197¾	197¾	196¼	196¼	—1
40¼	40¾	1,500	Am. Tob. pf. new	107	107	107	107	
45⅞	46	400	Am. Woolen	50½	50½	49¾	49¾	—⅜
32¾	33	800	Am. Writing P. pf	47	47	45¾	45¾	—¾
66	67½	200	Am. Zinc L. & S	33¾	33¾	33	33	—1
78¾	79	8,400	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	67½	67½	66¾	66¾	+ ⅝
52	66	100	Anaconda Copper	80¾	80¾	78⅞	78⅞	—1½
52	66	54	Asso.Dry Gds.1st pf	56	56	56	56	
102	102¼	1,100	Do., odd lot	55	55	55	55	—1
98¼	98⅜	200	Atch., Top. & S. F	102	102⅜	102	102½	—½
16¼	16½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	
101½	102½	6,500	At., Birm. & At	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
53¾	53⅝	2,400	At. Gulf & West I	106¾	106¾	101½	102	—6¾
76	76¾	1,400	Baldwin Loco	55¼	55¼	53½	53½	—1⅞
70	71¾	300	Baltimore & Ohio	77	77	76	76¾	— ⅛
109½	112	10	Baltimore & O. pf	71½	71½	71	71	— ⅛
	1¼	100	Bank of Commerce	170	170	170	170	
180	134	100	Barrett Co.	110¾	110¾	109¾	109¾	—½
124¼	124½	13,800	Barrett Co.sub.r.f.p.	108½	108½	106½	106½	—2¾
63	66	2,700	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
124	124¾	700	Bethlehem Steel	134	134	134	134	+ ½
110	116	1,500	Beth.S.class B Lcfs	128	128	124½	124½	—3½
42½	43¼	4,100	Brklyn Rapid Tran	86¼	86¼	65	65	—1¾
21	21¼	5,700	Burns Brothers	128¾	124¾	123	124½	—1⅛
51	52	300	Burns Brothers pf	116	116	116	116	+1⅛
99	700	700	Butte & Superior	44	44	43½	43½	—1
61	61¼	500	California Petrol	21⅝	21⅝	21	21	—⅜
17	77½	100	California Pet. pf	62	52	50½	51½	—⅞
160	163½	1,700	Calumet & Arizona	77½	77¾	77½	77½	+1½
84½	85	9,000	Canadian Pacific	162¼	162¾	160¼	160¼	—1½
59½	60	400	Central Leather Co	87	87	84⅝	84⅝	—1⅞
11¾	11½	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	60⅞	60⅞	59½	59½	—1⅞
34½	35	100	Chi. Great Western	11½	11¾	11¼	11¼	—⅜
70½	70¾	2,500	Chi. Great West. pf	35	35	35	35	+ ⅛
114	114½	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	80½	80¾	79¼	79¾	—1¼
47⅜	47½	500	Chi. & Northwest	114	114¾	114	114	— ⅛
70	70¼	200	Chi., Rock Island & Pac.cfs.of d.2d pd.	48½	48½	47½	47½	— ½
23	23¼	500	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i	70¾	70¾	70¼	70¼	— ⅛
53⅛	53⅜	1,100	Chile Copper	23	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
68	72	100	Chino Copper	54½	54½	53⅝	53⅝	—1⅛
46½	47	500	Cluett, Peabody	70	70	70	70	—1
43⅝	44	1,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	47¼	47¼	47	47	—1
111½	112	4,100	Columbia Gas & El	44⅝	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	—¾
23½	23⅞	5,700	Consolidated Gas	118	118	118	118	—1
99	700	700	Corn Products Ref	24½	24½	23½	23½	—⅝
61	61¼	10,100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	98⅞	98⅞	98¼	98¼	—⅝
45¼	45¾	7,500	Crucible Steel	64	64	61	61¼	—1⅞
195	200	900	Cuba Cane Sugar	47½	47½	45½	45½	—1⅞
97¾	98¾	50	Cuban-Am. Sugar	205	205	197	197	—4
120	121	1,300	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	
32	33	300	Deere & Co. pf	121	122	120	120	—1⅝
14½	15	2,500	Delaware & Hud	33	33	33	33	+1
14¾	15	2,200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	16	16	14⅝	15	—1⅛
78	80	100	Distillers' Secur	15⅝	15⅝	15	15	—⅛
27⅝	27½	3,300	Dome Mines	79	79	79	79	—1
40¾	41½	400	Driggs-Seabury	28	28½	27¾	27¾	—1
32½	33½	600	Erie	41¼	41¼	41	41	—1¼
93	95	100	Erie 1st pf	33½	33¾	33½	33½	—1
32	35	100	Erie 2d pf	93	93	93	93	
164¾	168	100	Fisher Body pf	33	33	33	33	
108	108¾	6,400	Gaston, W. & W	165	165	165	165	—1⅝
83¼	86½	100	General Electric	111⅝	111⅝	108	108¼	—3
50½	51	1,100	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	86	86	86	86	—½
110⅜	111	1,000	Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs	53½	53½	50¾	50¾	—½
30¾	31¼	700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	111	111½	111	111	—¾
123	127	100	Gt. N. ctfs. for o. p	31⅞	31⅞	31¼	31¼	—⅝
103	103½	100	Gulf States Steel	128	128	128	128	
55⅛	56⅞	6,700	Illinois Central	104	104	104	104	
12	12½	300	Inspiration Copper	57⅛	57⅛	55¼	55¼	—1⅞
63⅜	64	300	Interboro Consol	12	12	12	12	—⅛
17¼	18½	400	Interboro Con. pf	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	—⅛
113¾	116	800	Int. Agricultural	18½	19	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
78	80	65,800	Int. Harvester, N.J	117½	117½	113¾	113¾	—3½
29⅜	28½	89,600	Int. Harvest. Corp	79½	79½	79½	79½	—⅝
77¾	77¾	600	Int. Mer. Marine	32¾	32¾	25⅞	25⅞	—6⅞
41⅝	42	6,800	Int. Mer. Marine pf	87	87	77½	77½	—9⅝
39	40	100	Int. Nickel	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	—⅝
21¼	22	300	Int. Paper	39	40¾	39¾	39¾	—1½
120	125	7,800	Kansas City South	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	—1½
42¼	42¾	2,000	Kayser (J.) & Co	125½	125½	125	125	—2
83	84	800	Kennecott Copper	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	—1⅝
65	65¼	800	Lackawanna Steel	85¼	85¼	83½	83½	—1⅝
117	125	100	Lehigh Valley	66	66	65¾	65¾	—1¼
42	42½	900	Liggett & Myers pf	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	—1¼
		200	Long Isl. cfs.of dep	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	—1
129	131	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	20¾	21	20¾	21	—1
49¾	49¾	4,600	Louis. & Nash	130	130	130	130	—1½
61	65	300	Maxwell Motors	51	51	49¾	49¾	—1½
30	31	400	Max. Motors 1st pf	66	66	64	64	—2
87⅝	88¼	13,400	Max. Motors 2d pf	32	32	31½	31½	—1
41½	42	1,100	Mexican Petroleum	91⅝	91¾	87⅝	88	—2¾
11	12	3,700	Midland Copper	42	42	41⅝	41⅝	—⅝
7¼	7⅝	200	Midvale Steel	59¼	59¾	57⅝	57⅝	—1⅝
29	29¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
59	60	600	Missouri Pacific	11¼	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
90	100	900	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	30	30	29	29¼	— ⅛
130	134	100	Montana Power	59	59	58½	59	— ⅛
99¾	100	600	Nat. Biscuit Co	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
100	103	100	Nat. Enam. & St	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	+ ½
100	100	30	National Lead	84⅝	84⅝	83¾	83¾	—⅝
900	900	100	National Lead pf	56	56	56	56	
100	100	100	Nevada Con. Cop	110	110	110	110	
700	700	100	N. Y. Air Brake	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	
1,200	1,200	100	N. Y. Central	140	140	140	140	
700	700	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	94¾	94¾	94½	94½	— ½
900	900	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	45	45	43½	43½	—1½
600	600	100	Norfolk & Western	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
600	600	100	North American	129¼	129¼	128¾	128¾	— ⅛
600	600	100	Northern Pacific	67	68	67	68	+1¼
100	100	100	Nova Scotia S. & C	103⅝	103⅝	103½	103½	— ⅛
300	300	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	96	96	96	96	—1½
10,100	10,100	100	Ohio Cities Gas	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	
2,200	2,200	100	Ohio Cities G. rgts	138	134½	131	133	— ½
400	400	100	Ontario Mining	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Owens Bottle Mach	6½	6½	6	6	+ ⅛
1,800	1,800	100	Pacific Mail	95	95	95	95	— ⅛
1,200	1,200	100	Penn. R. R	22¾	23	22¼	22¼	— ½
2,300	2,300	100	People's Gas, Chi	53	53	52⅞	53	— ¾
300	300	100	Philadelphia Co	80	80	77⅝	79	—2
1,600	1,600	100	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	34⅞	34⅞	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
100	100	100	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d	43¼	43¼	42¾	43	— ⅜
60	60	1,300	Pittsburgh Steel pf	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¼	— ⅛
1,100	1,100	100	Pitts. & West Va	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
700	700	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	21⅜	21⅜	20¾	20¾	—1
400	400	600	Pressed Steel Car	55	55⅝	54	54	—1½
600	600	100	Pullman Co	74½	74½	74	74	—1½
200	200	100	Quicksilver	158	158	156¼	157	—1½
200	200	100	Railway Steel Sp	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
14,000	14,000	100	Ray Con. Copper	49¼	49¼	49	49	
4,200	4,200	100	Reading	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ⅜
100	100	100	Reading, 1st pref	64	64	61	61¼	—2⅝
50	50	900	Rep. Iron & Steel	47¼	47¼	45½	45½	—1⅝
1,300	1,300	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	205	205	197	197	—4
500	500	100	Royal Dutch r	98½	98½	98½	98½	
2,500	2,500	100	St. Louis & San F	121	122	120	120	—1⅝
2,200	2,200	100	St. Louis Southw	33	33	33	33	+1
900	900	100	Seaboard Air Line	16	16	14⅝	15	—1⅛
200	200	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	15⅝	15⅝	15	15	—⅛
400	400	100	Shattuck-Arizona	79	79	79	79	—1
1,300	1,300	100	Sinclair Oil & Ref	28	28½	27¾	27¾	—1
1,600	1,600	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	41¼	41¼	41	41	—1¼
2,700	2,700	100	Southern Pacific	33½	33⅝	33½	33½	—1
5,500	5,500	100	Southern Railway	93	93	93	93	
200	200	100	Southern Ry. pf	33	33	33	33	
11,500	11,500	100	Studebaker Co	165	165	165	165	—1⅝
100	100	1,100	Stuts Motor	111⅝	111⅝	108	108¼	—3
1,100	1,100	700	Tenn. C. & C	86	86	86	86	—½
2,275	2,275	100	Texas Co	53½	53¼	50¾	50¾	—½
200	200	100	Texas & Pacific	111	111½	111	111	—¾
100	100	100	Tobacco Products	31⅞	31⅞	31¼	31¼	—⅝
100	100	300	Tobacco Prod. pf	128	128	128	128	
300	300	100	Twin City R. T	104	104	104	104	
400	400	100	Underwood Typewr	57⅛	57⅛	55¼	55¼	—1⅞
800	800	100	Union B. & P. new	12	12	12	12	—⅛
18,800	18,800	100	Union Pacific	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	—⅛
100	100	100	United Alloy Steel	18½	19	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
1,100	1,100	100	United Cigar Stores	117½	117½	113¾	113¾	—3½
100	100	100	United Drug 1st pf.x d	79½	79½	79½	79½	—⅝
1,300	1,300	100	United Fruit	32¾	32¾	25⅞	25⅞	—6⅞
100	100	100	United Rys. Invest	87	87	77½	77½	—9⅝
12,500	12,500	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	—⅝
4,100	4,100	100	U. S. Rubber	39	40¾	39¾	39¾	—1½
100	100	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	—1½
200	200	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	125½	125½	125	125	—2
160,000	160,000	100	U. S. Steel	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	—1⅝
598	598	100	U. S. Steel pf	85¼	85¼	83½	83½	—1½
5,200	5,200	100	Utah Copper	66	66	65¾	65¾	—1¼
75	75	100	Utah Securities	118¼	118¼	118	118¼	—5¼
2,100	2,100	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	—1
200	200	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	20¾	21	20¾	21	—1
300	300	100	Wabash	130	130	130	130	—1½
1,100	1,100	100	Wabash pf. A	51	51	49¾	49¾	—1½
700	700	100	Wabash pf. B	66	66	64	64	—2
50	50	100	Wells Fargo Exp	32	32	31½	31½	—1
1,200	1,200	100	Western Maryland	91⅝	91¾	87⅝	88	—2¾
500	500	100	Western Union Tel	42	42	41⅝	41⅝	—⅝
2,300	2,300	100	Westingh. E. & M	59¼	59¾	57⅝	57⅝	—1⅝
50	50	100	Western Pacific pf	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
1,100	1,100	100	Wheeling & L. E	11¼	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
600	600	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf	30	30	29	29¼	— ⅛
7,450	7,450	100	Wilson & Co	59	59	58½	59	— ⅛
100	100	100	Wilson & Co. pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
2,800	2,800	100	Willys-Overland	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	+ ½
200	200	100	Willys-Overland pf	84½	84½	83¾	83¾	—⅝
100	100	100	Worth. Pump pf. A	91	91	91	91	—1

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 16.—Following is the weekly statement of the Associated Banks of Boston, with comparisons:

	Apr.14,'17.	Dec.From Prev. Wk.
Circulation	$5,666,000	*$11,000
Loans discts., invest.	463,184,000	3,446,000
Individual dep. in U. S.	384,406,000	6,413,000
Due to banks	147,630,000	3,473,000
Time deposits	33,696,000	236,000
Exch. for Clearing House	17,036,000	4,252,000
Due from banks	47,400,000	*2,679,000
Cash reserve	24,923,000	*511,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank	32,842,000	*1,930,600
Res. with other banks	46,484,000	3,792,000
Cash excess	6,745,000	*3,047,050
Excess in New York	33,680,000	3,640,000
Total excess	40,425,000	592,000

*Decrease.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	P.	Pay.	Holders of Record.
Brier Hill Steel	1¼	Q	July 1	June 20
Do.	5	Ex.	July 1	June 20
Do. pf	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20
Consol. Coal	1½	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 23
Fisher Body pf	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Hood Rubber pf	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	May 15	May 1

Trust Company in Indiana Is Closed.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 16.—The Peoples Trust Company of Madison was closed today by order of the State Banking Department, and a petition for a recei

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THE FEDERAL ESTATE TAX ACT AND AMENDMENTS

New York Inheritance Tax Law.

General and detailed information concerning the scope and effect of this legislation as recently amended, is available in a booklet which we have just issued.

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Frequently the demand for The New York Times exceeds the supply. This is likely to occur *oftener* in the future, because of conditions of paper manufacture, and regular readers are cautioned to order their copies of The New York Times delivered or reserved. Advt.

COTTON UNSETTLED

Uncertainty as to Economic War Measures Felt—Net Decline of 13 to 31 Points.

The cotton market was again unsettled, with prices lower under more or less general liquidation. Uncertainty as to just what economic measures were to be adopted in connection with the war seemed to be emphasized by the suggestions of the Treasury Department regarding taxation, and the day's business was quite generally attributed to the closing out of accounts while waiting for fresh developments in that direction. There was also selling on a more favorable view of the weather map, and new crop deliveries were relatively easy, with October selling off to 18.54c, or more than $2 a bale under Saturday's closing figures. The closing was up from the lowest on covering, but showed a net decline of 13 to 31 points.

The market opened steady at an advance of 6 points to a decline of 11 points, near months reflecting the cables, while later deliveries showed the influence of more favorable weather conditions. There were slight rallies late in the morning on bullish spot advices and covering, but the market soon weakened and stop orders were uncovered on the break during the middle of the afternoon. July sold off to 19.60c, with the general list showing net losses of 34 to 45 points. After the stop orders were executed, offerings were smaller and the close showed rallies of several points. Old crop positions were relatively firm.

That portion of the President's proclamation directed to Southern planters was naturally much discussed with reference to its effect on cotton acreage. There were some who believed that the President's appeal would carry much weight, particularly in boll weevil sections. The more general impression appeared to be, however, that there would be a great effort to increase crops of all kinds, and that growers of cotton would endeavor to work a larger acreage in both cotton and foodstuffs.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat.
April	....	....	....	20 35 Bid	20.48
May	20 45	20.48	20.08	20.29@20.30	20.42
June	....	....	....	20.10 Bid	20.25
July	20.03	20.04	19.65	19.80@19.88	20.05
August	19.75	19.75	19.74	19.64@19.68	19.82
September	....	....	....	18.82 Bid	19.13
October	18.85	18.89	18.54	18.67@18.68	18.96
November	....	....	....	18.68 Bid	18.97
December	18.89	18.89	18.60	18.70@18.71	18.99
January	18.94	18.95	18.62	18.75@18.77	19.03
March	19.09	19.09	18.92	18.94@18.95	19.17

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 35 points lower, at 20.50c. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 19.85c; New Orleans, 19.81c; Savannah, 20½c; Augusta, 20.25c; Memphis, 20.50c; Houston, 19.90c.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton in more demand; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 6,000. Imports, 20,000; American, 8,000. Midupland, 12.97d. Futures opened irregular, 5 to 10 points lower. Closed quiet at a net decline of 7@10 points: May-June, 12.42d; July-August, 12.29d; October-November, 11.79d; January-February, 11.69d; March-April, 11.68d. Manchester: Yarns irregular; cloths quiet.

Yesterday's port receipts were 7,975 bales, compared with 26,539 bales last year. Stocks total 1,127,867. Exports for the day were 13,712 bales, making 4,470,807 so far this season.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Prices in the wheat market continued to soar during yesterday's operations and at the close of the day were 4¼@11¼c net higher. The May position in Chicago, which crossed the two-dollar mark only twelve days ago, sold at $2.37¾, while the July position sold at $2. The visible supply showed a decrease of 3,221,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 3,038,000 last year. In the local cash market No 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.68, free on board, New York; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $2.56, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $2.49½, opening navigation, free on board, New York.

RYE—Market strong; No. 2 Western, $1.98, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close Yr.	Prev. Last
May	$2.37¾	$2.25	$2.36	$2.24½	$1.14¼
July	2.00	1.90¼	1.99¼	1.91½	1.13⅝
September	1.76	1.69½	1.75½	1.71⅝	1.11⅝

CORN.

The corn market shared the strength of wheat, and the near positions sold at new high records. The visible supply showed a decrease of 717,000 bushels, and the total is now 10,589,000 bushels, against 25,815,000 bushels last year. Exporters took 160,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.61¾, cost, insurance, and freight.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	$1.43	$1.37⅛	$1.42⅝	$1.38	.75⅛
July	1.36½	1.34¼	1.36⅛	1.35¼	.70⅜
September	1.33½	1.29¾	1.32⅞	1.30⅝	.76⅛

OATS.

There was an active trade in oats, but while prices were higher, price changes were less pronounced than in wheat and corn, closing ⅝ to 1¼c net higher. The visible supply decreased 1,521,000 bushels, with the total 31,417,000 bushels, against 15,183,000 last year. Exporters took about 800,000 bushels, principally Canadian. The local cash market was firmer. Standard quoted at 79¼c; No. 2 white 80c; No. 3 white, 78½ to 79c; No. 4 white, 78 to 78½c; fancy clipped white, 81½ to 81¾c; ordinary clipped white, 79½ to 80c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	67¼	65¼	67⅛	66	45¼
July	65⅝	63¼	65½	64½	42⅞
September	58	57	58	57½	39¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products developed renewed strength after a somewhat easier opening, and during the day ruled firm, although the volume of business was not very large. The strength in grain had a bullish influence and the cash position was firm, with a good demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 36,000; estimated for Tuesday, 17,000; Kansas City received 9,000, and Omaha 9,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	21.10	20.65	21.10	20.77	11.67
July	21.37	20.87	21.35	21.05	11.85
Ribs—					
May	19.90	19.57	19.85	19.57	12.32
July	20.17	19.80	20.10	19.85	12.50
Pork—					
May	37.42	36.20	37.42	36.60	23.00
July	37.22	36.15	37.20	36.50	23.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was quiet during the first part of the day and prices showed only moderate changes, but when the grain and provision markets developed strength there was a rush to buy and prices advanced rapidly, closing strong, with net gains for the day of 24 to 36 points. Total sales were 30,900 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	15.45	15.00
April	....	....	15.45@15.75	15.20
May	15.81	15.40	15.79@15.81	15.45
June	....	....	15.80@15.84	15.49
July	15.83	15.49	15.80@15.84	15.48
August	15.81	15.46	15.80@15.82	15.44
September	15.80	15.47	15.81@15.83	15.45
October	15.82	15.05	15.34@15.40	15.00
November	14.63	14.63	14.63@14.88	14.59

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was active, and price movements were irregular. At the start there appeared to be considerable liquidation from Wall Street sources, and prices at one time showed declines of 5 to 8 points. Offers were not quite so aggressive during the afternoon, however, and on covering and buying by trade interests, prompted by the strength of the spot market, prices rallied, closing 4 points higher to 5 net lower. Sales, 27,400 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	....	....	5.50@5.55	5.50
May	5.58	5.50	5.57@5.58	5.55
June	5.68	5.55	5.65@5.67	5.63
July	5.78	5.62	5.71@5.72	5.69
August	5.74	5.66	5.74@5.75	5.75
September	5.80	5.70	5.78@5.79	5.77
October	5.70	5.69	5.72@5.74	5.68
November	....	....	5.60@5.62	5.58
December	5.28	5.22	5.28@5.30	5.20
January	5.00	5.00	5.03@5.05	5.05
February	4.78	4.75	4.78@4.80	4.83

The market for refined sugar was unchanged, with practically all refiners out of the market except the American, who was taking a very limited amount of business at 7.50. The demand, however was good, but refiners were not accepting business. There was no change in the local market for raw sugar, but the undertone continued firm, with holders generally asking 5¼c for Cubas, cost and freight, for April and May shipment. New Orleans was credited with buying 25,000 bags of Cubas for April and May shipment at 5 7-16c. cost and freight, and a local refiner purchased 10,000 bags of Porto Ricos for April-May shipment at equal to 4.55c for Centrifugal. The market closed firm at 5 7-16c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.46c for Centrifugal and 5.58c for molasses.

COFFEE.

Renewed talk of an import duty and some nervousness over shipping conditions seemed responsible for an early advance in the coffee market, but the improvement was not maintained, the close being 2 points lower to 4 points higher. Sales were reported of 123,000 bags. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged, at 10c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	....	....	8.24@8.26	8.20
May	8.38	8.29	8.28@8.30	8.35
June	....	....	8.3 @8.35	8.42
July	8.49	8.40	8.39@8.40	8.39
August	8.55	8.53	8.44@8.46	8.46
September	8.62	8.51	8.51@8.52	8.53
October	....	....	8.57@8.58	8.59
November	....	....	8.63@8.64	8.65
December	8.78	8.68	8.68@8.69	8.69
January	8.85	8.80	8.75@8.76	8.76
February	....	....	8.82@8.83	8.83
March	8.98	8.95	8.88@8.89	8.89

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,493 packages. The market recovered about what was lost on Saturday, and there is rather a firm feeling on the basis of 46@46½c for extra fresh creamery, with other grades ranging from 45½c down, but very few goods to be had under 43c. Renovated is ½@1c higher, and there is also an advance in both ladles and packing stock, which are very scarce. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, ½c: extras, (92 score,) 46@46½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 44½@45½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 42½@44c; thirds, 40@42c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 47½@48c; extras, 46½@47c; firsts, 45@46c; seconds, 43@44½c; creamery, held, extras, 45c; firsts, 42½@44½c; seconds, 42@43c; thirds, 40@41c. State dairy, tubs, finest, 45½@46c; good to prime, 43½@45c; common to fair, 38@43c; renovated, extras, 38½@39c; firsts, 37@37½c; inferior grades, 34½@36c; imitation creamery, firsts, 38@38½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 37½c; seconds, 36½@37c; lower grades, 34½@35½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 35@36½c; No. 2, 35½c; lower grades 34@35c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 31,608 cases. Arrivals are liberal, but not at all excessive, and the advices from interior points show continued strong markets, with high country cost, and prices at primary points above a parity, with rates recently ruling here. The current distributing demands are moderate, but there is a good deal of stock going directly to the warehouses and some disposition to buy goods on this market for storage. The upward tendency continues, prices showing a further advance and the market closing with a strong tone. Nearby white eggs are quiet in regular distributing channels, but there is still a considerable demand for storage purposes. Duck eggs in light supply and firmer. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 37½c; storage packed firsts, 36@37c; fresh gathered, firsts, 34½@35½c; seconds and lower grades, 33@34c; dirties, No. 1, 33@33½c; No. 2 and poorer, 32@32½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 32@32½c; undergrades, 31@31½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, bennery whites, fine to fancy, 37½@38c; ordinary to good, 36@37c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 36@37c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 36@36½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, bennery browns, 36½@37½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, firsts to extra firsts, 35@36½c; duck eggs, nearby, 40c; Baltimore, 39@40c; Western and prime Southern, 35@38c; ordinary, Southern and far Southern, 34@36c; goose eggs, 60@75c.

HINT OF AETNA RECEIVER.

Bonholders' Protective Committee Elects F. N. B. Close Chairman.

The Bondholders Protective Committee of the Aetna Explosives Company elected F. N. B. Close of the Bankers Trust Company as Chairman at a meeting yesterday. F. R. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, was added to the committee. It is expected that within a day or two steps will be taken to reorganize the company, which has been in difficulties for several months because of lack of working capital in handling big foreign orders for gunpowder.

Royall Victor of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell issued a statement saying that the Bondholders Committee was acting for holders of 6 per cent. bonds and not for any other creditors. The company, it is understood, owes approximately $2,500,000 in addition to the $2,800,000 outstanding bonds. Mr. Victor's statement intimated that a receivership might be the most feasible way to handle the company's affairs.

Financial Statisticians Organize.

An organization to be called the American Association of Financial Statisticians was formed yesterday at a meeting held in the Lumber Traders' Club, which was attended by representatives of thirty-five financial houses. It is planned to extend the organization into other cities. Charles W. Gerstenburg of the New York University School of Commerce, was elected President, and these additional officers were selected: G. Copeland, of H. H. Copeland & Sons, First Vice President; Luigi Criscuolo, of Reomond & Co., Second Vice President; J. Frederick Tracy, of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Treasurer; M. S. Black of Hemphill, White & Chamberlain, Secretary, and F. E. Seidman, of Eastman, Dillon & Co., Librarian. F. W. Seymour, of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, and the officers form the Executive Committee.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ANN ARBOR—			Increase.
First week April	$52,829		*$280
Jan. 1 to April 7	657,443		*89,986
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
First week April	275,461	25,716	
Jan. 1 to April 7	4,644,067	593,461	
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
First week April	1,358,490	147,528	
Jan. 1 to April 7	18,682,111	1,977,827	
*Decrease.			
PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON for year ended Dec. 31—	1916.	1915.	Increase
Total op. rev.	$25,846,426	$21,811,137	$4,235,288
Net aft. exp. and tax	6,125,228	4,215,053	1,910,175
Gross income	7,522,785	5,579,740	1,943,045
Sur. aft. chg.	4,021,539	2,990,060	1,031,488
Dividends	1,560,238	1,005,520	554,718
Bal. to p. & l.	*478,508	145,327	333,181

*Balance after appropriations for property, betterments, construction expenditures on leased roads, &c.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN PIANO CO.—Net earnings applicable to preferred dividends for the first two months of 1917, $102,922, compared with $55,499 for the same period in 1916. The sales for the first two months of 1917 were approximately $1,200,000, against $755,000 for the same period in the previous year.

SWAN & FINCH.—For the year ended Dec. 31, surplus $467,052, compared with $530,114 for the preceding year.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'27	4@4½	4.70	4.50
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½@5	4.75	4.50
Canadian North	1917-'26	4½@5	5.25	5.25
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	4.75	4.50
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	4.75	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.50	4.25
C., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.90
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.70	4.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.00	4.60
Cuba	1917-'26	5	5.75	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.40
Erie	1917-'27	4½@5	4.80	4.50
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.50	4.50
Ill. Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.80	4.45
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'30	5	4.80	4.30
Michigan Central	1917-'80	5	4.80	4.40
Mo., K. & Texas	1917-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.75	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.00	4.75
N. Y. C. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	4.75	4.50
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½	4.55	4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.60
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.50	4.25
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.10	4.60
Seaboard A. L.	1917-'26	5	5.00	4.75
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.65	4.50
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	4.80	4.55

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	.75	Iron Cap	.14	.15
Am Oil	.22	.25	Do pf	.14	.15
Begole	.60	.80	Jer Verde	1⅛	1⅜
Bay S Gas	.07	.09	La Rose	.52	.60
Bingham	10¼	10⅜	Mex Mtls	.14	.15
Bos Ely	.70	.78	Majestic	.49	.50
Bos & M	.62	.64	Moj Tung	.35	.35
Bos Ariz	1⅜	1⅝	Nev Doug	1⅞	2
Bohemia	1⅜	1⅝	Nat L & Z	.50	.52
Butte & L	.23	.25	New Baltic	1⅛	1⅜
Butte & D	.50	.65	New Corn	17¼	17½
Cal Corbin	1	3	New U B	.24	.50
Calaveras	4	4¼	Nixon	.36	.38
Chan Cop	.07	.09	Oneco	.50	.70
Chief Cons	2⅜	2½	Onondaga	.45	.55
Cons Ariz	1⅜	1⅝	Ohio Cop	1⅛	1½
Cons Cop	1	1⅛	Pio Con M	1½	2
Cortez	.20	.35	Ray Hero	2½	3⅛
Crown Res	.31	.35	Rilla	.03	.04
Eagle & B	2⅜	2½	SW Miami		
Earl-Eagle	.35	.36	f p	2	2⅜
Fortuna	.14	.16	SW Miami, p p	2½	2⅝
Gold Lake	.06	.07	Truro	1½	2
Homa Oil	1⅜	1⅝	Un V Ext	37⅜	38
Houghton	1⅜	1⅝	Yuk Gold	1⅜	2⅛
Humboldt	.29	.33			
Iron Blose	.50	.55			

WAR TAX ON STEEL

$65,000,000 IN 1917

E. H. Gary, at Annual Meeting, Announces Sum Will Be Three Times That of Last Year.

EQUIVALENT TO $12 A SHARE

Price of Plates to Government, $2.90 Per Hundred, Against $3.50 to $4 to General Trade.

Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, told stockholders at the annual meeting in Hoboken yesterday that he estimated taxes this year would run between $60,000,000 and $65,000,000, an increase over last year's impost of about $43,000,000 at the minimum. These figures, he explained, were derived from the application of present laws, including the income tax and excess profits tax, and did not refer to the possible results of taxation being considered at Washington among the war measures

A tax of $65,000,000 would be equivalent to more than $12 a share of common stock outstanding. It would also be approximately three times the tax paid by the corporation in 1916. That it would not be an insuperable burden upon the big steel combination is evinced by the fact that net earnings so far this year have been running at a rate in excess of $50 annually for each share of common stock.

"The burden which will be imposed by the Government on corporations and individuals," said Judge Gary, "will undoubtedly be very large. No loyal citizen can object to these taxes if they are equitably distributed. If it is the disposition of our lawmakers to secure by taxation as much money as possible, to be expended for all the purposes that have been suggested, then it is evident that all the earnings of corporations and incomes of individuals will be taken away. I don't believe that this will be the attitude of the lawmakers. If it is their disposition to secure only such money as may be absolutely necessary for the purposes of the Government, and if the distribution of the burden is equitable, then the earnings of the corporation this year should be very large."

Chairman Gary gave the stockholders the first official information to come from steel-making circles in respect to prices being quoted the Government for army and navy work.

"At the present time," he said, "we are selling standard plates from $3.50 to $4 per hundred pounds to the general trade, and at about $2.90 per hundred to the Government. We could sell the same product to the trade at from $3 to $10, the latter price having been recently bid. We have always endeavored to treat the public fairly by keeping it as fully informed as possible regarding the affairs of the corporation. Our books are well filled with orders. We have more unfilled orders than ever before, and enough to keep us busy throughout 1917, and in addition we have sold considerable product for 1918."

Judge Gary said he believed that Government orders would call this year for no more than one-twentieth of the corporation's expected output of steel. The corporation's present capacity, which is constantly working full, is as large as the complete capacity of the steel works of Germany, he added, and twice that of England. The plants of the organization are producing from 40 to 45 per cent. of the total product of the mills of the United States.

"We have no desire nor disposition," the Chairman asserted, "to increase that percentage, so that we could be justly accused of endeavoring to secure a monopoly. If the corporation were disposed to take advantage of every opportunity, its earnings could be very much larger than they are. It has never been the purpose or intent of the management to secure the highest prices possible."

Judge Gary said that never until the last eighteen months had the corporation been able to demonstrate its full earning power. Since its formation, he stated, the organization has increased its capacity more than 100 per cent.

Retiring Directors were re-elected for a term of three years. They were Robert Bacon, Samuel Mather, Thomas Morrison, John S. Phipps, and Daniel G. Reid. The vote consisted of 2,459,084 shares of common and 1,968,648 shares of preferred stock.

Examination of the stock books showed that J. P. Morgan held 12,500 shares of common and no preferred stock, while J. P. Morgan Co. was down for nothing more than 10 shares of common. As financiers frequently own stock which is recorded in the names of other persons, the figures gave no indication of the Morgan ownership. Elbert H. Gary and Richard Trimble, the Treasurer of the corporation, held 120,810 shares of common and 41,120 shares of preferred jointly, totals which presumably represented in part at least the stocks of others. These were some of the other large holdings:

	Common.	Pfd.
George F. Baker	4,200	500
Lawrence C. Phipps	29,000	5,000
A. Miller	....	26,477
John B. Manning	4,000	200
C. K. Pipard	35,835	18,110
Shearson, Hammill & Co.	117,012	620
Post & Flagg	107,462	1,192
C. D. Barney & Co.	80,840	255
J. S. Bache & Co.	48,937	944
Hayden, Stone & Co.	43,355	284
Harris, Winthrop & Co.	43,201	259
J. W. Davis & Co.	43,576	11,551
Harriman & Co.	37,602	220

E. R. Smith of Dover, Ohio, an employe, testified to Judge Gary's statement that a spirit of co-operation existed between the corporation and the workers. He expressed satisfaction with the wage increases put into effect last year.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

John Clausen, foreign exchange manager of the Crocker National Bank of San Francisco, has been elected a Vice President.

G. E. Chapin, formerly with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, assumed his new duties as credit manager of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York yesterday.

Holders of certificates of deposit representing Missouri Pacific Railway stock have been notified by the reorganization managers that assessments provided for in the plan of reorganization must be paid on or before May 22 next.

Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list the Consolidation Coal Company $1,671,700 additional capital stock; St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co. $96,398,500 prior lien mortgage bonds, Series A, due July 1, 1950; $25,000,000 prior lien mortgage bonds, Series B, due July 1, 1960; $40,547,800 adjustment mortgage bonds, Series A, due July 1, 1955, and $35,192,000 income mortgage bonds, Series A, due July 1, 1960; the Citizens National Bank of New York, change of name from Citizens Central National Bank of New York, $2,550,000 capital stock.

Yang Shu Wen, Chinese Consul General for Canada, was a visitor on the floor of the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 16.—Sixty-seven new corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $2,967,450, were chartered today. They include:

L. R. Mack, Amsterdam, Inc., Albany, deal in autos, $100,000; L. R. Mack, Cornelius V. Collins, and E. R. Hoffman. 260 Washington Av., Albany.

Frederick S. Dudley & Co., Inc., stocks bonds, commission business, 3,000 shares no par value, active capital $15,000; S. W. Jones, C. Anhof, O. A. Gillis, 220 B'way.

Schley Realty Corp., real estate agency, brokerage, $9,150; R. E. Dwight, T. A. O'Callaghan, R. S. Harris, 96 B'way.

Arrow Novelty Co., Inc., deal in jewelry, toys, curios, souvenirs, $20,000; R. Litzenberger, J. J. Pohley, F. Schilling, 160 East 10th St.

Main Street Hotel Corp., Buffalo, conduct hotel business, $500,000; L. H. Utter, A. C. Werner, A. W. Sawyer, 89 Ashland Av., Buffalo.

Kom-Bak Manufacturing Corp., manufacture sewing machine hoppers and metal receptacles, $5,000; F. Guzy, N. April, B. J. Greenfield, 2,143 Clinton Av., Bronx.

M. Loeb, Inc., manufacture shirts, shirtwaists, and wearing apparel, $5,000; M. Loeb, E. L. Gallo, J. Karas, 315 East 69th St., Bronx.

Whiteside Electric and Manufacturing Co., manufacture dental, surgical, scientific apparatus, $30,000; A. T. Sommer, H. Herzbrun, O. Sampler, 240 West 102d St.

Grape Fruitola Co., Inc., grape fruit cultivation, manufacture specialities, beverages, &c., $350,000; M. Stabinsky, D. H. Hurd, W. P. Anderson, Watertown.

H. & W. Construction Co., Inc., real estate agency, brokerage business, $6,000; S. A. Harkavy, J. E. Harkavy, J. Wolfin, 218 East 122d St.

Jackson Milk Can Roller Co., Inc., Brooklyn, mfg. milk can rollers, $5,000; T. A. Jackson, H. S. Chardavoyne, M. Keenan, 70 3d St., Brooklyn.

Billwood Electrical Contracting Co., Inc., contract and install electric devices and appliances, $5,000; J. F. Duffy, F. Holman, J. J. Reilly, 115 West 43d St.

Amorstain, Fine-Gold Co., Inc., mfg. watches, jewelry, &c., $15,000; I. Marmorstein, M. Finegold, J. McKible, 3,845 8d Av.

Cantziarti-Henderson, Inc., textile fabrics, $5,000; A. B. La Far, G. R. Cooper, D. Melillo, 37 Liberty St.

Signorgraph Co., Inc., time recorders and registering instruments, $10,000; H. Hartman, J. Bardeas, Denis Stelner, 901 Prospect Av., Bronx.

F. Herzog & Son, Inc., Hicksville, dry goods, general merchandise, wine and liquor dealers, $35,000; W. C. Herzog, B. V. Herzog, C. H. Stoll, Hicksville.

Jayess Realty Corp'n, Manhattan, realty, construction, $10,000; J. Spivaca, H. Feigenblatt, H. Feigenblatt, H. Fischman, Yonkers.

The Hamptons Syndicate, Inc., Oscawana realty, contractors and builders, $15,000; I. J. Hallenbeck, T. C. Svenson, A. L. Tewell, 752 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

J. Gaspari & Co., Inc., jewelry, $7,500; R. T. Clark, J. Gaspari, J. T. Howard, 18 East 30th St.

Wellsmore Garage, Inc., automobile and garage business, $10,000; L. H. Schwartz, B. O. Schwartz, J. R. Rubin, 165 Broadway.

The Federal Aniline Corp'n, Manhattan, dyes, chemicals, and medicinal compounds, $10,000; R. Pick, D. Lefkowitz, A. Blank, 428 Highland Av., Mount Vernon.

Lynbrook Corp'n, Manhattan, building and contractors, engineers, and architects, $10,000; A. Nicola, H. C. Keith, M. A. Keith, 1,815 Ditmas Av., Brooklyn.

The Peronne Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan, realty, builders, contractors, agents, brokers, $5,000; B. Rosenstock, F. Rosenstock, S. Benson, 871 Fox St., Bronx.

The Alba Longa Co., Inc., Manhattan, realty, builders, contractors, agents, brokers, $5,000; B. Rosenstock, F. Rosenstock, S. Benson, 871 Fox St., Bronx.

The Everon Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; same objects and directors.

The Bifoteau Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; same objects and directors.

Ramberg Iron Works, Inc., Brooklyn, iron, steel, copper, $150,000; H. W. Ramberg, E. J. Widness, R. T. Martinsen, 206 Broadway.

M. M. Thorn, Inc., furrier, $50,000; C. W. Newman, M. Thorn, I. M. Berliner, 825 Central Park West.

Manhattan Camp, Inc., organizing and maintaining camp, $100,000; J. T. Stack, B. Weinberg, F. M. Lavelle, 685 East 17th St.

Leo Lewis Co., Inc., Bronx, hardware, housefurnishings, and supplies, $6,000; J. Klarman, D. Klarman, L. Lewis, 2,804 Bainbridge Av.

Halperin-Phillips Co., Inc., overgaiters, shoes, and footwear, $10,000; S. Halperin, A. Phillips, F. Phillips, 1,746 Union St., Brooklyn.

Voice Recorder Co., Inc., phonographs and accessories, $150,000; V. H. Emerson, Jr., R. W. Ovington, M. R. Braceville, 3 West 35th St.

Queens Tob. Mfg. Co., Inc., tobacco, smokers' articles, $500 000; W. J. Roche, F. Briel, F. L. Skelly, 446 Essex St., Brooklyn.

J. B. Crockett Co., Inc., autos, airplanes, agricultural implements, machinery, $650,000; J. H. Stewart, H. Preston Coureen, I. W. Henry, 149 Broadway.

Spruce Hill Corp. operate hotels, restaurants, saloons, $5,000; R. D. Gardner, L. F. Christie, F. W. Wright, 806 West 41st St.

Metropolitan Overall Co. Inc., Brooklyn, overalls and other wearing apparel, M. Novick, L. R. Sin, N. N. Nacman. 1,615 Union St., Brooklyn.

Flexible Armored Hose Corp., Buffalo, flexible metallic armored hose, &c.; L. F. Gilbert, E. G. Kinkel, C. A. Dutcher, Buffalo.

Klarman Bros. Co., Inc., hardware, housefurnishings, supplies, $9,000; J. Klarman, D. Klarman, L. Lewis, 2,804 Bainbridge Av., Bronx.

The Melrose, Inc., Bronx, candies, ice cream, $10,000; G. Bockhaus, E. Tonjes, J. N. Tonjes, 987 Teller Av., Bronx.

Tri-Continental Corp., Buffalo, motors, engines, machines, $25,000; E. C. Schlenker, V. E. O'Grady, A. H. Conners, Lancaster, N. Y.

Gardner, Phelps & Co., Inc., brokerage business, $10,000; C. W. Galvin, H. Prager, J. Marshall, 320 Broadway.

Capital Increases: Cross & Brown Co., Manhattan, $37,500 to $62,000; N. B. Cook Oil Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $500,000; Erstein Danforth Corp., Manhattan, $200,000 to $300,000; H. A. James & Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $100,000; The Goldmeyer Co., Manhattan, $15,000 to $30,000; Iowa Securities Corp., Manh

WANTED

50 Foster Lumber Co.
25 American Glue Com.
15 West Virginia Pulp & Paper
50 Connecticut Ry. & Light Com.
25 Connecticut Ry. & Light Pfd.
500 Amer. Investments Sec. Com.
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Pfd.
500 American Thread Pfd.
50 Pacific Coast Com. & 2nd Pfd.
50 Southington Hardware Co.
50 Northwestern Power Pfd.
50 Library Bureau Pfd.
25 Mass. Cotton Mills
100 L. B. Securities Com.

FOR SALE

55 Northwestern Power Com.
100 Kirby Lumber Com.
25 Gray & Davis Pfd.
100 Federal Light & Traction Pfd.
2-M St. Lawrence Pulp & Lumber 6s
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
50 Safety Car Light & Heating Co.
25 Childs Pfd.
25 Springfield Gas Light Co.

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
84 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

WE BUY & SELL

Bordens Cond. Milk com.
Federal Sugar com.
Royal B. P. Co. pfd.
N. Y. & Qu. E. L. & P. com.
Amer. Chicle pfd.
Bankers Trust Co.
Guaranty Trust Co.
Columbia Trust Co.
Equitable Trust Co.
Kings Co. E. L. & P. 6s, 1925
Clyde S. S. Co. 5s, 1931
N. Orl's Ry. & Lt. 4½s, 1935

L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

10 Aluminum Co. of America
100 Balt. & Cumberl'd Val. R. R. Ext.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
50 Galena Signal Oil Com.
50 German Alliance "Rights"
25 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
10 J. Spencer Turner 6s
150 Milliken Bros. Pfd.
10 National Securities Corp. 6s 1924
100 National Fuel Gas
11 Penn. Coal & Coke
50 U. S. Fire Insurance

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 East Penn. Rys. Com. & Pfd.
10 Freeport Texas Co.
25 Franklin Insurance
25 Guaranty Trust Stock
30 Moline Plow Com. 1st P. & 2nd P.
100 Milliken Bros. Pfd.
20 Niagara Insurance
10 Pittsburgh & Shawmut 8s
100 Penn. Coal & Coke
200 Standard Shipbuilding
10 United States Trust Stock
50 Western Electric Com.

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Wanted

Booth Fisheries 6s
Lackawanna Coal & Lumber 6s
Pettibone-Mu'liken 2nd Pfd.
Pierce, Butler & Pierce Stocks
Santa Cecilia Sugar 6s
Standard Chemical

For Sale

American Graphophone 6s
American Typefounders Pfd.
Crocker-Wheeler Com. & Pfd.
Ingersoll-Rand Com.
Milliken Bros. Pfd.
Penn Seaboard Steel
Santa Cecilia Sugar Pfd.

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmeat."

By-Products Coke
Freeport & Tamp. Fuel Oil
Freeport Texas Sulphur
Great Lakes Steamship
Gen'l Development
Semet Solvay
Bought—Sold—Quoted

Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector.

American Cigar
MacAndrews & Forbes
Porto Rican-Am. Tob.
R. J. Reynolds Tob.
J. S. Young
Bought—Sold—Quoted
LEVETT & CO.
43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK
Tel. 1641-4 Hanover

Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y.
Central States Elec. Corp.
Common and Preferred
Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston

Tri City Ry. & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
Western Power Pfd.
Am. Water Wks. & Elec. (all issues)
United Gas & Elec. (all issues)
Amer. Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Colorado Power Com.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York. Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Sierra & San Fran. Pr. 2nd 5s 1949
Miss. Vy. Gas & Elec. 1st 5s 1922
Tri-City Railway & Light 5s 1930
Houston Electirc 5s 1925
GEO. REITH & CO
49 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3008

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
50	Am. W. W. & El. 1st pf.....	83	83	80	83
625	Cities Service	299	291	292	295
500	Cities Service pf.....	88	87	87	88

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	25	27	Lincoln Gas & Electric.	47	49
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	82	84	Miss. River Power.....	9	10
American Cities	5	12	Miss. River Power pf..	34	38
American Cities pf....	38	40	N. Eng. Co.6½% 1st pf.	97½	101
American Gas	118	120	New England Company	52	55
Am. Gas & Electric...	137	138	New Eng. Co. 4% 21 pf.	65	69
Am. Gas & Elec. pf....	50½	51	New Eng. Pow. 6% pf.	101	..
Am. Light & Traction.	331	332	Northern Ohio Electric.	37	39
Am. Light & Trac. pf..	110	112	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	77	80
Am. Power & Light....	84	85	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Power & Light pf.	90	91	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	57	61
Am. Public Utilities...	36	39	Northern States Power.	97	99
Am. Pub. Utilities pf..	69	71	Northern States P. pf..	98	100
Am. W. W. & Elec....	11	11½	Northern Texas Elec...	55	60
Am. W. W. & E. part.	30	33	Northern Texas El. pf.	80	85
Appalachian Power....	6½	7⅛	Ozark Power & Water.	42	45
Appalachian Power pf.	38	40	Pacific Gas & Electric.	62½	63
Carolina Pow. & Lt...	37	41	Pacific Gas & El. pf...	91½	92
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	97	100	Pike Bluff 7 p. c. pf....	98	100
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	..	72½	Public Service, Inc., pf.	83	86
Central States Elec....	14	16	Puget Sound Traction..	25	30
Central States El. pf..	73	76	Puget Sound Trac. pf..	70	75
Colorado Power	31	32	Rep. Ry. & Light.....	36½	37½
Colorado Power pf....	99	102	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	88	99
Commonwealth P. & L.	56	58	Sierra Pac. El. pf.....	70	75
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	80	82	Southern Cal. Edison....	90	91
Columbus Electric pf..	..	..	South. Cal. Edison pf..	103½	107
Connecticut Power pf..	94	96	Southwest. P. & L. pf..	97½	100
Consumers' Power pf..	96	99	Stand. Gas & Electric..	12½	13
Dayton Power & L. pf.	93½	94½	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	38½	40
Duluth Edison pf.....	81	85	Tampa Electric	124	128
Eastern Texas Electric.	59	63	Tex. Ry., L. & Power..	7	8
Eastern Texas El. pf...	85	90	Tenn. Ry. L. & P. pf..	32	35
Electric B. & S. pf....	99	101	Texas Pow. & Lt. pf...	98	100
El Paso Electric.....	105	..	Toledo Traction	53	55
El Paso Electric pf....	100	..	Tri-City R. L. pf.....	93	94
Electric Properties....	63	66	Unit. Gas & El. 1st pf.	72	77
Empire Dist. El. pf..	80	94	Un. Gas & El.1st pf..	7	10
Empire Gas & Fuel....	99¼	100	Un. Gas & El. pf.....	9	12
Federal Light & Trac..	14	15½	United Gas Improve....	89	89¼
Federal Light & Tr. pf.	50	51	United Light & Rys....	43	45
Galveston-Hous. Elec...	30	35	United L. & Rys. 1st pf	73	75
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf..	75	80	West. P. Tr. & W. P.	19	21
Gas & Elec. Securities.	300	325	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	71	74
Gas. & Elec. Secur. pf.	94	100	Western Power.....	15	16
Illinois Traction	39	46	Western Power pf.....	22	59
International Traction..	49	51	Western Penn. pf.....	105	107
International Trac. pf..	90	92	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	101

Bonds.

Am. Cities 5s-6s, '19..	98½	99½	Middle West U. 6s, '25.
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s.	78¾	79¾	Man. & S. R. & L. 5s..
Appa. Power 5s, 1932..	82	84	Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s..
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s..	90	93½	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s,'22.
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s...	97	100	Nev.-Cal. Elec. 6s, '46.
Central Ill. Light 5s...	96½	98	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51.
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 6s, 1926.	89	93	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s,'31
Cin., G. & El. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	101½	Nor. States P. 5s, 1926.
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27.	90	91	Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944.....	98	101	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939..
Conn. Power 1st 5s....	95	99	Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s..
Cum. Co. Pr. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942.....	96	99	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s.
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s.	100½	101½	Puget Sd. Trac. notes..
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	99½	100	Seattle Elec. con. 5s...
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	91	94	Stand. Gas & El. 6% notes, 1935 .....
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s.	98	100	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s,'48
East. Canada 1st 5s....	100	102	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1938..
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18.	100	100½	Tampa Elec. 1st 5s....
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	92½	95	Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1953 .....
El Paso Electric 5s....	99	99	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932 .....
Empire Gas & F. 6s...	99½	99½	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926 .....
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s...	87½	90	United Util. cv. 6s, '43.
Fed. Light & Trac. 6s.	90	93	U. S. S., R. & M.6s,'26.
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s.	90	94	Utah Securities 6s.....
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46.	86	87	W. W. Light 6s, 1925..
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25.	97	100	Western Power 1st 5s..
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	96½	99½	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s
I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s,'42	99	102	West. P. Pen. 1st 5s,'46
Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41.	93	96	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924...
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36..	96	98	Yadkin Riv. Pow. 5s..
L. G. & El. Co. 1st 5s,'41	92	96½	
Mich. Light 5s, 1946...	97½	99	

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,900	†Aetna Exp..	3⅝	2⅞	2⅞
1,000	†Do c. of d	2¾	2½	2½
100	†Air Reduc'n	70	70	70
400	†Am. S. Co..	36⅜	36	36
300	Am. S. Tob.	24	24	24
800	Am. W. P..	4	3½	3½
100	Brit.-Am. T., Co., ord....	18½	18½	18½
60	†Cal. P. Co..	38½	37½	37½
500	Car L. & P.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,700	Car. Steel...	12	11⅞	11⅞
100	†Cent. Fdy..	26	26	26
500	†Do pf.....	47	46	46
700	Chev. Motor.	114	111	112
300	Curtiss Aero.	20½	20	20
125	Emerson Ph.	*9¼	9	9
900	Ev. H., Inc.	21¼	21¼	21¼
400	†Hend'e Mfg.	*35	32	32
500	†Imp. C. C..	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	†Int. T. Cp..	½	½	½
1,600	†Do pf.....	1	1	1
1,000	†Jon., O. S., (new)	25	25	25
1,400	†S. S. Kresge	11¾	11	11¼
600	†Lake T. B..	9	8¾	8⅞
100	†Do 1st pf..	8¾	8¾	8¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

35	Ill. Pipe L..	232	230	230
80	Ohio Oil....	370	365	365
125	Std. Oil, N.J.	659	651	651

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

200	Alcoken Oil, (a pros.)...	2½	2	2½
2,500	†Alpha O. & G.	99	59	59
3,500	†Am. V. Oil	26	25	25
300	†Atl. Pet....	7¼	7⅝	7¼
6,000	†Barn. O. & G.	2⅜	2¾	2¾
350	†Con. Mex. Oil, (a pros.)	66	66	66
700	†Cosden & Co., (oil ref.)..	14¼	13⅞	13⅞
1,200	†Cos. O. & G.	13⅜	13⅛	13¼
3,300	†Crown Oil..	1⅛	1	1⅛
6,000	†Elk B. Pet.	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
800	†Elkland O. & G. (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	†Esmeralda..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	†Federal Oil.	6¾	5⅝	5⅝
1,500	†Houston Oil	23	21½	21⅜
2,600	†Int. Petrol..	14⅜	14½	14⅜
4,800	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)...	⅜	⅜	⅜
700	†Keys. Con.	5⅜	5½	5½
8,700	†Merritt Oil..	25⅞	24⅝	24⅝
8,000	Met. Petrol..	2	2	2

MINING STOCKS.

3,900	A.-B. C. M.	⅜	⅛	⅜
6,800	A. M. Corp.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
2,000	†Alas S. C.	40	40	40
500	†Ariz. Cop...	⅛	⅛	⅛
4,500	†Atlanta ..	13½	13	13½
7,000	†Aus. Amaz.	1½	1⅜	1⅜
3,400	B. L. C. Co.	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
3,000	†B.C. (a pr.)	1	⅛	⅛
5,000	Bost. & Mon.	65	61	61
1,500	†Booth ...	9¼	9	9
1,800	B. C. & Z., v. t. ctfs..	9¾	9¼	9½
100	†Bost Creek.	98	98	98
500	Butte-N. Y..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,650	†Caledonia.	67	*63	67
3,000	†Cal. & Jer..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	Canada Cop.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
500	Carlis. Min.	5½	5	5½
4,500	†Cashboy ..	8½	8	8½
2,500	Con. A. S..	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
900	†Con. C. M.	4¼	4	4
900	†Con.-Home..	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,800	Cres. C. G..	6½	6¼	6⅝
1,020	D.-A. C. (a pros.)	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛
21,000	†Emma Con.	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1,200	First N. C..	2½	2¼	2½
3,725	†Gold. Con....	62	60	61
1,000	†Gold. Mer..	7	7	7
3,000	†Green. Min.	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜
2,000	†Gt. Bend....	6	6	6
6,000	†Har. Mining	18	17	17
400	Hecla Min..	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,300	Ind. Lead..	13	12	13
1,000	I. N. Cp. (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
540	†Iron Blos...	1	1	1
5,000	J. V. (a pr.)	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
1,500	†Jim Butler	73	70	71
300	†Josev-Ken..	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,650	†Jumbo Ext.	45	44	44
1,200	†Kewanaa..	17	16	17
800	La Ro. Con..	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,200	L. P. M. C.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,400	†2 Loon Lake	65	64	65
2,000	La. Con.....	95	92	95
150	Magma Cop..	50	48	48
700	†Mag. Cop...	26	23	25
200	Maj. Mines..	½	½	½
5,100	†Mam. Ch. G.	30	30	30
2,000	†Marsh Min.	15½	15	15¼
1,770	Marys. C. M.	*1¾	1¾	1⅝
200	†Mia. M. C.	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,000	†Milford C..	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,300	†Mines Hold.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	†Mogul M. C.	65	65	65
2,800	†Mojave Tun.	⅜	¼	¼
100	Monitor Sliv.	1	1	1
7,200	†Monster Ch.	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,500	†Moth. Lode.	35	34	34
2,300	†M. M. & L. pf.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	†Nan. Hanks Montana...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,700	†Nat. Z. & L.	51	50	51
1,000	†Nev. Rand (a pros.)..	11	11	11
11,500	†Newray M..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	†N. B. Dev...	¼	¼	¼
1,000	North Star..	⅛	⅛	⅛
6,500	†N. Y. Zinc (a pros.)..	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	†D. Cop. new w. i.....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10,415	†Old Em. L.	48	44	47
2,000	†Por. Cons. C. treas. ctfs.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,800	Prog. M. & M.	⅛	⅛	⅛
8,400	†Red War. M.	1	..	..
4,000	†Rex Con. M.	34	32	33
2,500	†Roch. Min..	56	53	53
200	†Sec. Vel. C.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
85	†Sec. Thirty.	10	10	10
1,500	Senorita C...	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛
4,000	Silver Kg. of Arizona...	¼	¼	¼
200	Sil. Ky. Con. of Utah...	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	†Slocam Star	20	20	20
500	Stewart	¼	¼	¼
2,700	†Success M.	41	39	40
4,300	†Super. Min. (a pros.)..	36	35	35
1,559	Ton. Exten.	3⅞	3½	3¾
5,000	Tri-Bullion..	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,700	†Troy-Ariz..	45	42	42
3,000	†U. S. Con. M.	8½	8¼	8¼
3,800	†U. Magma	36	33	35
200	†Un. Ver. Ex.	37¾	37½	37½
500	Unity G. M.	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,700	†W. E. Con.	84	70	81
1,500	Wh. Caps M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
700	†Wh. Cross C.	⅝	⅝	⅝
30,300	†Yering. M. C.	*44	39	39

BONDS.

$1,000	†Atl. Ch. 5s.	98⅝	98½	98½
2,000	†Chile Cp. 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5,000	†Cos. O. 6s.	104½	104½	104½
10,000	†Fr. Mu. 6s.	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜
5,000	†Long I. deb. new 5s....	87	87	87
$15,000	†N. H. 5% nts.	98	98	98
10,000	†N. Y. St. 4s.	105½	105½	105½
12,000	†Russ. Gov. new 3½s..	87	86½	86½
40,000	†Russ. Gov. 6½s	*94	93	93

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
Aetna Exp. pf	22	30	22	30
Am.-Brit. Mfg.	8	14	8	14
Do pf.....	30	40	30	40
Am. Ding. Syn.	10	15	10	15
Am. Int. Cor.	50	51	50	51
Am. S. 1st pf.	96	98	97	99
Am. S. Tob. pf.	77	83	77	83
Atlan. Steel..	125	140	125	140
Br.-Am. Mfg. Ord. B.....	18¾	19½	18¾	20
Can. Nat. Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Elite Plan S..	½	⅝	½	⅝
Eastern Steel.	110	112	110	112
Emer. Motor.	2	2½	2	2½
Fall Motors..	7	9	7	9
Grant Mo. Car	7	9	7	9
H. & B. Car C..	39½	40½	39½	40¾
Holly Sugar..	44	47	44	47
Do pf.....	99½	103	99½	103
Int. A. & F...	24	26	24½	26
Intercon. Rub.	11	12	11	12
Kath. Rice pf.	2½	3½	2½	3½
Key. T. & R..	15	17	16	17
Do pf.....	17½	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
Leh. V. C. S.	85	90	85	90
Lima Loco....	56	58	56	58
Lukens Steel 1st pf.....	101¼	103	101¼	103
Lukens Steel.	38	42	38	42
Man. El. Sup.	47	50	47	50
Do pf.....	96	99	97	100
Mar. of Am..	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
Marlin Arms				

INDUSTRIALS.—Continued.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
v. t. ctfs....	86	89	87	90
Mitchell Mot.	50	53	50	53
Motor Prod..	43	46	43	46
Nat. Auto....	20	30	20	30
N. Y. shipbldg	40	41	38	41
N. Y. Transp.	15½	16	15½	16
Pierce-Arrow.	41	43	41	43
Poole E. & M.	81	85	81	85
Peer, T. & M.	12	15	12	15
Pyrene Mfg..	10¼	11½	10¼	11½
Redden M. T.	19½	20	19½	20
Rep. Truck...	70	72	70	72
Rep. Truck pf.	94	96	94	96
S. A. O. Corp.	37	40	37	40
S. A. O. Cor. pf..	95	97	95	97
Smith Mot. Tr.	6	7	6	7
Spring. Body.	65	70	65	70
Do pf.....	106	112	106	112
Todd Shipyds.	82	86	82	86
Un. Dyewood	63	65	63	65
Un. Paperb'd.	27	30	27	30
U. M. A. pf..	35	45	35	45

OIL STOCKS.

N. Y. & Tex..	2¼	2½	2¼	2⅜
Pierce Oil....	13½	14	13	13½
Rec. P. & R..	3½	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
Tide Water Oil.	187	192	187	193

BOND.

Pierce Oil....	82	84	82	84

MINING STOCKS.

Ariz. Chloride	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Butte Detroit.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Ely Con.....	8	11	8	11

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

War taxation and the world's food problem were two important factors bearing upon the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Declines were general, with some of the price losses very substantial. The greatest sufferers in the market were the International Mercantile Marine shares. The largest trading was in United States Steel common, which changed hands to the amount of about 42,000 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. B. Sug.	95¼	95	95
200	Am. Can....	45⅝	45½	45½
20	Am. C. & F.	66⅝	66	66¼
40	Am. Linseed.	19½	19½	19⅝
200	Am. Loco....	69	67¼	67¼
370	Am. S. & R.	101½	99⅝	99⅝
60	Am. Sugar...	113⅞	113½	113½
40	Am. Zinc....	34	34	34
1,500	Anac. Cop...	80¼	79½	79½
10	A., T. & S. F.	102¼	102¼	102¼
40	A., G. & W. I.	106¾	106½	106½
200	Bald. Loco..	54⅜	54½	54½
40	Balt. & Ohio	76¼	76¼	76¼
200	B'klyn R. T.	65¼	64⅜	65¼
50	Cal. Petrol..	21⅜	21½	21½
1,210	Cent. Leather	87	84⅜	84⅜
100	C., M. & St. P.	80⅜	79½	79⅝
30	Chino Cop...	54	53⅞	53⅞
100	Col. F. & I..	47¼	46⅜	47¼
20	Con. Gas....	111¾	111¾	111¾
60	Colum. Gas..	44	43⅝	43⅝
350	Corn Prod...	24⅜	23½	23½
1,350	Crucible St'l	63⅜	61¼	61¼
750	Cuba Canes'n.	47	45½	46¼
150	Del. & Hud..	150	149	149
350	Erie	28¼	27⅝	27⅝
100	Gen. Motors.	110¼	109½	109¾
10	Goodrich Co.	51⅛	51½	51½
100	Inspir. Cop..	57¼	56	57
2,350	Int. Mer. M.	32⅜	26¼	28½
8,350	Do pf.....	87	78	78
250	Int. Paper..	40⅝	38⅜	39½
20	Interb. Con.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
30	Lack. Steel..	85¼	85½	85⅞
100	Lehigh Val..	65¾	65½	65⅝
90	Max. Motor.	50½	49⅝	50
1,450	Mex. Petrol.	91⅜	88	88½
100	Midv. Steel..	59⅝	57⅜	57⅜
100	Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	103	103	103
100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	119½	119½	119½
13	Con. Coal....	110	110	110
530	Cosden Ref..	14¼	13⅜	13⅜
1,478	Cos. O. & G.	13⅜	13	13
400	C. O. & G. pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Davis. Chem	37¾	37	37
85,000	Coal & C. 5s.	96¼	96	96¼
1,000	Con. Coal 6s.	105	105	105

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Atlanta Pet..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
25	Con. Pow..	119½	119½	119½
13	Con. Coal...	110	110	110
530	Cosden Ref..	14¼	13⅜	13⅜
1,478	Cos. O. & G.	13⅜	13	13
400	C. O. & G. pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Davis. Chem	37¾	37	37

Bonds.

$8,000	Coal & C. 5s.	96¼	96	96¼
1,000	Con. Coal 6s.	105	105	105

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
125	Ahmeek	98½	98	98½
480	Alaska Gold	8	7⅞	8
35	Allouez	63	62	62
110	Am. Zinc	34½	32⅜	32⅜
135	Do pf	67½	66	66
140	Ariz. Com'l..	12¾	12⅜	12⅜
825	Calu. & Ariz.	78	77½	77½
19	Calu. & Hec.	549	548	548
185	Cop. Range.	61¾	61	61¼
800	Davis-Daly..	5	4⅞	4⅞
686	East Butte..	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞
5	Granby	82	82	82
35	Island Creek	66	66	66
105	Isle Royale..	30	30	30
35	Lake	12	12	12
60	La Salle	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10	Mason Val..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
85	Mass. Con...	13	12¾	12¾
10	Miami	41¼	41¼	41¼
55	Mohawk	84	83	83

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BULLETIN No. 1

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HOW FOOD SITUATION SHIFTED IN GERMANY

Prisoners, in 1915, Got More to Eat Than the Soldiers Did at Beginning of 1917.

GOVERNMENT METHOD FAILS

Producers, Seeking Value Instead of Prices, Hide Their Food Until Suitable Profits Are Permitted.

By OSCAR KING DAVIS.

Seventeenth Article.

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One of the most interesting bits of evidence as to the real food conditions in Germany today which I came across during my stay there was furnished by the comparison of two separate food statements, made at widely different times and for different purposes. No German whom I met, official or civilian, would have brought these two statements into comparison deliberately. But it just happened that they came into my possession on two successive days and in two cities only a short distance from each other.

The first is a statement of the rations furnished to prisoners of war at the prison camp at Merseburg for the week from Oct 10 to 16, 1915. The other is a statement of the rations furnished to soldiers at the front in the second week of January of this year. Both are from official sources. I have no independent proof of either, of course, and would not make oath to either. But neither at the time when they were given to me, nor at any time since, have I had the slightest reason for doubting the accuracy or reliability of either.

In a previous letter, discussing the consumption of potatoes in Germany, I made reference to the statement of the rations given to prisoners of war, with particular mention of potatoes. The full schedule for the week gives the entire bill of fare for twenty-one meals, the chief meal each day being at noon. Each prisoner received daily 300 grams of bread, or three-fifths of a pound. Three mornings a week, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the breakfast consisted of five grams of coffee, with seven and a half grams of coffee substitute additional, and thirty grams of sugar. It is noticeable that the schedule provides sugar and not "sweet stuff" or saccharine. On Tuesdays and Saturdays the breakfast was simpler, although, perhaps, more substantial. It consisted of fifty grams of cornmeal, with thirty grams of sugar.

Sundays and Thursday were the great days of the week so far as breakfast was concerned. On those days the allowance was thirty grams of soya bean meal, sixty grams of cornstarch, and ten grams of margarine. If a man saved his ten grams of margarine for two or three weeks it might at the end of that time make enough to spread half a slice of bread. Used as supplied, twice a week, it might serve to flavor the cornstarch and soya bean meal a little. But, considering the hundred grams of bread one-third of the daily allowance—this breakfast menu provided for the war prisoners better meals than were served generally in Berlin hotels during the time I was there in the beginning of 1917.

Four of the midday meals for the week of this schedule gave meat or fish to the prisoners, and four of the evening meals gave meat, fish, or sausage. The total weekly allowance of meat, fish, sausage, and fish roe was 1265 grams, or just over two and a half pounds, a little more than five times the meat ration allowed to civilians in Germany during the early days of this year. That is hardly a fair comparison, however, because it included fish and roe, which had not been put under food card restriction when I left Germany. The allowance of meat and sausage—always including that under the card regulation—given to these war prisoners weekly was 490 grams, or twice the meat allowance to the non-military population this year.

Potatoes furnished a good-sized share of each midday and evening meal on this schedule, except on Friday evening, when they were omitted. The midday allowance of potatoes at any meal was 400 grams, on Monday evening, when there was a special allowance of 50 grams of barley-grits. The largest potato allowance was on Sunday evening, when it went up to 800 grams, and had 180 grams of herring to keep it company. The total allowance of potatoes for that week, as scheduled, was 8,100 grams, or sixteen and a fifth pounds. That in addition to two and a half pounds of meat and fish. And it is to be remembered that this was the ration for prisoners of war. .

In addition to meat, sausage, fish, and this liberal quantity of potatoes, the prisoners received, according to this schedule, a rather liberal quantity of vegetables, beans, and cabbage constituting the major part, with a good go of "mixed conserves" once a week, on Monday at noon. Altogether that schedule was remarkably liberal, and it would be mighty acceptable to most of the German people themselves today. It is certain that it has been some time since the prisoners of war got any such rations, for not even the German soldiers receive anything like the allowances of that schedule nowadays, and by the unanimous testimony of all sides the German soldiers get the first call on all the food produced or obtained in Germany of all kinds and qualities.

Of course, the first impression of one reading that statement now is that it never was true, and that it was just put out by the Germans for the sake of creating atmosphere and making a bluff of good treatment of their war prisoners. The statement is contained in a little pamphlet on the general subject of war prisoners under the charge of the Fourth Army Corps, which was given to me at the prison camp at Gardelegen, not far from Magdeburg. I had a good look at the Gardelegen camp and an amusing opportunity to discuss all the world in general and the war in particular with one of the prisoners, a Pole, who spoke a little English and said he had been captured in one of the very first engagements of the war, on the first Russian raid into East Prussia.

The General in command at Gardelegen hauled the man out of the crowd and put him up for me to examine, encircled by a group of curious foreigners and German officers. The man stood stolidly in front of me, with the air of a bored circus animal about to be put through some very unpleasant stunts. The conversation of course went along the routine lines inevitably suggested by the circumstances and surroundings, until it reached the point where the man said there were very few potatoes in their rations. When he had said there was little meat the Germans nodded affirmatively. When he said there was not much bread they smiled a bit scornfully. When he said there were very few potatoes then they fairly shouted with laughter, as if that were the very best joke ever turned, and the examination broke up as the General stalked away with his visitors to look at something else.

From Gardelegen I went that afternoon to Magdeburg, and on the way read with much interest that statement of rations furnished to the prisoners. I had had a plate of fish and potatoes from the camp kettle at the prison camp, and it was good to eat, even when the flavor of our luncheon with the General at the Gardelegen Hotel was still lingering on our plates. It was with all the more interest, therefore, that soon after arriving in Madgeburg I received the statement of the rations then being furnished to the soldiers at the front by the Social Democratic organ had printed a statement of the soldiers' ration, which, according to Government authority was incorrect, and this formal official statement was issued to controvert that of the Social Democrats.

"The Social Democratic Fieldpost," said the formal announcement, "has inadvertently published a false account of the rations furnished to the soldiers at the front. In order to prevent unfounded complaints that the supply of provisions is not sufficient, the correct account is given.

"The soldiers receive as follows: Potatoes, 300 grams; potato flakes, 50 grams; evaporated potatoes, 60 grams; vegetables, 125 grams; dried fruits, 125 grams; coffee, 15 grams and 6 grams of coffee substitute; butter or lard or fat-pork in tins, 55 grams on the West, 65 grams on the East; cheese, 200 grams per week; brandy, one-tenth of a liter, but only upon the special recommendation of a superior officer on account of the weather; fruit salt, two one-hundredths of a liter; meal up to 40 grams."

I made a good many inquiries about the accuracy of that statement, pointing out that it contained no reference to bread and meat. Always I got the response that the statement was official and unquestionably accurate as to the things mentioned, and that bread and meat had been omitted purposely. We knew that meat was going up to the front in great quantities. We saw in the great abattoir at Madgeburg numbers of the huge Swiss cattle that run up above 2,000 pounds waiting their turn in the slaughter pens, and we saw the butchers working at top speed to get the meat ready for shipment.

Meat surely was going forward. But it struck me as very significant that there should be such a wide difference between what the prisoners got in 1915 and what the soldiers received in 1917.

One part of Germany's food troubles undoubtedly comes from the effort she is making to compel two diametrically opposite economic laws to operate quietly side by side. The law of supply and demand never did and never will run parallel with fixed maximum prices. Germany has been stoutly endeavoring to force them to do so for more than two years, and now England is making efforts in the same direction.

When supply and demand have free scope prices go up to the point where they attract food like a magnet, and bring it out where those who have the cash can buy. Then all those who have not the cash are compelled to go without and immediately there arises the cry of starvation and the demand for Government intervention.

When maximum prices are fixed, private holders will not bring their supplies to market. Producers know the difference between demand values and Government prices and seek in every way possible to get the values instead of the prices. The most commonly employed method is to hide the food and refuse to bring it forward until suitable prices are permitted. This process drives the wealthy to seek by subterfuge and corruption to induce the food holders to break the law and sell at higher than the fixed prices. It also, by forcing food into hiding, prevents the poor from getting it and so again raises the cry of starvation and the demand for Government interference. Then come the police and the criminal courts, and the jails.

Germany tries to fix maximum prices for the benefit of the purchasers and at the same time to force the producers to bring forward their food. Each effort works partly, but neither works wholly or even satisfactorily. Each produces complaint and trouble and leads men and women to jail. And all the time the outcry becomes greater and the hardships and privations of the long suffering German people increase.

Fire Department News.

Death: Fire 2d Grade J. D. Zanone of Eng. 33, which occurred at about 1 P. M. April 14. Funeral: Will take place from his late residence, 9 Charlton street, borough of Manhattan, at 10:30 A. M. Wednesday, April 18, 1917. Interment at Calvary Cemetery. Two officers and twelve men of Eng. 33 will act as funeral escort and pallbearers.

The following Lieuts. are promoted to the rank of Captain, to take effect at 8 A. M. April 17. They will report to the Chief of Department for assignment to duty: J. Sheridan, Eng. 283; H. B. Donnelly, 12; G. A. Kellock, 204; W. A. Davis, H. & L. 149.

The following engineers of steamer and firemen, first grade, are promoted to the rank of Lieut., to take effect at 8 A. M. April 17, 1917. They will report to the Chief of Department for assignment to duty: Engineer of Steamer W. T. Clarke, Eng. 1; Fire, 1st Grade J. L. Flannery, Eng. 16; R. F. Gramlich, 208; M. C. Benisch, 288; W. J. Pieper, H. & L. 32.

The following first grade fire.. are promoted to the position of engineer of steamer, to take effect at 8 A. M. April 17, 1917. They will report to the Chief of Department for assignment to duty: H. W. Wandelt, Eng. 12; R. H. Borden, Jr., 4.

Assignments, 8 A. M. April 17: Capts. J. A. Sheridan, H. & L. 11; H. B. Donnelly, 18; W. A. Davis, 118; G. A. Kellock, Eng. 229; Lieuts. W. T. Clarke, Eng. 12; J. L. Flannery, 13; R. F. Gramlich, 218; M. C. Benisch, H. & L. 2; W. J. Pieper, 5; Engineers of Steamer H. W. Wandelt, Eng. 15; R. H. Borden, Jr., 211.

The following men are appointed as uniformed firemen in this department for a probationary period of three months. They will report to the Chief of Department for assignment to duty, 8 A. M. April 17: Thos. Finnin, Eng. 4; H. W. Lobenstein, 21; J. J. McGowan, 25; F. Biens, 34; M. O'Connell, 39; J. W. Dineen, 55; J. Cusack, 202; D. A. E. Carberry, 206; Martin W. Reid, 208; H. Fox, 220; A. B. Meyer, 235; G. V. Kammerer, H. & L. 3; J. Jaros, 4; F. G. Brinker, 8; W. E. Galland, 18; W. J. Connor, 20; M. McGowan, 21; M. Brady, 25; C. L. Kelly, 207; W. K. McCrystal, 101.

Temporary details, 8 A. M. April 17: To Engine 72: Lieut. E. A. Mattson, Eng. 13; C. J. Duane, H. & L. 17; Fire, 1st Grade H. J. Mullen, (chauffeur), H. & L. 3; To Commaskey, 21; J. Bofinger, 2; J. J. Walsh, Co. 3, 14; T. J. Walsh, 23; Fire, 2d Grade C. G. Garrison, 38; Fire, 4th Grade J. Sullivan, 4, 56; J. Raferty, Co. 3, 76.

To Engine 17: Lieut. M. Conway, No. 2 Eng. 6; A. Orth, 24; Fire, 1st Grade J. J. Doyle, (chauffeur,) Eng. 12; W. A. Sharp, 13; Fire, 2d Grade J. C. Gaffney, 16; Fire, 1st Grade J. A. Donovan, 19; H. Ziegenhorn, 60; Fire, 2d Grade O. Huth, 73; Fire, 1st Grade J. T. Brady, 73; Fire, 4th Grade W. J. Carr, H. & L. 48.

To Engine 69: Capt. D. H. Slattery, H. & L. 17; Lieut. C. H. Cunningham, Eng. 82; Eng. of Steamer R. Laird, Eng. 53; A. A. Pullam, 45; Fire, 1st Grade G. Kuhn, (chauffeur), Eng. 60; J. J. Burke, 47; L. Buckman, 47; A. Gregory, 41; L. M. Johnson, 59; H. Holster, 83; E. L. Maxwell, 92; Fire, 2d Grade J. V. Hale, H. & L. 42; C. McGarry, Eng. 44; 4th Grade J. Ledger, 42.

To H. & L. 8: Lieut. L. Grave, H. & L. 1; W. T. Beck, 5; Fire, 1st Grade F. Parks, (chauffeur,) H. & L. 21; J. O. Krieger, 24; Fire, 2d Grade R. Wiesel, 26; Fire, 1st Grade J. Hogencamp, Eng. 55; W. F. Rens, H. & L. 29; C. Kunze, 42; Fire, 2d Grade J. I. Riley, 34; W. Bitter, 38; Fire, 3d Grade J. J. Pullam, 30; Fire, 4th Grade C. F. Marquardt, 23; N. C. Zielinski, 18; J. J. Sullivan, 7.

To H. & L. 35: Lieut. G. R. Mole, Eng. 8; H. Early, H. & L. 45; Fire, 1st Grade C. Casarro, (chauffeur,) H. & L. 22; J. J. Quinn, 22; Fire, 2d Grade A. J. Gillispie, 36; Fire, 1st Grade J. P. Donovan, Eng. 56; E. V. Doherty, 40; T. F. Gulnan, 66; R. M. Davis, H. & L. 10; Fire, 2d Grade M. M. Hartnett, 43.

Section 154, Rules and Regulations, 1912. In so far as it applies to 24-hour and 12-hour leaves of absence, is temporarily suspended and in lieu thereof, one 24-hour regular leave of absence will be granted to members of the department every seventh day, to take effect at 8 A. M. April 17.

Members of the department granted regular or vacation leaves of absence on or after 8 A. M., April 17, will not be permitted to leave the city. This shall not apply to those on sick leaves whose applications have been approved upon recommendation of the Chief Medical Officer.

Retired: Fire, 1st grade C. Rolf of H. & L. 148, (on his own application,) on annual pension of $725 from 8 A. M., April 17.

Paragraph IV., S. O. No. 64, dated April 15, 1917, is hereby revoked in so far as it affects Fire, 1st grade T. F. White of Eng. 76, being granted a special leave of absence for 12 hours from 8 P. M., April 15.

Leave of absence, with pay, for 10 days from 8 A. M., April 18, is granted to Probationary Fire, M. McHugh, H. & L. 2.

Commanding officers of companies are notified that supplementary payroll will be made up by the Central Payroll Division, covering members of the department promoted and Probationary Fire. appointed, in compliance with Special Order No. 66, dated April 16, 1917.

Members so affected will be notified when payroll is ready.

Revocation of temporary detail, while on sick report, to take effect at 9 A. M., April 17: Fire, 1st grade J. W. Tompkins, Eng. 223, to the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

Temporary detail, while on sick report, to take effect at 9 A. M., April 17: Fire, 1st grade L. Marsullo, Eng. 3, to the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

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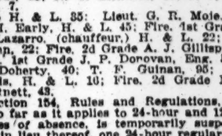

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC BLANCK, individually and trading as CHARLOTTE WAIST CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, April 17, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 49 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of manufactured and unmanufactured waists, cotton piece goods, embroideries, trimmings, machinery, fixtures, motor, safe, typewriter, &c.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.

ROBERT P. LEWIS, Attorney for Receiver, 42 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GOTHAM LEADING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, April 17, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 40 East 41st Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, fixtures, machinery, drills, lathes, &c.

LAZARUS GOLDSTONE, Trustee.

WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Trustee, 55 John Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NORTH AMERICAN BLENDING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, April 17, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 46 East 41st Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, fixtures, machinery, drills, lathes, &c.

LAZARUS GOLDSTONE, Trustee.

WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Trustee, 55 John Street, New York.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C., Washington, D. C., April 10, 1917.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., May 1, 1917, for grading certain streets, aggregating about 26,400 cubic yards of grading. Blank forms of proposals, specifications, and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, Chas. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR WHARF CONSTRUCTION.—U. S. Engineer Office, Norfolk, Va.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, May 7, 1917, and then opened, for the construction of a pile and timber wharf at Cape Henry, Va. Further information on application.

APRIL CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE of the New York Times. All news stands today—25 cents a copy. Only publication issued containing in consecutive narrative form with the full OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS the story of Our Drift into War With Germany and The Story of the Russian Revolution. 220 pages.—Advt.

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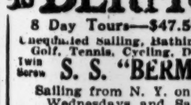

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —JOSEPH C. O'DONOHUE et al., plaintiffs, v. THE BROOKLYN & NEW YORK FERRY COMPANY, BROOKLYN FERRY COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK TERMINAL COMPANY, et als., defendants. TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE TRUST COMPANY, COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, AND OR COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ORIGINALLY FOR FIRST CONSOLIDATED FIVE PER CENT. FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS OF BROOKLYN FERRY COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

You are hereby notified that the suit brought by the Trustees under the First Mortgage of the Brooklyn & New York Ferry Company to foreclose said Mortgage is pending before the undersigned, as Referee, to hear and determine at his office, No. 165 Broadway, New York City; that the hearings are in progress; and that the foreclosure sale therein will be advertised and held in the near future. The said First Mortgage is claimed to be a prior lien upon all of the properties now owned by New York Terminal Company and in which you have an interest through the Certificates of Deposit aforesaid.

In the said foreclosure suit Columbia Trust Company has offered proof of large amounts due to it for services, expenses and disbursements and counsel fees and disbursements, for all of which amounts it claims a lien prior to your interest; and it seeks to protect said lien in every way as advised, including possibly the purchase of the properties at said foreclosure sale individually and free from any trust in your behalf or otherwise.

Full opportunity will be given to you to appear in said action and to

GENERAL ELECTRIC SALES $134,242,289

Orders Received in 1916 Reach $167,169,058, 50% Above Best Previous Year.

NET PROFIT IS $15,294,091

Balance After Dividends Were Paid of $10,407,882, an Increase of $6,800,000 Over 1915.

The tremendous expansion of business last year received fresh illustration yesterday in the report of the General Electric Company, whose orders received in 1916 were announced as 50 per cent. greater in value than in the best preceding year of the corporation's history. The total was $167,169,058, and this amount exceeded by 70 per cent. the orders taken in 1915. The biggest year before 1916 was 1913.

The company shipped $134,242,289 worth of finished goods, compared with $85,-533,070 in 1915. From this a net profit remained of $15,294,091 after all expenses had been met, and $3,886,881 came in from other sources. The balance after dividends were paid, amounting to $10,467,882, was more than $6,-800,000 larger than in the year preceding.

Urgent pressure upon the management for extensive additions to plant, the report said, involved the expenditure of $3,628,254. The company followed its usual custom of writing down its capital investments from earnings by setting aside from income a sum within $340,000 of this outlay. The net book value of all plants at the end of the year was $29,904,764, although the total expenditure since 1893 was $92,593,437. The difference between the totals was represented in funds written off from earnings year by year.

Outlays related to the acquisition and licensing of new patents amounted to $891,880, all of which was written off. The stocks, bonds, and other securities owned were carried at a valuation of $33,773,678, of which $21,675,213 represented the securities of subsidiaries. The company and its subsidiaries had 70,000 employes on their pay rolls when the year ended.

Burlap Prices Go Up.

Recent advances in Calcutta have put a temporary check on burlap trading in the local market and have stiffened prices here. The local inquiry for goods is liberal enough from all accounts, but present prices are said to be so far below the cost of replacement in the Calcutta market that important sellers have withdrawn their offerings for the time being. Prices were firm here yesterday on the basis of 7¾@8 cents for 8-ounce 40-inch goods, and 8¾ cents for 10½-ounce burlaps of the same width. Jute, under control of the British Government, continues firm at £44 10s. a ton.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.05	Jacket	.03
Alta	.03	Justice	.04
Andes	.14	Kentucky	.02
Best & Belcher	.06	Mexican	.15
Bullion	.02	Occidental	.60
Caledonia	.13	Ophir	.15
Challenge Con.	.05	Overman	.03
Choller	.02	Potosi	.02
Confidence	.10	Savage	.03
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.24	Sierra Nevada	.13
Exchequer	.05	Union Con.	.33
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.04	Mexican dollars	.59

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.15	Great Bend	.05
Jim Butler	.69	Jumbo Ext	.42
McNamara	.08	Jumbo Junior	.11
Midway	.14	Kewanas	.16
Monarch Pitts	.13	Silver Pick	.11
Montana	.20	Spearhead	.13
North Star	.13	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.27	Gold Wedge	.03
Tonopah Ext	3.25	Manhattan Con.	.32
West End	.75	Morning Glory	.21
West Tonopah	.14	Union Amalg'd	.27
GOLDFIELD.		White Caps	1.37½
Atlanta	.13	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Booth	.09	Big Jim	.83
Daisy	.03	Nevada Hills	.23
Florence	.21	Packard	.45
Fraction	.05	Rochester	.53
Goldfield Con. M.	.61	Round Mountain	.42
Goldfield Merger	.00	United Mines	.70

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	6¾	6¾	Granite	55	60
Dr. Jackpot	8¼	9	Isabella	14½	16
Elkton	8½	10	McKinney	29½	30
El Paso	20	40	Portland	171	175
Fanny R.	3½	7	Vindicator	64	80
Gold Cycle	220	225	U. Gold M.	16	17
Gold Sov.	3	6			

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

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BRAIDS, buttons, trimmings, novelties, ornaments; cash for jobs, every description. Spring 7980.

BROADCLOTHS.—Manufacturers desirous of selling for cash quantity all wool poplins, broadcloths, U. S. serges 235, 838, American 0936, French serges, call or send samples. Levensohn & Satz, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 1265.

COATS.—Will place stock orders on plush and velour coats. Call 129 West 29th St., 3d floor.

COATS.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on ladies', misses', and junior coats. Call all week, 129 West 22d, 7th floor.

COATS.—Jobber is looking at infants', children's coats; snappy styles; will place orders. 32 West 21st St., 11th floor.

COATS.—Big jobber looking at Fall coats; quick action given. 22-26 West 32d St., 12th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Palm Beach, pongees, and sport. Merit, 22 West 27th St.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders, better grade Fall coats. 27 West 20th, 7th floor.

COATS, suits.—Jobber buying Palm Beach and sport. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies' and misses' Fall coats. 19 and 21 West 24th, 6th floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats all week. Second floor, 32 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at washable dresses, also sport dresses, all next week. 142 West 24th St., 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on silk and cotton dresses. 130 West 25th, 6th floor.

MIXTURES.—Will buy any quantity lightweights and heavyweights, near or old styles, for spot cash. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St. Telephone 9697 Spring.

PLUSH.—Will buy for cash Salts, Arabian, lamb, also all kinds of plushes. Louis A. and Jack Brous, 115 West 30th St. Mad. Sq. 7515.

PLUSHES.—Open to buy Salts Hind and Harrison plushes. Farragut 2648.

POPLIN.—Amoskeag 8158, 9958; open for quantity, all colors. M 173 Times.

SERGES.—Will buy any quantity American 09050; also any other serges, all makes; spot cash. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St. Telephone 9697 Spring.

SERGES.—Will pay cash for French storm, mannish serges. Chelsea 9868.

SILKS, crepe de chine, georgettes; waist manufacturer open to buy. Rosenwasser, 220 5th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Quotations and samples of sizes O and larger, bright finish, desired for prompt purchase. M 284 Times Downtown.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders; Palm Beach, sport, and silks. Second floor, 32 West 32d.

TRUNKS.—Wardrobe trunks wanted for cloak house. Farragut 3264.

VELOURS.—American style 15002 copenhagen and gold. Chelsea 7233.

WOOLENS.—Export house interested in buying; A. D. Juillard's 4408 serge, in colors. Bennett, Rector 6114.

Offerings to Buyers

BAGS.—A complete line shopping bags and school bags. The Nitram Manufacturing Co., 200 5th Av., Room 418.

COATS AND SUITS.—2,000 for immediate delivery; all latest styles; exceptional values in the newest shades at very reasonable prices. I. and B. Sapiro Cloak Co., 45 West 20th St.

COATS. — 5,000 velours and other wanted fabrics, all new shades, latest models, including our famous No. 8001, on the racks for immediate delivery. J. P. Slater, 22 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS on the rack for delivery at very low prices; call and convince yourself. J. Pollack, 36 West 25th. Farragut 8958.

COATS AND SUITS.—Closing out; $3.50 up. Rineberg, 41 West 25th.

COATS.—5,000 best proven sellers in desirable materials and colors for immediate delivery. Stiebel & Gorechien, 7 West 21st St.

COATS.—Wonderful sellers, in silks and satins; popular priced; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS, children's, 400, sizes 2-6, 8-14; in all materials; very cheap. P. M. S., 119 West 23d.

COATS—SUITS.—3,000 on racks; reduced prices; immediate delivery. L. Schwartz, 38 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Closing out our entire stock; drop in for bargains. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

COATS.—3,000 poplins, serges, velours, to be closed out at a price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS AND SUITS to close out, also taffetas, for immediate delivery. W. Philip & Co., 145 West 28th.

COATS.—1,000 coats of poplin, velour, serges, and mixtures to close at your prices. H. Gelfond, 122 West 27th.

COATS.—To close out staples, mixtures; long and sport models; reasonable prices. Gleickenhaus Bros., 133 West 21st.

COATS AND SUITS. — Up-to-the-minute styles, navies, at closing prices. Cooper & Grapes, 145 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs, in poplins, serges, and velours to close out at a sacrifice. D. Charmas & Co., 51 West 24th.

COATS, SUITS.—2,000 late styles, assorted colors, in poplins and velours at job prices. Rubin Ulius, 50 West 17th St.

COATS.—Infants' coats; sizes 2 to 6; to close out on account of moving. Lenowitz Co., 128 East 23d.

COATS.—White chinchillas and mixtures, sport coats, at $3. The Triangle Coat Co., 127 West 29th.

COATS.—Job 500, including worumbo chinchillas; big sacrifice. Greenberg, 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—Jobs; 200 at $3.75 to $6.75. Charles Press, 27 West 24th.

COATS, SUITS.—At reduced prices. H. Mahler Bros., 32 West 20th.

COATS, Suits, Skirts, close out; seasonable goods. Peerless, 1 East 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS on hand to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th St.

COATS.—Job to close out. Charles Cohen & Bro., 113 West 17th St.

COATS, 500, to close out; velours and poplins. Royal Coat Co., 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats. 36 West 20th, 7th floor.

COATS.—Up to the minute in to close out at reasonable prices. Slater Bros., 1,333 B'way.

COATS.—High shades; closing out; also children's. Simon Shapiro Co., 18 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Job, to close out cheap. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COATS.—500, to close; poplins, serges, velours. H. Smith, 31 East 31st St.

COATS, SUITS, to close; good styles; all shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS and Suits.—Jobs to close out. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

CORDUREX — Sidney Blumenthal's 50-inch cordurex, all high shades, including white; willing to sacrifice. J. Schiffman, 45 W. 27th.

CREPE METORS to close out; all colors. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av., Mad. Sq. 9380.

DRESSES for street, evening, graduation; exceptional values. G. Dress Co., 42 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Silk of the better kind, to close out. Lam Dress Co., 1170 Broadway.

DRESSES.—High-class silks, to close out; sacrifice price. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses to close out. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES to close; snappy styles; all fashionable shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 B'way.

DRESSES to close in silk materials; snappy styles. Sobolow, 17 East 22d.

EMBROIDERIES.—Large assortment of imported Swiss embroidered fronts, panels, insertions, and yokes to close at a price. Address Box R 250 Times Downtown.

GABARDINE.—Garfield, color, 428, also white; very cheap. Garfiel. Mad. Sq. 1025.

GAS ENGINE, 10 H. P. good condition; reasonable. National, 141 Wooster St.

GEORGETTE, heavy quality, all colors, $1.10, immediate delivery. Rosen & Brandman, 460 4th Ave.

JERSEY CLOTH.—Our new Fall line is open for inspection. Write or phone for appointment. Shawmut Woolen Mills, 354 4th Av. Madison Square 5401.

KHAKI KOOL.—Mallinson's white and tan; also various kinds of linens. Gottlieb Bros., Madison Square 4000.

POPLINS.—25 black, $1.27½; navy, $1.25; serges; poiret twills, gabardine. Farragut 9812.

POPLINS and velours, high shades, immediate delivery. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th.

POPLINS AND VELOURS, high shades; also poiret twills, serges, jersey. 9810 Farragut.

POPLIN.—American, 90610, in all shades, for sale. Farragut 3334.

SERGES.—Pacific and Hamilton Mills all wool cotton warp. Storms & French serges; also American 09050 and Cleveland 7598 and 7649 at the price. Gramercy 225.

SERGE, (French.)—Garfield, 519 Rookie, Santiago, under market price. Murray Hill 4374.

SERGES.—100 pieces, Pacific P. G. L. black serges, to close out. I. Rosenzweig, 1,261 Broadway. 9275 Madison Square.

Offerings to Buyers

SERGES.—Immediate delivery, 0301 and 7614, old gold and tan. Chelsea 9806.

SERGE.—35-inch cream C. S. G. serge at 43c. Pashker Bros., 71 West 23d St.

SHAWLS.—Job of silk and ice wool shawls to close out at less than cost of importation. L. Herzog & Bro., 874 Broadway.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Interesting prices; put up under your own brand; we supply cards, printing, boxing, &c. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway. Gramercy 2882.

SNAP FASTENERS, like imported; large quantities; lowest price on the market. Venus Fastener Co., 320 5th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS, imported, No. 1 white, for export; reasonable price. P 184 Times.

SUITS AND COATS.—On hand, 500 suits, poplins and serges; also 100 velour coats to close out. Copeland Cloak and Suit Co., 38 West 26th St.

SUITS.—Well-made misses' suits; 200 on hand at low prices; all colors; snappy styles. Davidson & Garson, 25 West 26th.

SUITS.—50 tailor-made suits, braided, to close out. Alexander & Smith, 27 West 24th.

SUITS, 2,000 newest styles, including braided models, all new shades, on the racks for immediate delivery. J. P. Slater, 22 W. 32d.

SUITS.—2,000 pleated and braided suits on hand; ready for immediate delivery; $6.75 and up. Benjamin Martin, 22 West 27th St.

SUITS.—100 tailored serges, taffetas, poplins, and velours, close out at $8. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

SUITS.—100 tailored and braided navy and black, at reduced prices. Schachner & Braunstein, 6 West 18th.

SUITS.—800 at reduced prices, including taffetas. S. & S. Garment Mfg. Co., 22 W. 27th.

SUITS.—3,000 poplin serges, velour checks, to be closed out at a price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

SUITS AND COATS, all sizes and colors, to close out at greatly reduced prices. Wolf & Mosheim, 12 West 32d.

SUITS and Coats.—Serges and poplins; good styles, big reduction. D. Gutman Co., 43 West 24th St.

SUITS.—1,000 new styles, all shades; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

SUITS in all shades to close out; cheap. Weber Bros., 34 West 29th.

SUITS.—1,000 new styles, all shades; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

TAFFETA SUITS.—Job of taffeta suits to close out. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

TUSSAH.—Have Tussah, 36-inch, all silk, 27½c. yard, net; pure linen handkerchief cambric, 36-inch, 22½c. yard, net. P. R., 30 Times.

VELOURS.—American, 0359, apple and gold. Farragut 9930.

WAISTS.—Jap silk, 3½ momme, immediate delivery, $7.25; crepe de chine, $18; georgette, $27; all colors. Globe Waist Co., 1,968 Prospect Av. Tremont 8186.

WASH SKIRTS.—1,000 dozen at reduced prices. S. & S. Garment Mfg. Co., 22 W. 27th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN acquainted with dry goods, haberdashery, jobbing trade in New York and vicinity open for engagement. P 242 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER will design good styles, cotton dresses, piece work. S 198 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 4¼@4¼ per cent. for the best names Saturday, 4¼@4½.

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Waist and Skirt in One.

One of the leading retail stores is showing a combination skirt and shirtwaist. The two garments in appearance are separate, but are really attached. The advantage in the new type of garment is that the skirt does not sag when attached to the waist and the latter is held down and is therefore neater in appearance. The idea of combining the two garments may have been suggested by the increasing use of two materials in dresses.

Variations in the Cape Idea.

The garment manufacturers find a big field for creative design in the cape vogue that has started. The type of garment making the most success so far, according to trade authorities, is the combination cape coat. In these suits the cape is short and attached to the coat, and in many cases the cape is detachable so that the garment may be worn with or without it. For the early Summer wear sport capes will be made along military lines, some showing the trench design.

A Good Selling Sport Cloth.

A two-ply worsted yarn fabric originated by one of the well known piece goods houses for sport wear has proved an exceptionally good seller. This cloth is offered in a range of eight colors made up mostly of dark green mixtures. The clothing manufacturers have featured the fabric in various ways. One house is putting out a coat for general sport purposes cut with the vent in the shoulder for freedom of movement. Another concern has produced a top coat that is lighter than the usual variety. The material is cravenetted.

Clothing Buyers Here.

The local clothing trade was the scene of a good deal of activity yesterday due to the arrival of a large number of buyers from out of town. The big representation from the retailers all over the country is said to be due to the anxiety that exists over the delivery of merchandise. According to those who have sounded out retail sentiment, the clothing merchants are well acquainted with the difficulties they will have to face in the situation that will result from the Government being in the market for large supplies. The clothing manufacturers are asking immediate deliveries of woolens on order and the retailers, it is said, will also do all in their power to make sure of getting their supplies of merchandise.

New Test Case for Curtains.

Importers who recently won their contention for lower duty before the Customs Court in a test case involving the classification of Jacquard figured laces used in making curtains, will be called on to litigate anew their claims for a lower classification. Collector Malone was notified yesterday by the Treasury Department that a new case would be made up. With a more complete record, the department is hopeful of securing a reversal of the court's finding. This held that the laces were properly dutiable at 35 per cent. as "Jacquard figured upholstery goods," instead of at 60 per cent. as "laces," the classification imposed by the Government.

Gray Goods Sales Small.

Buyers for the most part continued unwilling yesterday to pay for contract deliveries of staple gray goods the prices that sellers asked. The result was that not a great deal of business was put through on printcloths and sheetings. The latter were apparently the more active of the two, doubtless helped to some extent by the rising cost of burlaps. Khaki twills and other specialties continued active, deliveries of these goods in some cases being sold to the end of the year. Prices generally were rock firm, closing printcloth figures being more or less nominally as follows:

39-inch, 80-80s	11c	38½-inch, 64-60s	8¾c
39-inch, 72-72s	10½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	8½c
39-inch, 64-64s	9¾c	38½-inch, 64-64s	7½c
39-inch, 56-44s	7c	38½-inch, 60-48s	7¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	9c	27-inch, 64-60s	5¾c

BUSINESS NOTES.

Parker, Wilder & Co. of this city have made new prices on Pequot wide sheetings, sheets, and pillow cases. Salem sheets and pillow cases, and Naumkeag fine bleached sheets and pillow cases. The Pequot line has been up about 10 per cent. over the last prices, while the Salem and Naumkeag goods show advances of about 7 per cent.

Rink's Cloak House of Indianapolis, Ind., is now represented in this market by S. Solomon, resident buyer, 470 Fourth Avenue.

The Macey Company of St. Paul, operating a new women's ready-to-wear store in that city, will be represented in this market by the Munzer-Lyon-Kahn Company, resident buyers, 1,133 Broadway. Buyers for the store are now here after the Handles.

A meeting of the domestics and linen buyers of the Dry Goods Union will be held today at 432 Fourth Avenue. A meeting of the upholstery goods buyers will also be held.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

FERNANDEZ & GARCIA, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Fernandez & Garcia, Inc., also known as Romeo Garcia & Co., manufacturers of cigars, 436 Broome Street, by Frederick J. Hillman on an assigned claim for goods sold in the last three years by the New York Sales Company for $4,000. Liabilities are alleged to be about $7,000 and assets not to exceed $500.

KASSEL & KASSEL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Herman and Celia Kassel, individually and trading as Kassel & Kassel, conducting a poultry market at 1,563 Park Avenue, by the following creditors: B. Bat & Son, $1,330; Jewel Koenig & Co., Inc., $765, and Garlick & Danziger, $892.

BENJAMIN GLATZER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benjamin Glatzer, cloaks and suits, 146 Essex Street, by Nathan Gertler, a creditor with a claim of $500. Judge Mayer has appointed Leon Landesman co-receiver in $500 bond. Liabilities are said to be $3,500 and assets $1,500.

RUBIN OVADIC, a produce merchant, 242 East Tenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $594 and assets of $5 cash.

FEIN & KOVLER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benjamin Fein and Irving Kovler, individually and trading as Fein & Kovler, jobbers of children's wear, 467 Broadway, by the following creditors: Zernberg Son & Co., $223, and Wolf Zernberg, $375.

ABRAHAM ESKENAZY. — Judge Hough has appointed Harry Osterman receiver for Abraham Eskenazy, a wholesale confectioner, 172 Chrystie Street, in $1,000 bond.

LOUIS G. SLOAN.—Judge Mayer has appointed Archibald Palmer receiver for Louis C. Sloan, trading as the Sloan Furniture Company, 2,573 Eighth Avenue, in $500 bond.

RAPHAEL & CO.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of S. Raives & Co., jewelers, 366 Fifth Avenue, with creditors at twenty cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $47,000.

LOUIS LOBELA, a jobber in laces, 102 Eldridge Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,218 and assets of $534.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts: Agnes Schano, real estate operator, 210 Eighth Avenue; Joseph Kolarik, trading as the Bohemian Publishing and Printing Company, 400 East Forty-second Street; Wolf Shapiro, Centreville, N. Y.; John R. Hayes, butcher, Montrose, N. Y., and John B. Gillen, cigar manufacturer, Kingston; Louis Fiore and Rose Fiore, North Castle, N. Y.; Jacob Hacker, 509 West 161st Street; Abraham Lieberman, salesman, 148 West 142d Street; Louis Been, salesman, 1,412 Franklin Avenue; Adolph Stern of Ad. Stern & Co., salesman, 712 West 180th Street; Charles Margiosso, chauffeur, 612 Morris Avenue; Norma Phillips, motion picture actress, 149 East Fortieth Street; Maud S. Waters, 180 West Eighty-eighth Street; John W. Leftkowich, 31 Bennett Avenue, and John J. Gannon, policeman, 355 East 165th Street.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

TAMPA, Fla., April 16.—M. Epstein of Palmetto, trading as the Outlet, filed a petition in bankruptcy, accompanied by a composition offer of 25 per cent. He listed assets aggregating $8,112, of which he claimed $950 exempt. His liabilities, principally to unsecured wholesalers, aggregate $6,947.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 16.—Edmund D. Craig, President of the Savannah Electric Garage and Tire Company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. His schedules show assets of $1,769.65 and liabilities of $6,225.08. The Savannah Electric Garage and Tire Company declaration shows assets of $3,032.92 and liabilities of $15,970.29.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 16.—Augusta Miner, restaurant proprietor at 2,838 South Michigan Boulevard; voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $7,281; assets, $3,437.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 16—A petition in bankruptcy was filed today by Jose Placido Pacheco, Fall River, clerk; liabilities, $21,-746; assets, $15,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.
(Amounts $100 and over.)

Henry Samuels & Bros., Inc.—City of N. Y.	$190.14
Imatasca Irol. Co.—Same	126.68
Jackson Diamond Saw and Drill Co.—Same	126.68
Louis Silverstein & Co., Inc.—Same	190.14
National Newspaper Men's Pub. Corp.—Same	190.14
Pinkus, Frederick S.—Same	125.68
Public Ownership Realty Corp.—Same	125.68
Puritan Water Co.—Same	100.14
P. Rosenblum & Co., Inc.—Same	190.14
Popular Gown Co.—Same	125.68
Queensboro Corp.—Same	125.68
United Merchants Tailors Supply Co., Inc.—Same	190.14
World Special Film Corp.—Same	190.14
Alteration Contracting Corp.—J. McHugh	187.50
Alterman, Benny—Aplomo Cigar Co., Inc.	218.17
Barr, Caroline L.—J. S. Hainson	196.18
Beck, Bodog F.—B. Avery et al.	329.26
Burgmayer, Max—J. Hofman	391.57
Becker, Louis and Katherine C. Keller—A. Johannes	2,109.90
Cumberland Garage Co.—Inc.—Astna Life Ins. Co.	168.56
Cooper, Stephen A.—J. F. Douglas et al.	749.09
Charles S. Atkinson Co., Inc., and Chas. S. Atkinson—Montgomery Mfg. Co.	2,125.53
De Faye, Sara—229 West Seventy-eighth Street Corp.	1,281.53
Dreyer, Mary—Lichtman, Jr.	217.77
Erlanger, Arthur G.—H. E. Erlanger	454.91
Friedman, Max—S. Lo Forte	750.00
Goldschmidt, Herman—N. Y. Telephone Co.	571.04
Griffin, Anthony C., Corbitner Wilmerding, and Carl S. Taylor—Germania Bank of the City of N. Y.	116.46
Grillo, Joseph, and Colonial Sand and Stone Co.—D'Aquilio	1,000.00
Golibon, H. A.—M. F. Wilson	257.37
Glickman, Sam—J. F. Ryan	120.15
Getz, Chas. B.—J. McMahon	136.41
Heningham, Richard E.—C. A. Geoghegan et al.	1,828.32
Hand Michael J., and Ralph Naclario—E. Gresham	364.38
Hammond, Marie—E. C. Ludin	298.29
Hopkins, James S., receiver—E. Hooke	345.69
Jacobs, Wm. C.—H. Wasserman	299.11
J. J. Little & Ives Co.—P. M. Bond	1,991.31
Kafka, Otto—S. D. Butman	164.05
Learnard, George E.—S. Van Wyck	1,783.60
Landsman, Jacob—Burns Bros. Ice Corp.	147.27
McGowan, Mary—Penn Oil Co	625.08
Moskowitz, Joseph B.—T. Sanders	171.65
Morris, Elmer P.—Duff Mfg. Co.	253.08
Morris, Agnes—N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Co. costs	141.03
M. H. Power Co.—Aetna Life Ins. Co.	346.90
Malcolm, Thomas D.—R. Elkan	285.91
McCalmont, Elizabeth—Gotham Realty Co.	219.08
Mann, Henry M.—X. M. Garrison	712.59
Mason Improvement Co., Inc.—Tile Contracting Co.	596.41
Mott, George W.—General Printing Co.	147.31
Petrakes, Nicholas—J. G. Carlafters	104.16
Penfield Pub. Co., Inc.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	124.61
Pianfoni, Silvas & Adee Pianfoni—Fogatschnigg—G. O. Talmany	1,459.24
Pease, Ernest M.—J. K. M. Norton	1,606.00
Robinson, Lucy—P. Aorill et al.	462.37
Remstadt, Frank—Aetna Life Ins Co.	192.90
Rapoo, Agnes I. and Louis—John Lucas & Co., Inc.	1,148.31
Riordan, Timothy, and Anna M. Riordan—J. Alderson	2,287.30
Reifert, Franklin A.—G. W. Goodward	155.86
Seider, Joseph M.—Dennison Mfg. Co.	147.73
Sears, Judah P.—A. A. Cohn	226.72
Schulz, Marie—Chelsea Exchange Bank	409.91
Steffens, Cord—H. S. Sisson	1,800.00
Stern, Celia; Ruth Stern, Mildred Stern, and Bernard Stern—F. Stern	3,404.49
Superior Cornice-Skylight Works, Inc.—Aetna Life Ins. Co.	125.06
Swaim, Sanford S.—S. S. Childs	19,140.97
Siegelstein, Pierre A.—N. Mondscheim	643.80
Schwartz, Aaron H.—M. H. Cromwell	2,859.30
Stein, Abraham—L. Kohn	264.49
Steiner, Carrie; Emily Steiner, Sidney Steiner, Fredericka Steiner, and Frieda Silberstein—H. S. Bowron et al.	5,046.61
Thorn, Samuel—M. J. Hogan	750.00
Valdez, Jose—N. Barnett	146.40
Yvny & Hagen Co., Inc.—Aetna Life Ins. Co.	154.85
West Sixty-fifth St. Garage Co.—Lubricating Oil Co.	346.19
Woodell, Wm. F.—Pure Oil Co.	192.29
Weiabecker, Matilda and Arthur—A. N. Gotterman	303.92
Wrightman, Charles J.—L. H. Bradley	150.00

In Bronx County.

Halligan, Jos. P.—M. E. Halligan	$1,082.22
Jordan Const. Co., Arthur E. MacLean—Ethelia Realty Co.	443.09
Riley, Peter B. and Mary—I. Kaufman	462.91

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Arkell, William J.—P. W. Horback, May 13, 1916	$20,427.13
Welensky, Morris—S. Gomdnan, March 8, 1916	120.44
Same—Same, Dec. 10, 1915	110.34
McGregor, James E.—H. A. Posner, April 6, 1917	119.91
Same—A. Seligman, April 6, 1917	104.06
Marshall, Raymond W., and James Bromas—P. M. Gausman, March 29, 1916	1,274.86
Marder, Ralph or Rafael—Standard Sewing Machine Co., Jan. 28, 1913	578.12
Geer, Calvin O.—A. W. Joseph et al., Oct. 25, 1912	6,792.41
Kelly, Joseph P.—City of New York, June 2, 1911	107.20
Lyttle, John T., trustee—F. J. Carlin Construction Co., Jan. 20, 1917	119.29
Turner, J. C., Cypress Lumber Co.—F. C. D. Langstroth, May 28, 1914	100.67
New York Railways Co.—M. Bender, March 15, 1917	500.00
Same—P. Tchelko, March 12, 1917	500.00
Same—F. E. Rosen, Feb. 8, 1917	125.05
Same—H. Grothe, Jan. 31, 1917	200.00
Thomas J. Buckley Engineering Co., Inc., O. M. T. Levison et al., April 14, 1915	747.19
Talcott, J. Frederick, Grace T. Van Norden, and Henrietta E. Talcott—Newburger Morris Co., April 12, 1917	13,869.61
Kelly, Harry S.—R. V. Tenet, April 22, 1914	366.79
Hanigan, David F.—John Simons Co., April 12, 1917, vacated	1,084.08
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—E. Kelly, June 21, 1916	3,139.88
Taylor, Eugene M.—"Edouard," Nov. 30, 1915	296.76
Talcott, James—Newburger Morris Co., July 8, 1916	151.25
American Surety Co.—B. Goldhamer et al., March 26, 1917	112.00

In Bronx County.

Fidanza, Silvestro, Antonio Marrone, Giuseppe Roscione—H. Hirsch, April 12, 1917	$1,139.15
Rothschild, Fannie—H. Marx et al., Jan. 19, 1916	3,548.24

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.: H Stelling, clothing; W. T. Tobin, ready-to-wear; Miss Dalton, dresses; 37 West 20th.

AKRON, Ohio—Canton D. G. Co.; H. Bandell, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 72 Madison Av.

ALBANY, N. Y.—John G. Myers Co.; J. A. Becker, jewelry; 220 5th Av.; Grand.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Olson Bros.; L. Goff, millinery; 15 E. 20th.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—F. W. Schene, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 112 Bleecker.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; Miss N. Carey, laces; 23 East 26th.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quelmals, cotton piece goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Julius Gutman & Co.; E. J. Gutman, jobs, suits, dresses; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg, furn. goods; 1,239 B'way.

BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, piece goods; Imperial.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Schroeder Bros. Co.; L. M. Schroeder, ready-to-wear, millinery; York.

BERWICK, Penn.—Berwick Stores Co.; W. C. Garrison, general mdse.; Bresiin.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; F. N. Snyder, men's clothing; 212 5th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Goodall, Brown D. G. Co.; J. R. Sellers, furn. goods, notions; Martinique.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Pizitz Co.; A. R. Abkowitz, jobs millinery; 1,161 B'way.

BOISE, Idaho—The Mode; H. L. Falk, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.

BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; Wm. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; R. Phillips, housefurn. goods; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Milliken, infants' haberdashery, coats; Mr. Michaels, jewelry, leather goods; Miss Peck, undermuslins, petticoats, negligees; F. Phillips, flags; Mr. King, machine-made dresses; Miss Phillips, costumes, dresses; Miss Murphy, infants' dresses; Miss Kaleski, neckwear; Miss Diller, children's juniors' millinery; basement buyers; Mr. Fanning, furn. goods; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Ring, dresses, furs; Mr. Levi, waists, sweaters; Mr. O'Brien, coats, suits; Miss Dartt, infants', children's, juniors' dresses, coats, petticoats; Mr. Silverman, skirts; Mr. Cooper, general mdse.; 119 West 32d.

BOSTON—Massachusetts Pants Co.; S. Cohen, piece goods; Imperial.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; P. A. O'Connell, ready-to-wear; 25 West 33d.

BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; W. R. Ellis, hosiery, underwear; 220 5th Av.

BROCKTON, Mass.—Fraser D. G. Co.; C. Faulkner, dry goods; Broztell.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—I. S. Givens; Miss Greeley, dresses; 72 Madison Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; H. E. Gahwe, silks, dress goods; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; R. B. Adam, representing; 220 5th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; A. J. Kahnweiler, clothing; Mrs. N. Yandell, children's, infants' coats, dresses; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—L. Klein, Inc.; C. Popper, coats, suits, dresses; R. Reif, carpets;

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Arthur Du Bois of New York City and D. S. Freeman of Philadelphia were admitted to practice.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

No. 25, original, ex parte—In the matter of the Indiana Transportation Co., petitioner.—The application of the parties is granted in so far as it asks that they be permitted to file a brief in support of the return made or to be made in compliance with the order heretofore entered (see ex parte Indiana Transportation Co., 242 U. S., 281) and in other respects the application is denied.

92—H. H. Gould and F. A. Waldron, appellants, v. Hyde Park Water Co., First National Bank of Boston, and City of Boston. —Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

382—St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Railway Co., plaintiff, v. M. Smith, admx. of the estate of M. T. Seale, deceased.—Per curiam: Judgment affirmed, with costs.

435—Hathaway Harper, plaintiff, v. Board of County Commissioners of Oklahoma County, State of Oklahoma, et al.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

619—Don Lacy, as liquidating agent of the Oklahoma City National Bank, plaintiff, v. M. Ezzard.—Per curiam: Judgment affirmed, with costs.

735—Seaboard Air Line Railway, plaintiff, v. C. Williams, admx. of estate of W. E. Williams, deceased.—Per curiam: Judgment affirmed, with costs.

945—United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., appellant, v. Travelers Ins. Machine Co.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

852—A. S. Cohn, petitioner, v. R. A. Malone, trustee of A. S. Cohn, bankrupt.—Order entered herein on March 6, 1917, vacated and set aside, and petition for writ of certiorari granted.

855—S. C. Cohen, as trustee in bankruptcy of E. W. Samuels, bankrupt, v. E. W. Samuels.—Order entered herein on March 6, 1917, vacated and set aside, and petition for writ of certiorari granted.

1, original—State of Georgia, complainant, v. Tennessee Copper Co. et al.—Motion of intervenor, the State of Tennessee, to modify former orders and decrees of this court denied.

6, (original)—State of Arkansas, complainant, v. State of Tennessee.—Ordered that defendant proceed and take its testimony and file same with the Clerk of this court on or before the 1st of July next. Further ordered that the case be assigned for hearing on Oct. 2 next.

18, (original)—State of Missouri, complainant, v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.—Ordered that A. F. Rector, Esq., of Marshall, Mo., be appointed Commissioner to take the testimony in this case and report same to the court.

973—G. B. Biddinger, appellant, v. Commissioner of Police of the City of New York. —Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Oct. 2 next.

974—W. T. Hendrickson, Judge of the County Court of Taylor County, Ky., petitioner, v. L. Apperson; 975—Same v. E. Creager; 976—Same v. H. S. Gardner; 977—Same v. M. O. Looker and 978—Same v. Sterling Land and Investment Co.—Motions to advance granted and cases assigned for hearing Oct. 2 next.

984—W. K. Winton, admr. of the estate of C. F. Winton, deceased, et al., appellants, v. J. Amos et al., &c.; 926—J. London, appellant, v. same; 927—W. S. Field et al. appellants, v. same, and 980—K. A. Howe, execx. of estate of C. Howe, deceased, appellants, v. same.—Motions for writs of certiorari on suggestion of diminution of the record severally denied.

971—E. F. Doepel et al., &c., plaintiffs, v. L. B. Jones et al., &c.—Ordered on summary docket and assigned for May 7.

996—Southern Pacific Co., petitioner, v. California Adjustment Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit granted.

998—C. D. Smith et al., petitioners, v. Copiah County et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

1006—A. Nones, petitioner, v. State of New Jersey.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Errors and Appeals of State of New Jersey denied.

1016—B. W. Sidley, petitioner, v. City of Marceline, in the County of Linn, State of Missouri.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit denied.

1019—C. H. Hathaway et al., &c., petitioners, v. J. B. Martindale et al., receivers, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit denied.

1022—The Saalfield Publishing Co. et al., petitioners, v. G. & C. Merriam Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit denied.

1025—Illinois Surety Co., petitioner, v. Standard Underground Cable Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit denied.

1026—Union Sand & Material Co., petitioner, v. State of Arkansas.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of the State of Arkansas denied.

1047—P. Semidy et al., petitioners, v. Central Aguirre Co., &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for First Circuit denied.

1049—Pentdess Coal and Coke Co., petitioner, v. Beecher Elmore.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit denied.

1067—C. W. Rantoul, Jr., petitioner, v. North German Lloyd.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for First Circuit denied.

1058—M. Hanssens, petitioner, v. same.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for First Circuit denied.

208—The United States, plaintiff, v. G. C. Arrington.—Dismissed on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

1061—Ng. Sam et al., petitioners, v. J. H. Wells, Asst. Commissioner of Immigration, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit submitted.

472—P. H. Saunders, plaintiff, v. D. Shaw et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendants in support of motion and for respondents in opposition thereto.

1066—S. J. Brooks, receiver, &c., petitioner, v. Empire Trust Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit submitted.

1001—Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California, petitioner, v. Southern Pacific Co.—Petition for writs of certiorari to Supreme Court of State of California submitted.

1006—Northern Pacific Railway Co. et al., petitioners, v. E. W. McComas.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of Oregon submitted for petitioners.

1074—Mount Vernon and Marshall Hall Steamboat Co., Ltd., petitioner, v. J. L. McKenney.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia submitted for petitioners.

1009—Union Pacific R. R. Co., petitioner, v. E. E. Cook, admx., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of Iowa submitted.

1043—Union Pacific R. R. Co., petitioner, v. M. M. Henderson, admx., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of Nebraska submitted.

1060—H. Chambers, trustee, &c., petitioner, v. Continental Trust Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit submitted.

1045—Herzberg et al., petitioners, v. the U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit submitted for petitioners.

1075—Presbyterian Home Hospital et al., petitioners, v. M. D. Gooch, by her next friend, W. D. Gooch.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit submitted for petitioners.

1077—Keystone Wood Co., petitioner, v. Susquehanna Boom Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit submitted.

703—W. M. Going, admx., &c., plaintiff, v. N. & W. Railway Co.—Petition for leave to proceed in forma pauperis submitted for petitioner.

843—The Cuyahoga River Power Co., plaintiff, v. Northern Realty Co. et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendants in support of motion, and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

468—W. Brandt, appellant, v. T. W. Morgan, Warden, &c.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for appellant.

United States and the Interstate Commerce Commission, appellants, v. Illinois Central R. R. Co.—Argument continued for appellee, and concluded for Interstate Commerce Commission.

923—North German Lloyd, claimant, &c., petitioner, v. Guaranty Trust Co. of New York et al.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for April 17—Nos. 922, 819, 721, 67, (and 95) 170, 171, 176, 178, 179, (and 180,) and 104.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 453, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Staples, Transp Co‹ Volunteer.
Phoenix Sand & Grav Co‹Eureka.
Re Fiske.
W & C T Jones 88 Co‹Barnes-Ames Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 837, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar, Foley Motor Sup Co‹ Weed Ch Tire Grip.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 8, 13th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Morgan‹Perlman Rim Le Roy & B‹Nicholas Co‹ Power Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 826, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Kammeyer‹NY C RR. Bryan‹Leh Val RR.
Wagner Spec Co‹Manning, Max & Moore.
McConnell Print Co‹ Bradstreet Co.
Doxey‹Central RR.
Steinhardter‹Rey.
Schwartzkopf‹Parnham.
Tuley‹Hasbrouck.
Finley‹same.
Anderson‹Comp Gen Trans.
Blackmore‹Eastman Kodak Co‹same.
Blackmore Photo, &c, Co‹same.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty:

Cases will be sent for trial from this calendar before Manton, J.

Flanagan‹Tug Ashbourne.
Keeler‹Tug Transfer No. 9.
L V Coal &c, Co‹Tug Ticolina.
Hildebrant‹Tugs President and Madison.
Cornell Stbt Co‹Burns Ice Corp.
Pearce‹Tug Coastwise Co‹Tug Wonder.
Shea‹Gaston, Williams, &c.
Soulis‹Tug Vigilant.

Call calendar:

Assenson‹Ss Zelandia.
Moore & Co‹F'boat Pittsburgh.
Harms‹Penn RR.
Re tug Saranac.
Williams‹Canalboat Mary E Ward.
Morey‹City of New Rochelle.
Pedigree‹SS New York.
McWilliams‹Yacht Winchester.

Schaeffer Co‹same.
Stoller‹Hodges F C.
Stieler‹Kull, Maurer‹Star Co.
Merritt‹Tug W J Dailey.
Berk‹CNY.
Consol Con Co‹SS Comus.
Jones‹Tug NY Central 18.
Taylor‹Comp Gen Tr.
Arscott‹SS Lansing.
Hudson Nav Co‹SS Lenape.
Coast Transit Co‹NY C RR.
Willis‹Barnes, Ames & Co.
U S Tug Bouker 2.
Central U. &c, Co‹SS Cosmo.
Anderson‹Barge Hopratcong.
Pinero‹SS Rio Grande
Tatem Nav Co‹Tug F J Reichert.
Wilcox‹Reliance Marine Ins Co.
Taylor‹SS Ada.
Jackson‹same.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Re Garrabrant.
Bockhaus‹I R T.
Gately-Haire Co‹Niagara Fire Ins Co.
Same‹Ins Co of Penn.
Catarach Journal Co‹ Fuller.
Re Callahan.
Re Lee.
Aetna Explosives Co‹ Bassick.
Re Hallock.
Re Caffrey.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Scott, Smith, Page, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Baumert‹Malkin.
Benotiel‹Benollul.
Mack‹Martinus‹CNY
Okun‹Duval Co.
Re Rockfellow.
Granbery‹Taylor.
Rinhi‹Becker.
Knight‹Del & Hudson
Blaine‹Thurn.
Musicant‹Bradley Cont (2.)
Crane‹Osmond.
People, &c‹Turtora.
Sharot‹CNY.
Thompson & Starrett Co‹Federal Huber.
Greenberg‹Goldberg & Greenberg.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M., for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

N Y Pneu Serv‹ N Y Edison Co.
Hecker‹Gawn (2.)
Cross‹Kilborn.
McLellan‹Whicker, Re Peters.
Brooks‹H Bloxham, Sorrentino‹Messuri, Callen‹Farrell (2.)
Durant‹Durant, I Goldberg, Inc‹ Amer Auto Co.
Mayer‹Ehret.
Fittipoldi‹Bradbury, Cruise‹Nat Sugar Refining Co. &c.—Ordered on summary docket and assigned for May 7.
McKeown‹Unger, Wachter‹Ocean Elec Ry.
Ullmann‹L I RR. Salat‹same.
Doughan‹same (2.)
Williams‹Kervan, O'Shaughnessy‹Ry Rys.
Glaser‹Steiner.
Re Britt.
Re Beaver.
Gartenberg‹Wisseman.
Roth‹Italian Co.
Auerbach‹Van Kelten Amus Co.
Guaranty Trust Co‹ Second Av RR.
Smith‹Hencken & Wellenbrock Co (2.)
O'Brien‹Fogarty.
Quigley‹Micoline.
Re Miller‹Kremer.
Goodman‹Times Square Pub Co.
Plunkett‹Mehlich Lafayette Baths & Hotel‹Woods.
Weil‹Barnsch.
Same‹Ravitch.
Alexander‹Travia.
Clark‹Jones.
Lowenbach‹Miller.
Unity Iron Wks, Inc‹ Edison Elec Illum.
Stanley‹Paramounth Utensil Co.
Re Maria Borella, Inc.
Dessau‹Dessau.
W R Grace & Co‹ Boell.
Met Sav Bank‹Hanna.
Modell‹Fidelity Trust.
Creagan‹Wiener.
Modell‹Fidelity Trust.
Tenenauer‹Dept 4340 W 41st St.
CNY‹Fleischer.
Same‹Lauscher.
Carroll‹27 7th Av Realty Co.
Hidden‹V R Bldg Co.
Trimble‹Mackenzie.
Nicolas‹Strauss.
Deutsch‹N Y Rys.
Fanning‹same.
Clines‹N Y Rys.
PARR II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:

De Bellis‹Laffargue.
Regan‹Regan.
Champion Spark Plug ‹Auto Sundries Co.
Re Ricciotti, (413 E 17th St.)
Moffat‹Ainslie Co.
Hungarian Gen Credit Bank‹Titus.
Rabenkein‹Cahn.
Salisbury‹Scantlebury.
Berry‹Huggan.
Lomberg‹45 St Rty. Preferred causes:

Connelly‹Connelly.
Rhine‹Abrams.

General calendar:

Humphrey‹Humphrey.
Heathcoth‹Hesselbach.
Internati Steam Ldry‹ Kawalick.
Same‹Hatinsky.
Same‹Fisher.
Davis‹Bull.
Braus‹Gilman.
Hamilton‹Sturtevant.
Berman‹Tisman.
Lowenthal‹Rosenberg.
Rubin‹Rubin.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Recess.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Blur, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—Friedman‹Harrison.
Kechanowsky‹Bruno, W F Hall Printing Co‹ Duhrenheimer‹Prudential Casualty.
Same‹Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins.
McDonald‹Aetna Life Ins.
Rogers‹Sherman Elliott Co.
Mitchell & Co‹Triangle Waist Co. (3.)
Foreign Trading Exch Co‹The Ins Co of Penn.
PART III—Goldfein, J.—At 10 A. M.

All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.

Tomppaa‹Lehigh & N E RR.
Henry‹Samuels (2).
A Phillips‹CNY.
Phillips‹same.
Stoyanovich‹Ebling Realty.
Fitzgerald‹N Y Rys.
Janos‹Levinson.
Goldberg‹Arkawy.
Tucker‹N Y Cons RR.
Pike‹Bloomingdale.
Eckl‹Eckl.
A Constantino‹ Bullowa.
R Constantino‹same.
Kelsey‹Kelsey Nyburg Realty Co.
Wood‹Amsterdam News Pub Co.
Schlesinger‹N Y Rys.
Mayer‹Lehr.
Booth‹Int R T.
Pojarsky‹N Y Cons Co.
Re Wershelofsky‹Goldberger.
Caffey‹Cuyler Rty.
Habashian‹Curtis.
Wershelofsky‹Goldberger.
Klerer‹Postal Transfer Service, Inc.
Morell‹Nazareth Cement Co.
Kantrowitz‹Bergman.
Gaunstos‹Atlantis.
Katevenakis‹Star Co.
Martin‹same.
Hill‹Greeley Sq Hotel
J Buller‹Linch.
H Buller‹same.
Stuyvesant Ins. Same‹Globe & Rutgers Ins Co.
Bridges‹Kaiser.
Myers‹Clark.
Huber‹Van Houton, Friedman‹Boslow.
Old & Wallace‹Marquette.
Goldberg‹Popular Pictures Corp.
Empire City Gerard‹ Herzog Const Co.
Depew‹Shahr.
Empira Worsted Mills ‹Brodsky.
Case on.
Palmer‹Spina.
Chappotin‹Corcoran Realty.
Re Republic Mica Co.
Seamen's Bank for Saving‹Schlanger.
Scallon‹Belt.
Re Kaplan.
Carpies‹John Deer Wagon Co.
Helfand‹Helfand.
Copeland‹Marden, Orth & Hasting Co.
Roth‹Fischel (2.)
Pietrowski & Konep Co‹Conners Bros Co.
Teed‹Griffin.
Nitzburg‹Rosen.
Peristein‹S N Beck & Co. Inc.
Reingold‹Kassler.
Holmes‹Barlow.
Fruchter‹C N Y Rys.
McGovern‹same.
Williams‹same.
Zimmerman‹same.
Klosk Cont Co‹Fort Masonry Co.
Brown‹Bates.
Siegel‹Levy.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M., in Trial Term, Part XVIII. room.

Prazer‹NY Cent RR. Sheuer‹same.
PART V.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M. Allman‹Trusch.
PART XII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XIII.—Taylor, J.—At 10 A. M. Yanowitz‹Travers Co.
PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.

Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Gregory‹Lewis
Knight & De Micco‹ Livingston Rad & Mfg Co‹Morton Truck & Tractor Co.
Holtz‹B Kuppenheimer & Co.
Glisey‹Lancaster.
Reliance Maxwell Mot Co. Inc.
Garner Co‹Watts.
Leopold‹CNY.
Morris‹Chapman.
Phillips‹Wolf.
Black‹Gibbs.
Sherman‹Novock.
Odell‹Otis.
Sully‹Tiffany & Co.
United D Beef‹Hartnagel.
Phillips‹Bachman.
Kelly‹Daubert.
PART XVI.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Clerk‹Federal Sign.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar:

Adelaide Van Zandt, Johannes D E M De Hey, Dietz, Johannah O'Connor, Solomon Cohen, Charlotte Y Ackerman, Samuel B Holdsworth, Hannah Mencher, Thomas Kelly, Frederick Secor, Charles F Williamson, Annie V Reilly, George E Haitorf, Anthony Britsch, David Mirsky, Jane McElgunn, Erik Malmstrom, Annie Kahler, &c, Christian Jansen, Ellen Egan, Margaritta Desarts, Istvan Csongar, Sarah P Avery, &c, Louis Alofs, William H McIntire, Mary McNally, Max Orbach, Grace Worthley, George H Huber, Hellmuth Kranich, John J O'Brien, Thomas Kelly, George H Morgan, G A MacRostie, (2.) D Sidney Appleton, August Graf, Daniel O'Day, Elizabeth M Stevens, Mary A Rounds.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Rm 508, at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

King‹Milstein.
Purcell‹Feinberg Bros
Wolf‹Bassett.
Parnshick‹Kepner-Weiser Corp.
Bloch‹Neufeld.
Goldberg‹Goodslip.
Dressler Beard Mfg Co‹Winter Garden.
Charles‹Dalberg.
Carroll Galleries‹ Foster.
Steinhardt Bros & Co ‹Von Erlenbell.
Zahn & Bonly Co‹ Helfand.
Cregan‹Heiney.
Curro‹Barrett.
De Caro‹Turpod Rty
Davies‹Levett.
Lederman‹Knick Ice.
Gordon‹same.
Daniels‹C I & B RR.
Cregan‹Heiney.
Blasanti‹Davis.
Varence‹Gluck.
Carero‹Reid.
Expositor Hartung.(2.)

PART II.—Smith, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Newman‹O'Brien (2.)
Davis‹Taylor.
Acavia‹Wersla.
Lorenzen‹Martin.
Dubin‹Cohn.
Shulman‹Simonoff.
Farbman‹Beaver.
Saenger‹Adams.
Bernstein‹Monohan Engine Co.
Klein‹Rice.
Wills‹Brinberg.
Goldfarb‹Crown Holding Co.
Smith‹Krause.
White‹Bradley Cont.
Weinberg‹Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
Schait‹Goldberg.
Silverman‹N Y & Cuba M SS Co.
Gothel‹Ave A Holding Co.
Friedberg‹Schults.
Leon‹Int Ave RR.
Traister‹Consol Gas.
Lonshain‹Hoffman.
Glaser‹Schrier.
Ebling Brew Co‹ Keenan.
Linch‹Mootlick.
Kenkel‹Singer S M.
S E Newmark Co‹The Cadden Co.
Kopelwits‹Sillis.
Lewis‹Weinstock.
Schlesinger‹N Y Rys.
Kanter‹same.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Rosenschein‹Rosner.
Blackburne‹Rhale.
Levy‹Oppenheimer.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Hanauer‹H J Hyman Co.
Pallcastro‹Riley.
O R M Realty Co‹ Reed Printing.
Liberman‹Lunneschloss.
Boiard‹Lovett.
Copic Service Co‹Levy
Fishman‹Taurus.
Garfinkel‹Garvan.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court.

Rosenberg‹Lipschitz.
PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Franklin Sav Bank‹McNamara—Barnett E Siegelman, Re Gaglioti—Harry French.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Clark‹Warner—Charles A. Hickey, Farmers Loan and Trust Co‹Fellows—Robert J Hare Powell. Wentz‹Steigerwald—Edward G O Thomas. Lawyers Mtg Co‹Parkside Realty Co, Inc, (3)—Charles L Hoffman. Puskal‹Home of Christian Hungarian Sick Benevolent Society—Adolph Stern. N Y Life Insurance and Trust Co‹Stuart—Algernon S Norton.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Re Calisher—Roger Sherman.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Lawyers Mtg Co‹Nathan J Packard—James R Martin.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar:

Levinstim‹Nista Const Co.
Moller‹Godwin.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J.

Diener‹Cerf.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendrick, J.

Lucas‹West Elec RR.
Kreilenkamp‹Lenz.
Seanian‹West El RR.
Stein‹Connor.
Dayes‹Bronx Taxi (2)
Cohn‹N Y Rys.
Columbia Const‹Wolf.
Haber‹Nass El RR.
Presser‹CNY.
Shapiro‹Magid.
Ryan‹Goodrich.
Cottingham‹I R T.
Paff‹N Y C Int RT.
Kelly‹Stephens.
Leibowitz‹Kossow.
Lipiman‹Levy.
Freed‹C I & B R R.
Paul‹Riger Con Co (3)
McArdel‹Laugner (2.)
American Sav Bank‹Morris Hgts Realty.
Goldman‹Cohen.
Hoffman‹Rosenstein.
Intrate‹NY Edison.
Greco‹Hughes.
Nadler‹Widder.
Polansky‹N Y Rys.
Rabinowitz‹Sohlin.
Kramer‹Fransil.
Elefant‹Stadmauer.
Levy‹Phillips.
Napoleon‹42d St, &c, Ry.
Paretti‹Swan, (3.)
Passeltner‹J M Spar & Co.
Abramowitz‹Swan.
Eisenstein‹Goldman.
Berstein‹Borden's G Milk Co.
Dome‹Miller.
Nemeteky‹Gens.
Linshits‹Kleinschmidt.
Perel‹Robinson.
Schwartz‹Monteath.
Hahn‹Delu.‹(2.)
Syndicate Pub Co‹ Journal Co.
Rosen‹Levine.
O'Flynn‹Swift & Co. (4.)
Freedman‹Excelsior D & C Co.
Stein‹same.
Perah‹same.
Wersaberg‹same.
Kent‹La Jotte.
Bieler‹Sterling Tep, &c, Co.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Part II. Aspinall, J.—Part III. Bielen, J.—Part V., Callaghan, J.—Part VI., Kelby, J.—Part VII, Jaycox, J.

Sweeney‹Thayer.
Wilmarth‹Anrhein.
Kerney‹Elwell.
Kane‹B H RR.
Bressiln‹Tribune Assn
Balinsky‹Nass RR.
Kessler‹same.
Klordan‹Bklyn U Gas.
Ebert‹Lerner.
Ehrenworth‹Stuhmer & Co.
Hughes‹Shea.
Smith‹Coles.
Hynes‹Lee et al.
Tromba‹Gregnano.
Johnson‹Madigan et al.
Lemik‹Am Sugar Ref.
Kenny‹B H RR.
Fenton‹same.
Cahill‹Wilson & Son.
Falkin‹N Y Rys.
Silver‹Thom et al.
Carroll‹CNY.
O'Mara et al‹Guernsey Earthenware Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call; but will be heard upon the Day Calendar.

Stores & Spencer.
Neidhardt‹C I & B RR.
McGuinness‹B H RR.
Flanagan‹Ross.
Orelia‹Degnon Cont.
Muller‹Evans et al.
Epstein‹Connor et al.
Peters‹Donnelly et al.
Howard‹3 Av Ry.
Blumenthal‹Met Life Ins Co.
Munser et al‹Dukehein.
Hoffman‹Prussian Nat'l Ins Co.
Heesion‹Jobson-Gifford Co.
Kotter‹B H RR.
Taub‹Kaiser.
Riell‹C RR of N J.
Dore‹Cohen.
Modzelewski‹Liebmann's Sons Brew.
Morris‹Guda Co.
Savarese‹Degnon Cont
Fishman‹NY Cons RR
Schonemann‹B H RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 9338.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:

Henry C Ford, Anton Hamm, Margaret Reid, Accounting of: Michael J Alcara, Ellen Doman, Julia Hensey, Philip Schwieckert, Robert B Hardy, Ida M. Sturr, John Monahan, Helen Barden,

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., May, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Flore‹Bklyn H R R.
Gutman‹Nas El R R.
Schloss‹N Y Con R R.
Leiffer‹Twitelbaum.
Louris‹South Bklyn Railway Co.
Thompson‹B H RR.
Kusiack‹Kallman.
Moore‹N Y Con R R.
Hoch‹C I & Bklyn R R.
Regan‹Bklyn H R R.
Jendrzejak‹Hecker-Jones-Jewell Co.
Gallo‹B H RR.
McGill‹Bklyn H R R.
Kesler‹Isaacowits.
Connors‹Jobson-G Co.
Byman‹same.
Lipitz‹Nassau El R R
Ricorway‹Grebin.
Leshaw‹Bklyn, G Co & Sub R R.
McCarthy‹Bielefeld.
Crain‹Fischer.
Gross‹Cousin.
Johanson‹Rosner.
Liftin‹Weil.
Harris‹Fogelson, (Preference.)

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ragot‹42d St, Man, &c, Ry Co.
Lang‹same.
Pulz‹same.
Mordecai‹Cross, A & I Lumber Co.
Samson‹same.

Remainder of calendar passed until April 18, 1917. Cases will be added to the ready section of the calendar each day from the reserve calendar of April 16, 1917.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1576.

St John‹Weiden, et al
Gluck‹Union Ry Co of NYC.
Lagron, an infant‹ Wallace.
Leininger‹NYC.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Cropsey, J.—At 10, A. M.

Campbell‹Rich L & R.
Synthetic Chem Co‹ Ohio Farm Ins Co.
Mintzlicksion, Inc.
Stapleton Nat Bank‹ Grannis, Coughlan.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Morschauser, J.—At 10 A. M.

Case on—Storm King Paper‹Firth Carpet.
NY, NH & H RR‹St Bd Tax C of Mt V.
Fennell‹Pengell.
Parrott‹Manilla Ancasel Brewing Co.

Highest number reached on call, 386.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Part J.; Part III., no assignment.—At 9:45 A. M.

Pappas‹Roth.
Denton‹Denton.
Evanitch‹P & R C & I Co.
Gregoris‹same.
Doore‹Corbett.
Abrams‹Harris.
Parker‹Dessell.
O'Connor‹Webber, (2.)
Williams‹Bauman.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Paollio‹Un Ry Co.
Techantiz‹West El R R Co.
Wunder‹Hersberger.
Kevans‹NY, NH & H R R Co.
Hansen‹Gas Engine & Power Co.
Duffy‹West St RR.
Pfoh‹West El RR.
Geoley‹same.

Highest number reached on call, 477.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Part II., Platt, J.

Birdsall‹Reed & G.

Albee‹Murdoch.
Day‹same.
Cerone‹Biboro Rty Co
Calestrano Mutual Aid ‹Bacile.
Jordan‹Federal Cooperage Co.
Bergin‹West Elec RR.
Cannon‹Mason & Hanger Co.
Breunich‹Strauss, Cummings‹Cox.
Kuerguski‹Yonk RR.
Quarst‹same.

Motions must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Dallinger‹Burtis.
Bricker‹same.
Lefkoff‹Pitifsky.
Garlisch‹NY Cent RR
Hunter‹C N Eng RR.
Barth‹Cranford.
Malcolm‹Kelly.
Fal‹Atlas Portland Cement Co.
McFelgue‹Gates.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:

John Walsh.
Elmira A See.
Christian F. Clausen, Georgs Stanley.

Admr's accounting:

Mary Page.
Kemmell Kerdokowinski.
Joseph T Taylor.

At Yonkers, (tomorrow.)

Wills for probate:

W George Holidorff, Roger P Hambisit, Elias Simmonds.

Petition for admr:

Mary E McLucky, Joseph Burke.

Executor's acets:

Louisa M Lockwood.

Motion:

James J McComb.

Transfer tax:

John P Moebus.

Trust accounting:

G Oscar Pfeiffer.

Admr's accounting:

Margaret Gleason.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

In the upper Manhattan residential section the five-story apartment house at 120 to 126 Haven Avenue, opposite 172d Street, formerly 96 to 100, was purchased by an investor from the Nason Realty Company, Max N. Natanson, President. It covers a plot 96 by 135 and irregular and was acquired by the sellers last December from the Filrose Construction Corporation. It was held at $150,000.

In part payment the Nason Realty Company took a residence with plot, 254 by 300, on Woodgate Avenue, West End, N. J., held at $60,000, making the value of the two parcels in the trade over $200,000. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

$1,350,000 Loan on the Architects' Offices Building.

Hughes & Hammond yesterday placed a loan on the Architects' Offices Building, 101 Park Avenue, northeast corner of Fortieth Street, for $1,350,000, at 5 per cent. interest. The loan runs for a term of eight years.

This building was erected about eight years ago by Irons & Todd. It is seventeen stories high, on a plot 98.9 by 151, and is entirely rented, bringing a gross rental of $296,000.

Haarlem House Settlement Buys a Home.

The Temple Israel of Harlem and the Temple Israel Sisterhood have sold to Haarlem House, the two-three-story buildings located at 311 and 313 East 116th Street.

After extensive alterations the property will be occupied as the new home for the Haarlem House Settlement.

Porter & Co. were the brokers who negotiated the sale.

Auction Buyers.

H. S. Kaffenburgh of Brookline, Mass., was the buyer yesterday, in the Vesey Street Salesroom, of the five four-story flats at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, 100.5 by 95, which was sold in a foreclosure action by the United States Trust Company, as trustee, against S. G. Solomon and others, to recover judgment with taxes, aggregating nearly $300,000. Mr. Kaffenburgh, the holder of a second mortgage, bought in the property for $300,000. Herbert A. Sherman was the auctioneer.

William Cohn bought the five-story Hudson View apartment house, at 630 and 638 West 168th Street, 50 by 99.11, for $48,100, sold by Henry Brady at foreclosure. The liens were a little over $46,500.

Harlem Garage Sold.

The two-story garage at 167 to 171 East 120th Street, being the northeast corner of Sylvan Place, just west of Third Avenue, has been sold by the Dorvan Realty Company to a client of Weschler & Kohn. The property is under lease until May, 1918. It covers a plot 75 on the street by 100.11 on Sylvan Place, abutting the Harlem Courthouse on 121st Street. A. H. Levy was the broker.

Two East Side Deals.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., sold for the 173d Street Realty Company 349 East Seventy-seventh Street, between First and Second Avenues, a four-story brick building on front of lot and a three-story frame building on rear of lot, size 25 by 100.

Freidus & Co., in conjunction with the Philip A. Payton Junior Company, sold for Aaron Coleman, 128 West Twenty-sixth Street, a five-story loft, on a lot 25 by 99.9.

The Private Dwelling Market.

Edward J. Dowling sold to the Rev. J. K. Humphrey, 149 West 131

Raise your own vegetables

THE present high cost of vegetables should be a warning to you to live in the country and raise your own garden truck in your own back yard.

No skill is required to raise vegetables, and when once planted a garden needs but little attention—and that attention is the best and most healthful exercise a city business man could have.

A plot of ground large enough to raise vegetables for a family of five goes with practically every home in the suburbs—whether you buy or rent.

The following editorial extract from the "New York Journal" of March 21st is crowded with meaning for the city dweller at this particular time:

"Thousands of acres of land go to waste inside of New York City and tens of thousands near New York City.

"And one acre would supply a great many families with all the vegetables needed throughout the summer.

"Plan especially to GET OUT OF THE CITY into a house of your own, on a piece of ground of your own, with a garden of your own—for there is no other life."

Stop and consider how the raising of your own vegetables will reduce the cost of living. Also how the health of the country will reduce your doctor's bill.

"A Move to Long Island Is a Wise Move."

Safe in the Mountains on the Lakes
Where Epidemics Are Unknown.

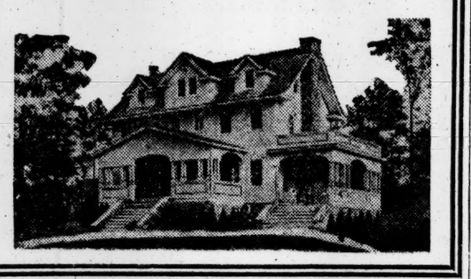
Beautiful All-Year Home near Weter

Grounds 100x175 Ft.

GREAT BARGAIN, $3,600, Easy Terms

and First Mtge. of $5,000 Buys It.

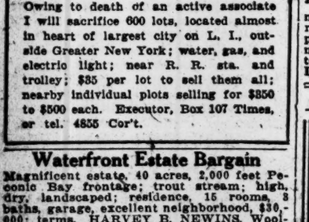
Ideally situated in magnificent real country, yet near the city. Has 10 rooms, 3 baths, servants' quarters; everything new and modern. Huge verandas and sleeping porch. Hardwood trim and wall panelling, parquet floors, open fireplace; every convenience. Best of outdoor recreations—boating, bathing, fishing, golf near. Country club and lakes. An unusually attractive property at remarkable price. For further particulars and floor plans address F. B. Wells, 170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1521 Cort.



LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SACRIFICE ON SOUND

Must Sell Now. Your Own Terms.



English Home on Sound

High up in the hills of the famous North Shore, with beach rights, this property consists of 8 acres of shaded land, fine old trees, and a big, homey house, with large, airy rooms, three tiled baths, open fireplaces, electric light, running water, and plenty of veranda space. The interior is beautifully finished and decorated, and there is a completely equipped garage with chauffeur quarters included in this property. There are flowers and shrubs in profusion, and the site commands sweeping land and water views in every direction. Ideal sailing, boating and bathing. In a refined, select neighborhood, with unusual facilities for the supply of living necessities. The house alone is well worth the sum I am asking for the entire property. Full information from R. L. KILBY, 2 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C. Tel. 1522 Cortlandt.

SEMI-BUNGALOW

just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom, extra large living room full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers, new model gas range with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot water heat; spacious porches front and side opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds, 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit. Will sell for $4,500; worth $5,000; $350 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B BARGAIN, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Great Neck

A particularly desirable home of Italian architecture, with all modern improvements and beautiful grounds, can be purchased for $16,000 on easy payments; permanent shore front privileges. Particulars upon request.

Mrs. Charles Wallace, Great Neck Station, L. I. Telephone 65M—Great Neck.

LOT SELLERS' CHANCE

Owing to death of an active associate I will sacrifice 600 lots, located almost in heart of largest city on L. I., outside Greater New York; water, gas, and electric light; near R. R. sta. and trolley; $35 per lot to sell them all; nearby individual plots selling for $850 to $500 each. Executor, Box 107 Times, or tel. 4855 Cor't.

Waterfront Estate Bargain

Magnificent estate, 40 acres, 2,000 feet Peconic Bay frontage; trout stream; high, dry; landscaped; residence, 15 rooms, 3 baths, garage, excellent neighborhood, $30,000; terms. HARVEY B. NEWINS, Woolworth Building, NEW YORK.

Oyster Bay Harbor—Shore Front.

Choice, unimproved property, four acres; over 200 feet on harbor; NO HIGHWAY INTERVENING; fine beach; protected deep water anchorage; high-class surroundings; very attractive price. Daniel Gerard, 1,500 Times Bldg. (42d St.), N. Y. Furnished Cottage, Bayside, L. I.

Now Ready for Inspection

For Lease from Oct. 1st

THE WELLSMORE

77th St., Corner Broadway.

THE TURRETS

116-118 Riverside Drive.

APARTMENTS OF 7 to 10 ROOMS

Rental $1,800 to $3,500

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,

299 Madison Ave., Cor. 41st St.

A. L. MORDECAI & SON

30 EAST 42ND ST.

OFFER TO RENT FROM NEXT OCTOBER A FEW DESIRABLE APARTMENTS AT

151 & 161 WEST 86ST ST.

9 ROOMS & 3 BATHS $2700
7 ROOMS & 3 BATHS $2000 to $2100

119 WEST 71ST ST.

6 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
POSSESSION MAY IS ON ONE APARTMENT
$1650 to $1750
5 ROOMS & BATH $1150
4 ROOMS & BATH $850 to $1000

140 WEST 71ST ST.

10 ROOMS & 3 BATHS, DUPLEX $3200
8 ROOMS & 3 BATHS $2300
DOCTORS APARTMENT
3 ROOMS $800

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO ABOVE ADDRESS

THE MONTANA REALTY COMPANY

DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE THAT AT THEIR BUILDING

375 PARK AVENUE

SEVERAL APARTMENTS ARE NOW AVAILABLE TO RENT FROM NEXT OCTOBER. ONE MAY BE HAD IN MAY. ENQUIRE ON PREMISES OF

R. C. VOTH, MANAGER.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

Homes by the Atlantic
NEPONSIT
For Rent

Year Round, Furnished Homes for the Summer, $650. Steam Heat.

Easy Commuting Distance.

NEPONSIT REALTY COMPANY

Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York. Phone Greeley 2741.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.

21 and 12 room Cottages on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; three minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $480-$600 per year.

Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Rare Opportunity for Drug Store

In good paying residential neighborhood of New Jersey. Very profitable trade; nearest competitor 3 miles away. Fine new store and apartment over it of 7 rooms and tiled bath. Price only $2,500 on easy terms and $4,000 first mortgage buys it. This is a rare opportunity.

Act Now. Tele. 1521 Cort.
F. B. WELLS, 170 B'way, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Loft

14 East 46th St.,
Opposite Ritz-Carlton.
Fourth Floor Rear
First Class Building
700 Net Sq. Ft.
Finest Tenants
Immediate Possession

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
414 Madison Ave., New York City.

Morton Building

116 Nassau Street

Strictly fireproof building. Equipped with new, modern Otis passenger and freight elevator. A few large suites of offices are for rent with excellent light. Also smaller offices at reasonable prices. Must be seen to be appreciated.

AGENT ON PREMISES.

FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
B'way & 79th St. 'Phone 9700 Schuyler

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SOMETHING GOOD

To my friends—Am back again in the real estate business and have an extra fine proposition to offer in building lots 25x100 in a progressive industrial town having 15 factories and exceptional train service. Commuting distance to New York. Notwithstanding the many exceptional advantages of this absolutely high and dry property, I offer beautiful lots at $78.00 on very, very small payments. Better secure a few lots for speculation and grow vegetables on them while making your monthly payments. Real estate will boom after the war. Let me send you free railroad tickets. A. OSTEN, 64 West 35th St., N. Y., Room 608. Phone Greeley 187.

10 CENTS PER WEEK

will pay for high, dry, level and cleared $58.00 lots at South Bound Brook, N. J. Bound Brook has 100 trains daily. 4 Railroads. 14 Factories. Plant on lots while paying for them. Brooks, 45 West 34th St., N. Y. Phones Greeley 186-187.

A REAL HOME

Built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy, but business changes compel his removal. Price $5,500, including the garage; $500 cash, balance like rent. House contains 7 large rooms and cozy inglenook with open fireplace; plenty of closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; spacious piazza; located on large plot near trolley and depot; good transportation; 30 minutes out.

Schools, clubs, churches, sewer, water, gas, electricity, telephone; fruit and vegetable garden. Full particulars.

F. W. WAGGONER
ROOM 518, 47 WEST 34TH STREET.

An Opportunity Seldom Offered.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A 16-room house, large and roomy; all city conveniences; running water, electric lights, sewer to tidewater; large grounds, trees, and shrubs; beautifully situated, Cranford, N. J., 40 minutes from New York; 20 trains daily; can be bought on your own terms; it will pay parties meaning business to investigate. Address GURNEY, 7 Pine St., New York.

Gentleman's Farm!

A beautiful property of 135 acres; no stone; stream and small lake; every essential in the matter of buildings and equipment for operation and fully stocked and running; 30 head choice cattle, 6 horses, 600 poultry, &c.; commuting distance from downtown; photos. **Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.**

GLEN RIDGE

$12,500 Colonial residence; centre hall, large living room, dining room, pantry, tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, sleeping porch, solarium all latest appointments; 66 Hawthorne Av., most delightful location.

Owner for inspection Sundays.
Murdoch, op. Lackawanna, Montclair.

SUMMER HOMES

Asbury Park — Allenhurst
Deal Beach — Interlaken
and vicinity. Trains met by appointment.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET "T."
MILAN ROSS AGENCY.
Asbury Park (Phone 406-407) Allenhurst.

At Leonia New modern 6 to 8-room houses, desirably located near schools, train & trolley; large living rooms, chambers, breakfast & sleeping porches. Built by day's work; buy direct; no agents. Prices $4,200 to $6,000; liberal terms; detail information & photos. Write Lynn G. Coever, Leonia, N. H.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

For Sale—A Real Bargain at

Cold Springs ON THE HUDSON

One Hour's Ride from Manhattan.

Suitable and practical location for a charitable institution, school or dwelling. Unexcelled for healthy climatic condition and general surroundings. Splendid view of the Hudson.

PRICE $10,000. Easy Terms Arranged

For further particulars apply to

FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, Agts.
Broadway & 79th St. Tel. 9700 Schuy.

Offices for Rent

Choicest Location,
BROADWAY and 34TH ST.
High class, modern, fireproof building. Excellent service till 12 P. M. day and 6 P. M. Sunday. Offices and salesrooms. Offices from $25 up.

Willard S. Burrows Co.,
110 West 34th St.

LOFT

WITH FINE LIGHT.
7,500 sq. ft. to Floor.
New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Av.
Modern, well-kept building, 100% sprinkler system; suitable any business.
To Lease at Reasonable Rent.
Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 782—Worth. Or your own broker.

247-253 W. 19th St.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS TO LET

Wm. H. WHITING & CO.
41 PARK ROW TEL. 5900 CORT.

261-265 WEST 36TH ST.

Very light lofts, 50x100; low rent; great inducements; modern 12-story building; 3 elevators.

FRED'K FOX & CO.
14 West 40th St. 'Phone Vanderbilt 846.

128 WEST 49TH ST.

BETWEEN BROADWAY & 6TH AVE.
4-story building (25x100); lease for a long term; will make alterations.
Arthur M. Bullowa, 280 Madison Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

JUST COMPLETED

4-5 ROOMS. 425-431 WEST 214TH ST.
Every improvement. 1 block from 215th St. Broadway Subway.
REASONABLE RENTALS.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

Near Broadway, 204 West 109th.

4 & 5 Rooms, $30 to $40 Steam, bath, electricity, telephone, parquet floors, hardwood finish; beautiful entrance; select families.
OWNER'S MANAGEMENT.

REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

GLENWOOD SECTION OF YONKERS.—Modern; at a bargain, much less than cost; 10 rooms and 2 baths, with garage and large plot; 3 minutes to station; very good use detail surroundings, overlooking Hudson River; out-of-town owner offers for sale at $14,000; terms very easy, on rental basis. Y 337 Times Annex.

For Sale.—Colonial Heights; new Tudor English fireproof house, with garage; 10 rooms, 3 baths; spacious sleeping and dining porches; unsurpassed view; near depot. L. H. Taylor, 154 Nassau St., New York.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful new seashore bungalow, 5 rooms, bath; California style; all large, airy rooms, nicely finished; open brick fireplace, paneled walls, beamed ceilings; steam heat, water, gas, &c.; connecting bath with bedrooms; modern kitchen, large porch overlooking bay; fine view; one block from private bathing beach; great for all water sports; near trolley and in good neighborhood; schools, stores, churches near by; only 40 minutes from New York; owner will sacrifice to quick buyer for $500 down, $20 monthly. For further information write Bungalow Owner, 280 Times Downtown.

FREEPORT WATERFRONT.
Bungalows and houses, $2,500 up; also building plots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices; easy terms; send for particulars.
John J. Randall Co., 1,005-1,007 Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. C.

SMALL FARM, $1,800.
Five-room house; land for vegetables, chickens, &c.; town of 10,000; ready market for all you can raise; factories, schools, stores, &c.; near trolley and depot and harbor for bathing and fishing; $100 down and $12 monthly; tickets to visit. Benson, Box 263 Times Downtown.

$950 for Small House Near Large Town.—Plenty of ground for chickens and farming; needs fixing up, and will make a good year-round home; $100 down and $10 month; call or write for information and tickets. B., Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Small Poultry Farm.—Six-room house; needs repairs; convenient to station and trolley; 1 hour from city; sell to quick buyer $100 cash, balance $12 per month. B. Thomas, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

$50 CASH and $6 monthly buys my 3-acre farm, hour out, in large town, near depot; good for farm or home; best soil; $700 complete. Caspar, 263 Times Downtown.

This is your opportunity for $2,900 to get a new 8-room house, decorated, open fireplace, beam ceiling, all improvements; $200 down, balance like rent. Owner, Alfred D. Allison, Lynbrook, L. I.

Attractive Five-Room Bungalow.—Full cellar; near station one hour out; overlooking the Sound; price $1,500; $100 cash, balance $12 per month. Browne, Box 273 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $300 down and small monthly payments, like rent, buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 7c. fare; craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living rooms; hardwood trim; bedroom in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolley also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 1398 John.

$2,700 to $3,000 buys my modern homes or bungalows; 6 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, steam, beam ceiling; half hour out on Erie; near station and trolley; high elevation; restricted section; small payment down, balance like rent. Wm. Brady, 21 Park Row.

FARM FOR SALE.
Fifty acres, Monmouth County, N. J.; twenty acres tillable; rich soil; one mile from station; new house; eight rooms and bath. Llewellyn C. Collins, 219 Nassau St.

MONTCLAIR.—New residence, 11 rooms, 4 baths, big living room, sleeping porch, solarium, garage; immediate possession; $125 per month. Frank Hughes-Taylor Company, Montclair, N. J.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE.
Every improvement; plot 40x150; three minutes station; half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $3,600; reasonable terms.
LONG & MILLER.
Tel. 4088 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
For sale, immediately, easy terms, modern house, west of railroad; 9 rooms, bath, $5,700; no agents. Y 262 Times Annex.

HAWORTH.—8 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; large plot; near golf links and station; $6,500; sacrifice. S 190 Times.

Five acres and house, $1,600; land cultivated; about hour from city; easy terms; by mail. 922 West Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Farm of 42 acres on main road, near Cornwall, among the high-priced places; 9-room house, freshly painted; barn; formerly held at $6,000; can be bought for $3,500. PARK & ESTATE CLEARING HOUSE, 141 B'way.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

SOUND BEACH, CONN.—WATER-FRONT Cottages; rents, $1,800 up. E. J. LUCAS.

Conn. shore, hour out, furnished residences, all improvements; most beautiful place near N. Y. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

Greenwich.—Boarding house; also adjoining cottage; directly on harbor. Columbus 9354-8012.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—Gentleman's country estate, in Central Pennsylvania, on main line of Penn. R. R.; $80,000 cash. Y 301 Times Annex.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED, to rent, with privilege of buying, small farm, within 50 miles New York; must have six or seven room house, furnished; give full particulars in first letter. Desirous, 226 Times Downtown.

Wanted for club purposes, building on west side from 130th-110th; frontage to be not less than 80 ft.; will purchase or lease. Address M. H., Times Uptown, 81 West 125th.

Wanted—In Hewlett, Woodmere, or Cedarhurst, plot, frontage 100 feet or thereabouts; must be cheap for cash. X, Y, Z., Garden City Hotel.

Immediately! Small unfurnished house, garden; improvements; village within 45 minutes Grand Central; low rental. Antrobus, 140 Claremont.

Small farm one hour out; give full particulars. G. S., 210 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Large plant, fully equipped for manufacturing of cloaks, suits, skirts and waists; 36 machines, pressing plant, cutting room; steam heat; cheap rent; 16 miles from New York Central; plant working at present; willing to sell at sacrifice. Inquire, Worth & Smith, 135 West 27th St. Telephone 4789.

A PROMINENT CORNER ON BROADWAY, near Canal St., to let or lease cheap; size 26x75; possession any time. Full commission paid.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 Broadway, New York City.

$75.00—Splendid large, light loft, 2,500 square feet, 16 windows, steam, elevator service; for any manufacturing. 407-409 East 70th. Agent, Sigmund Lasky, 1,064 Lexington Av. Phone Lenox 2252.

Subleases for two years, roomy, attractive office in building with perfect service, convenient location, concessions. Room 722 Rogers Peet Bldg., 258 Broadway, corner Warren St.

MERCHANTS' BUILDING,
S. W. Cor. B'way & 4th St.
Lofts and show rooms, 81x110; low insurance; excellent light; 16 stories.
Very reasonable rentals.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5064 Rector.

Aristocratic office building, magnificent and palatial; enormous suite, artistic offices; for desirable tenants; $100 monthly. 110 West 40th St.

For Rent.—Modern garage and stable, East 3d St., 7 stories, 50x100 ft.; rent reasonable. Joseph G. Abramson, 30 Church St., Manhattan, N. Y.

Very desirable space on the eleventh floor of Caney Building, 62 West 45th St., to let from May 1; plenty of light. F. E. Barnes, on premises.

LOFT.
12 East 32d, 25x100; light manufacturing, strictly fireproof; immediate possession.

HALF 1st light corner loft, office purposes. Weber, 61 Warren St. (W. Broadway).

WILL SUBLET light outside office. Apply Room 604, Aeolian Hall.

Desk room and office space. Call 233 5th Av., second loft. B. S. Co.

Loft 78x44, 36th St. and 1st Av. Call 3015 Morningside.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Long established dentist's office to rent, desirable neighborhood; Greenwich Village, 3716 Spring.

Will lease store, part of store, or desk room with sign privilege; Broadway, 34th to 35th. A. B., 47 Times.

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

MAGNIFICENTLY furnished residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths; unusual opportunity; rental $5,000 yearly. Leroy Coventry, agent, 58 West 72d.

Out of Town—Furnished.

MONTCLAIR.—Furnished seven-room house, large shaded grounds, conveniently located; $55 monthly. Telephone Shonnard, Circle 2390.

Wanted.

Will exchange 2 vacant Flatbush lots for few months' rent of furnished house in 70's, or upper 80's, and refusal three-year lease. P 185 Times.

SUMMER HOMES.

Furnished.

TO RENT, furnished, for Summer, charming house for a small, select family; high class detached house in the most exclusive part of Flatbush. Address J. A. Davidson, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Modern 8-room house, furnished; five minutes from station; 30 minutes from city; garage on place; rent reasonable. Phone 14-W, Elizabeth. Address H. Jacobsen, 49 Sayre St., Elizabeth, N. J.

Attractive 6-room house, furnished, May 1 to Nov. 1; 10 minutes to station; rent $85; Forest Hills Gardens, L. I. Telephone Forest Hills 6216R.

Summer Homes Wanted.

ROSELLE, N. J.
For rent, 18 acres of farming land, 13 miles from New York, with 11-room house; rent $25. T. A. Cunningham, 396 5th Av., Roselle, N. J.

Family adults want furnished house; three master bedrooms; near water; commuting distance; not over one hour or less; best reference given. S 83 Times.

Small furnished house on Long Island wanted by couple; near station; not more than half hour from New York; for Summer months. S 184 Times.

Six-room cottage for Summer season; Long Island; within 40 minutes Penn. R. R.; reasonable; adults. A 408 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

19TH, 126 EAST.—Furnished apartment to sublet until Oct. 1st; nine rooms, bath, artistically furnished. Apply Gleanzer. Phone Gramercy 1821.

24TH, 109 EAST.—Sublet artistically furnished three rooms, bath, kitchenette, until October 1st; rent, $65. Apply Wiley, 70 5th Av. Phone Chelsea 1795.

Apartments, attractively furnished; 2 rooms and bath; one block from subway; $12.50 weekly up. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO. 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.

FURNISHED APARTMENT, 8 outside rooms and bath, from May 1 until Sept. 20, East 31st St., 7th floor west; $120 a month; seen any morning from 11 until 1 o'clock. Telephone Madison Square 2902.

GRAMERCY PARK, 36.—Apartment 8 rooms, 3 baths; $125 per month, May 1 to Sept. 1; cool and accessible.

MADISON AV., 931, (74th St.)—Two large, well-furnished rooms, bath, and kitchenette; living room 12x19; complete, with piano; $50 a month. B. N. Leggett. Telephone 650 Rhinelander.

NICELY FURNISHED 7 rooms, all improvements; Victrola; $55. Phone Lenox 9175.

Park Av., (lower Sixties,) exceptionally cool, attractive apartment; eight outside rooms, bath; elevator; $125; May-October. Plaza 7882.

Furnished—West Side.

43D, 26 WEST.—Elegant 4 rooms, kitchen, bath, veranda; piano, Victrola; sublet, Oct. 1; exceptional; $130 month. Franken, Vanderbilt 4140.

47TH, 112 WEST. — Completely furnished bachelor apartment, 2 rooms, bath; high-class elevator house; free maid service, electric light, linen included; moderate rental, $55.

47TH 115 WEST.—Newly decorated one, two, and three rooms, with bath; all modern improvements; well furnished; with service.

51ST, 70 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; all improvements; $10 weekly.

57TH ST. — Immediate opportunity, five-room studio flat, $100. 718 Columbus, particulars.

57TH ST., 5th Av.—Attractive 2-room kitchenette, bath; service. Plaza 8793.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
Sublet apartment, newly furnished, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $200 monthly. $2,000 year.

66TH, 68 WEST.—Neatly furnished parlor floor, two or four large rooms, bath; valet, maid service; refined house.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Extremely handsome light private suites, studios, single; electricity, telephone.

85TH ST., WEST.—Must sublet unusually attractive and artistic apartments, beautifully furnished, 11 rooms, 3 baths, from May 1 to Oct. 1. West 85th St., one door from Riverside Drive. Tel. Van. 3910.

85TH, 113 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large room; electricity, parquet floor, private bath; also bed-sitting room and smaller room.

86TH ST. AND BROADWAY, Hotel Bretton Hall.—Sublet, gentlemen only, beautifully furnished apartment, two rooms and bath; possession at once. Apply Apartment 636.

92D, 214 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Apartment 43.—Seven choice rooms, plainly but neatly furnished; very low rent. Superintendent.

94TH ST., (Corner Broadway.)—Executor will sublet to Oct. 1 or earlier Apartment 44, Hotel Bonta, three rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; hotel service; possession immediately. Apply at desk or to Gerald S. O'Loughlin, 20 Nassau St. Phone John 2505.

94TH ST., Near Riverside Drive.—Elegant seven-room furnished apartment, three master bedrooms; $150 month. Phone Riverside 5383, Apartment 18.

94TH ST., 314 WEST.—Sublet, Summer, seven-room elevator apartment, completely furnished; reference required. Apt. 2FE.

97TH, 306 WEST.—Five large, sunny rooms, elegantly furnished for Summer months. Hess.

97TH, 308 WEST.—Six spacious rooms; southern exposure; elevator; $70. Lawrence.

104TH, 3 and 5 WEST.—Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath.

107TH, 210 WEST, Apartment 32.—Attractively furnished apartment, 6 rooms, bath, piano, silver, linen, china, sewing machine; $85 monthly through Summer.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Attractively furnished one-room apartment, kitchenette and bath; southern exposure; $40. Call on Supt.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator apartment; outside 6 rooms, bath, $55.

135TH ST., 630 WEST.—Elevator apartment, 7 rooms, furnished, from May 15-Oct. 1; rent reasonable. Apartment 41.

142D ST., 509 WEST.—Seven large, sunny outside rooms, artistically furnished; Baby Grand, Victrola, silver, linen, &c.; immediate possession; call afternoons; $100 per month. Williams.

1ST CORNER CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, AND 110TH ST.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
HOTEL CONVENIENCES. APARTMENT RATES, THE HEALTHIEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.
Must be seen to appreciate. Take Broadway subway or 6th or 9th Av. "L" to 110th St. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS; $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; 8th Av. bus stops at door; references essential. Phone 613 Academy.

APARTMENT, 7 rooms, 2 baths; exceptionally furnished; piano, silver, linen; overlooking Central Park North; $150 monthly. Cathedral 9144.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d, Room 106.

BROADWAY, 107TH ST.—Attractively furnished six-room apartment; May to October; can be seen by appointment only. Phone 714 Academy, Apartment 26, any morning before 11.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 385.—Nicely furnished all light seven-room apartment on eighth floor for rent from May or June 1 to Sept. 1 at $150 per month.

Elegant seven-room furnished apartment, three master bedrooms, $150 month; 94th St., near Riverside Drive. Phone Madison Square 7655.

Exceptionally light, attractively furnished 8-room apartment, 5th floor, on Morningside Drive; lovely view; cool in Summer; neighborhood Columbia; rent to October or longer; very desirable; $95. Dawson, 5020 Morningside.

Finest furnished, 7-room apartment; Riverside; cheap. Frances, Ohio Society, Waldorf Hotel.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 75, (corner 163d.)—Five rooms, beautifully furnished, $75. Inquire Apartment 65 or 'phone 4657 Audubon.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 251, (Corner 170th St.)—Handsomely furnished 5-room apartment, bath, linen, silver. Apply Apt. 46.

FULLY INSPECTED HIGH-CLASS furnished apartments, all sizes, any period, attractive Summer rentals. EXCLUSIVE Realty Specialists, 176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
90 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

HILDESA COURT,
341 West 45th St., just off Broadway.
New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms, tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

LIST of furnished apartments mailed on request, 2 to 11 rooms for rent, 3 months, or to Oct. 1. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., and 461 8th Av.

MANHATTAN AV., 215.—Completely furnished apartment, two to six rooms, elevator and non-elevator buildings. For particulars see first page New York Telephone Directory. Telephone 1647 Academy.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Attractive five-room apartment; Summer price; near Columbia. Clarke.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—5-room apt. to sublet to Oct. 1, 1917, at very low rental. Odell, 5400 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 640, (141st.)—Overlooking Hudson; seven beautifully furnished rooms, three baths, until September. Apt. 5G.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227, (Corner 98th St.)—7 furnished rooms; high-class apt.; conveniently located. Phone 8027 Riverside.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL,
307 West 98th St.,
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
An apartment hotel catering to high-class tenants only.
Newly furnished suites now available.
2 rooms and bath $15 weekly, $60 monthly up.
3 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $37.50 weekly, $110 monthly.
4 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $30 weekly, $120 monthly.
New restaurant, under hotel management, now open. 'Phone Riverside 6100.

SUBLET, 77TH ST. AND B'WAY.
Six large, outside rooms, southern exposure, completely furnished; April 25 to Sept. 25. Phone 3843 Schuyler, between 1 and 2:30.

SUMMER RATES.—Large, light apartments, with bath, $50 monthly; suites, $100 up; complete hotel service; excellent restaurant. HOTEL GREGORIAN, 42 WEST 35TH ST.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39½.—Six light rooms; reasonable; sublet May to October. Apt. 1.

WEST END AV., 740, at 96th St.—Private family will sublet 5-room furnished apartment, exceptionally large, light, airy rooms, for the Summer; $150 monthly; references required. Apartment 114. Telephone 1860 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 875.—Sublet, May 1-Oct. 1, new 5 rooms, 2 baths apartment, most exclusive section of city; references required; $150 monthly. Write, call for appointment, W. Goldstein.

WEST END AV., 771.—Artistically furnished 6 room, 3 bath apartment; eighth floor; new building; near 96th St. subway; exclusive neighborhood; rent to October or longer; references. Riverside 470.

WEST END AV., (90s.)—7 rooms, 2 baths; modern, smartly furnished; $150 month. Falco, 505 5th Av.

TOWN AND COUNTRY RENTING AGENCY
Specializes in furnished apartments.
200 WEST 72D. COL. 5565.

Brooklyn.

DUPLEX APARTMENT to let; six rooms and bath; beautifully furnished; from May to October; near Prospect Park. G. C., 62 Times Annex.

Yonkers.

LADY will share her six-room, quiet, home-like apartment near Glenwood Station with business woman. Write S 178 Times.

New Jersey.

AT EAST ORANGE, 243 Dodd St.—Furnished apartment of 5 rooms, bath, for June, July, August; family of adults; 3 minutes to station.

Unfurnished—East Side.

30 EAST 64TH STREET,
CORNER MADISON AV.
New building; just completed; 2 rooms, bath, with service. Apply Supt., premises.

HIGH CLASS
elevator apts., 5-6 rooms; rents reasonable. 41 Convent Av.

MADISON AV., 780, near 68th St.—Two elegant rooms and bath; elevator; fireproof building; suitable for bachelor; rental, $50 monthly.

TWO-ROOM and bath apartment, $40; new building, electricity, maid service. 466 4th Av., near 32d St., central location; good neighborhood. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 10 East 33d St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

Unfurnished—West Side.

7TH AV., 2,424, Near 141st St.
Elevator Apartment.
6 Rooms and Bath, $48.
4 Rooms and Bath, $30.

11TH ST., 133 WEST.—Eight rooms and bath, all sunny; elevator; select neighborhood; $1,400; immediate possession.

12TH ST., 12 WEST.—Beautiful 5 room and 2 bath apartment. Apply on premises or Cars in & Linnekin, Inc., 221 4th Av.

111 WEST 43D ST.
2 ROOMS AND BATH.
BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
MODERATE RENTAL.
SUPT. ON PREMISES.

69TH, 19 WEST, (Apartment 11E, eleventh floor.)—New building; one room and bath; maid service; $45. See Superintendent.

71ST ST., 115 WEST. — Sublet four room apartment, high class elevator apartment house, reasonable rent. Apply Apartment 5A.

83D, 204 WEST.—Single; six rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; $42; references.

85TH ST., 330 WEST.—Will rent eight-room apartment worth $1,300 for $50 a month until Oct. 1. Bronner.

94TH ST., (Cor. Broadway.)—See under Furnished Apartments.

113TH ST., 315 WEST. (Georgette Court.)—$35, 5-room apartment, worth $50; elevator service day, night; all modern improvements telephone in each apartment; near subway, elevated, cars, bus, and two parks; no sign. Superintendent.

114TH, 421 WEST.—Sunny 6-room apartment; southern and western exposure; all outside rooms; concessions. Prescott, 7B.

119TH, 435 WEST, (Laureate Hall.)—Three rooms, with bath, kitchenette; immediate possession. Apt. 2M.

123D, 507 WEST.—Floor, private house, five rooms, bath, conveniences; $30 month.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 848, NEAR 94TH ST. — APARTMENT TO SUBLET; MODERN ELEVATOR; FURNISHED, RENT $110; UNFURNISHED RENT, $85; 8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS; TWO BATHS. CALL WOLFF.

CLAREMONT AV., 130.—To sublet from May 1, a high class, five room, elevator apartment; all light rooms. Apply Superintendent.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 65.—Four-room apartment, unfurnished, sublet; permanent; reasonable concession. Telephone Audubon 7180, Apt. 27.

FOUR and five rooms and bath.
New fireproof Apartment.
124 West 72d St. See
Agent on premises. Telephone 2440 Columbus.

RESIDENTIAL SUITES
OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY
at 116 Riverside Drive, south cor. of 94th St., 10 and 11 rooms and 8 baths; $1,800 to $3,200; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—7 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking Hudson; $1,200 apt.; rent lower to Oct. 1, 1917. Odell, 5400 Audubon.

THE TOWERS.
120TH, 372 WEST.—Apartment, 6 or 7 large, light rooms; rental, $37 to $55; facing beautiful park.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill, 507 5th Av., (42.)

TO SUBRENT.—For married couple, ideal four-room apt., overlooking Hudson River

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for gentlemen to share, as paying guests, comforts of an exclusive home; east side. Plaza 6631.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $12 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

MADISON AV., 213.
Rooms with and without bath; excellent table; references.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Large sunny room with private bath; excellent table.

West Side.

9TH, 30 WEST.—Rooms, large and small, all conveniences; board optional; telephone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

35TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent board; private bath; electricity, telephone.

42TH ST., 16 WEST.
Rooms with board; table board.

58D, 57 WEST.—Attractive, quiet, single room, near bath; excellent home table; references.

58D, 64 WEST.—Suite of two large rooms, private bath; references.

67TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath, telephone, electricity; excellent table; references.

70TH, 127 WEST—Large, sunny front room; excellent table; fine service; references.

72D ST., 159 WEST.—Large front room, also small room, with board; parlor dining room; references.

72D, 111 WEST.—Large room, with board; ideal location.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; also parlor floor; fine table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double and single rooms; price reasonable; table guests.

72D, 260 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity to secure large double front room, with bath adjoining; accommodations one or two persons; cuisine a specialty; inspection invited.

75TH, 234 WEST.—Sunny, parlor floor room, private bath; also front room.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable, large room; second floor front; smaller room; reference.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Large room, bath; single room, fine location; excellent table.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; home cooking; furnished or unfurnished.

77TH, 301 WEST, and 344 West End Av.—Select accommodations; rose-color suite; bath; other rooms; best table; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; ten room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent cuisine; gentlemen or couple; table guests.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually desirable, second floor; other rooms; private bath; special terms.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large and small room, suitable for gentlemen, appreciating fine home; references.

88TH, 316 WEST.
Single and double rooms; table a specialty.

90TH, 312 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE HOUSE, NEAR RIVERSIDE, LARGE AND SMALL ROOM; EXCELLENT TABLE.

92D, 7 WEST, (Apt. G5.)—Private family, light room, breakfast; dinner; gentlemen.

93D, 21 WEST.—Bright room; Park, "L"; excellent cuisine; table guests.

93D, 308 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room de luxe, adjoining dressing room.

96TH, 151 WEST.—Cozy double rooms; southern exposure; real home; refined people.

102D, 253 WEST.—Large, well furnished room, small room adjoining, bath, private house, suitable two, three; excellent table. Aarons.

107TH, 322 WEST (BETWEEN RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY) — LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE; SPACIOUS, SUNSHINY ROOMS; BATH; ELECTRICITY; BOUNTIFUL TABLE; MODERATE TERMS; ALSO SINGLE ROOM.

115TH, corner Manhattan Av., "Columbia."—Pleasant rooms; good board; telephone. 4021 Morningside.

140TH, 544 WEST—"Audubon;" Summer location; porch; fine food; single, double rooms; reasonable.

Charming Family House of Highest Standard. 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. 60 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight. See Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms. Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. TI CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

BOARD WANTED.

Business gentleman wishes superior board, with private family, sociable, homelike, west side, large, cheerful bedroom, tile bath adjoining bath; telephone requested; French cuisine preferred; state terms and particulars about family and other guests. Address F. B., Room 304, Hotel Astor.

Gentleman desires furnished or unfurnished room in private family, (no rooming house); permanent; east side preferred; highest references; must be moderate. S 197 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; rivet view. Yonkers 2161.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
Accommodates 100; fifty bathrooms.
Thirty minutes from Broadway.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $23.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $12 to $15.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, daily, $36.
All rooms handsomely furnished.
Special reduction to permanent guests.

ORANGE, N. J., 25 Berkeley Av. (Highland Avenue Station.)—Desirable accommodations; unexcelled board; references.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALL MUST GO.

1917 Overland,	1916 Abbott "8,"
1916 Paige Cabriolet,	1916 Oldsmobile,
1916 Maxwell,	1915 Lozier,
1916 Overland,	1914 Abbott Roadster

Open evenings.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.
315 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

A REO 5TH, $425.
Electric self-starter; every equipment; light, 5-passenger. Holmes, 306 West 70th.

BUICK 1915 roadster, C 24; excellent condition. Russell H. Rawlings Motor Co. Tel. 338 Mount Kisco, N. Y.

CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
MARMON 1916 TOURING.
MARMON 1916 CLOVERLEAF.
LANCIA 1916 SPECIAL SEDAN.
FIAT BABY IMPORTED TOURING, 1915.
Fiat "525-30" Imported Fleetwood Tour., 1915.
SIMPLEX 1915, "38" TOUR., 7-PASS.
PIERCE-ARROW "38" TOURING.
MERCER, SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
G. V. ROADSTER AND TOURING.
BURRELLE, 704 BROADWAY, COR. 54TH.

Cadillac, National, Chandler, Hup, Oakland, Studebaker, Saxon "6," Chalmers, many others; Springfield Sedan, Landaulet, Limousine bodies; one man tops, $25; Envelopes, $1. 20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way, 5th Floor.

CADILLAC 1914, 7 passenger, 2 bodies, slip covers, new tires; just overhauled; $625. Bryant 8392. Rumsis.

CHANDLER 1915 5-passenger touring car. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars, 1916 and 1915 production; all have been gone over in our own repair shop and are in the condition represented.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,343 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

HOTCHKISS taxicab for sale cheap; ready for work. 230 West 68th St.

LOCOMOBILE, 6-38, five-passenger touring; used one season; equipped electric starter, lights; cost $4,500; condition, appearance like new; owner needs cash. 150 West 89th.

LOCOMOBILE.—Landaulet "1914; condition perfect; newly painted; good tires. Phone Col. 9389.

LOZIER 1915 2-pasenger roadster, Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON, town car; late model; special three-passenger body, fine condition, smart appearance, electric lights, self-starter, for sale at ridiculously low price; seen at Van Tassell & Kearney, 130 East 13th.

MARMON 1915 7-passenger touring. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1914 48-H. P. touring car. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

MAXWELL roadster, 1917, practically new; excellent condition throughout; all new shoes, one spare; extras; bargain to quick buyer. Garwitt, Columbus 6720.

MERCER 1917, new, sporting model; finished in green; never been driven; will sell reduction list price; good reason for selling. Y 205 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

MITCHELL, 1916, TOURING, $625. Beautiful 7-passenger; used very little; condition guaranteed; electric self-starter, lights. Mr. Fulton's car, 150 West 58th St.

NATIONAL 1916 5-passenger sedan. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 5-passenger sedan. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

OVERLAND 1916 Touring Car, seating seven comfortably; 1915 Packard 1-35 seven-passenger Touring Car; 1915 Roadster; 1915 Paige Touring Car; 1916 Dodge Roadster. We guarantee Overland cars. One price on each—the lowest. Willys Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1200.

PACKARD landaulet for hire by month; open for engagement May 1; owner drives, goes anywhere; appointment by letter. J. Micker, 158 East 82d St.

PACKARD, twin six, 135, 7-passenger limousine landaulet; run 6,000 miles; perfect condition; sacrifice. Columbus 5322. Herman Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD, 1916 twin 6, 1-35 touring; runs and looks like new; price $1,950. Williamsburg Garage, 159-161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD 1912 touring, seven-passenger. Parkway Garage, opposite West 110th elevated station.

PACKARD 1916 landaulet; magnificent Twin Six; cost $4,900; sacrifice $2,700. P. 200 Times.

PACKARD 7-pass. touring, 1914, perfect, $900. Du Charme, Hotel Netherland.

REAL BARGAINS,
'15-'16-'17

USED BRISCOE CARS.

BRISCOE SALES CO., INC.,
1,794 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
COLUMBUS 6044.

REO, 1916, light, 5-passenger, 4-cylinder touring; electric starter, lights, bumper, &c., $525. 150 West 58th St.

STEARNS 1915 5-passenger cabriolet. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

STUTZ 1914 MODEL
2-PASSENGER ROADSTER, $750.
4-PASSENGER TOURING, $750.
Both cars are in exceptional condition mechanically; all good shoes; handsomely painted; the roadster Stutz red, with black trim, and the four-passenger dark Brewster green; they are both fully equipped and have extra mounted shoes; an inspection will be most convincing; open to mechanical inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916 BEARCAT.
STUTZ 1915 BULLDOG.
MARMON 1916 4-PASS. CLOVERLEAF.
H. A. L. 7-PASSENGER TOURING.
MERCER 1914 TOURING.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 BROADWAY.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 Touring, a car that improves with use; 1916 Willys-Knight Coupe, slightly used, seats four; 1915 Stearns Knight Touring Car; 1916 Willys-Knight Blue Ribbon Limousine; 1916 Overland Touring Car, seating five. We guarantee Willys-Knight and Overland cars; prices attractive. Willys Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1200.

USED CARS THAT ARE GUARANTEED.
PEERLESS, 1916, 8 cylinder, guaranteed one year.
PACKARD, 1914 "48," six cylinder, seven passenger; perfect. $1,000.
PEERLESS, 1,896 BROADWAY. 8768 COL.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 13TH ST.

Automobiles for Rent.

OLDSMOBILE, 1917, 8-cylinder limousine, landaulet, with courteous and reliable chauffeur; owner, Gray, 217 East 61st. Circle 1123.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. 3-57 Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PIERCE-ARROW touring, monthly; reasonable. Kushinck, 212 West 80th. Phone Riverside 6200.

Automobiles Wanted.

CORNER property, Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Will exchange equity $1,500 for late model touring or roadster. E. L. DANFORTH, 1 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS,
Gurney and New Departure Service Sta.
THE GWILLIAM COMPANY,
253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 6356 Col.

SUNDRIES at cut prices; selling out our entire sundry line; hundreds of bargains now. Jandorf, 1,791 Broadway, near 57th St.

Automobile Instruction.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 236 West 51st. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto school. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE Y.M.C.A. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 902 W. 57th St. 1920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, Dependable Practical Instruction; Day, Aft., Eve. 231 West 50th St. Ladies' Class. Booklet.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, 4 years' practical experience manufacturing lines, controlling accounts, trial balances, correspondent, typist; credentials. B 338 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, correspondent; eight years' experience corporation controling accounts; $18. R 225 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Beginner, willing worker, good penman, accurate at figures. Ermalinda Coco, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2998.

CLERK, 22, with fair knowledge stenography; faithful; good references; $8. R 1 Times.

COLORED WOMAN wants half time; reference. Tel. Harlem 6769. Vaughn.

COMPANION.—A young middle-aged gentlewoman, executive, adaptability, pleasing personality, traveled extensively, authoritative taste in dressing and interior decorating, manage staff of servants, read French, German, wishes initial position in large house. P 180 Times.

COMPANION.—Refined Swiss young lady speaking English, French, German, desires position as lady's companion or governess for children; excellent references. S 193 Times.

EDITOR, woman, experienced in all branches editorial work, wishes position with trade woman's or general magazine. P 181 Times.

HOUSEWORK, Irish Protestant wants cleaning or washing in private family. Telephone 604 Academy.

LAW STENOGRAPHER, expert, 9 years' experience, desires permanent position. R 284 Times Downtown.

MAID, colored, half time mornings or afternoons, lady or gentleman's apartment. Morningside 6535.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, four years' experience; good penman, accurate; $10. H 377 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY (stenographer and bookkeeper) wants work in downtown office; salary, $25 week to start, with good chances for advancement; educated, experienced, intelligent, and well recommended. Y 202 Times Annex.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, business or social; young woman of 10 years' experience desires position; references excellent. P 194 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, confidential assistant; above ordinary; 5 years' architectural, mechanical experience; highly educated; capable assuming responsibilities; not afraid work; reliable, conscientious; $20. R 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience, general office work, neat, rapid, capable, and a hard worker, open for engagement; best references; salary to start $15. Address G. S., 283 Macon St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman with executive ability and good education wishes position to handle busy man's correspondence; references furnished; salary to start $22. P 190 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (22,) good personality, 5 years' technical experience, conscientious, painstaking, wideawake, excellent references, $15. P 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Intelligent, ambitious young woman, Christian, wants position busy office; 8 years' practical experience; $18. A 417 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—4 years' experience; conversant office details; legible penman; high school education, accurate, rapid, transcriptions. H 358 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, good speller and grammarian, good personality, neat typist, rapid dictation; $10. Miss L., 1,005 Candler Building, Bryant 1418.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, ambitious, neat worker, desires position, chance for advancement. Rebecca Vensky, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2998.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, ambitious, neat worker, desires position, chance for advancement. Lillian Harnett, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2004.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, American, Christian; 4 years' financial experience; salary $14. M. H. R., 42 4th Av., B'klyn. Phone Main 8456.

STENOGRAPHER. — Employer recommends extra stenographer; accurate, rapid, trustworthy; she wants $15. H 367 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - Assistant Bookkeeper, several years' practical experience, operates any machine; excellent reference; $15. P 340 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' practical experience; reference former employer; $12. H 374 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; four years' experience; competency, efficiency unquestionable; salary $15. Miss C., 826 Kelly St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, faithful, refined, wishes position; best references; $12. P 196 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, experienced, and accurate; knowledge bookkeeping; salary $15. R 241 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Jewess, thoroughly experienced; knowledge bookkeeping; all around office assistant; $16. S 188 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 1 yr. experience; familiar office work; Christian; downtown preferred; $9. R 227 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert law stenographer; 8 years' experience; legal experience; references; $20. R 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, capable to assume responsibility; salary $22. R 283 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wants copying at home. Apt. 4, 811 West 163d St.

STENOGRAPHER; high school graduate; 2 years' experience. Lord, 182 West 115th.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, office assistant; operating 100 extensions; nice voice; good worker; excellent memory; $10; references. R 216 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assistant, capable handling busy board; $10. H 378 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, (24,) with clerical ability; best references; $9. P 191 Times.

YOUNG LADY, refined, desires to take charge of one or two children. Siegel, 501 West 149th St.

YOUNG LADY desires evening work, home or office, typewriting manuscripts, stenographic work, &c. L., Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored, neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Agency, 329 West 59th St.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 135d St. Morn 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS
Books opened and written up, monthly audits, profit and loss statements, financial reports, tax returns; special attention given to concerns without bookkeepers; estimates submitted. Kelly & Preston, 215 Clarkson Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Rector 3355.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 198 Broadway, Room 306. Telephone Cortlandt 3265.

ACCOUNTANT—Books opened and written up weekly by private accountant, from $5. Dale, 12 West 37th St.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, books opened, systematized; trial balance, monthly audits. Investigations. R 243 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, DESIRES POSITION. P 192 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT.—Eleven year's experience; firms not employing bookkeeper. H 370 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN, Christian, (28,) factory training; highest quality car and truck; employed at present; best references. E. L., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Seven years' experience in trading and manufacturing accounts, knows how to collect labor and material figures and distribute overhead expenses; would accept temporary or permanent position. E 125 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (28,) aggressive, 9 years' experience in the organization and supervision of large offices, thoroughly familiar with corporation and cost accounting, is contemplating a change; highest credentials. E 130 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office assistant, clerk, 20, high school graduate, rapid and accurate at figures, desires connection with up-to-date mercantile or insurance house; 3 years' experience; best references. P 188 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) trial balance, controlling accounts, experienced, good correspondent, desires situation requiring initiative; starting salary secondary. R 249 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, (30,) N. Y. U. graduate; accustomed to large number accounts, financial statements, foreign exchange; highest references. R 232 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, CREDIT MAN is open for position with first class concern; 30 years of age; married; 14 years' experience; up-to-date systems. S 182 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, age 20, experienced; good typist; high school graduate; conscientious; excellent references. R 226 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (18,) experienced, take full charge, familiar with controlling accounts. J. Briggin, 842 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, (33,) 14 years' double-entry experience; efficient; $20. R 240 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Eight years' experience trial balance controlling accounts. H 364 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (expert accountant,) will keep small sets books nights, reasonable. S 175 Times.

BOY, possessing extraordinary dexterity, desirous obtaining employment; competency irreproachable; recommendations furnished; satisfaction assured. J. B., 253 Hopkins St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Neat-appearing young man, American, desires position with private family; experienced driver on Packard and Stutz cars; mechanic; A1 references; sober and willing. Telephone A. Repetti, 622 West 178th.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. R. McClure, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4050.

CHAUFFEUR, first-class man, 11 years' experience as mechanic, married, Pierce-Arrow or any make of car, wishes steady position, city, country, or anywhere. Worm, 150 Manhattan Av. Tel. Academy 1819.

CHAUFFEUR.—Reluctantly compelled to release my faithful, competent chauffeur, I take this method of seeking for him another position; any car; excellent mechanic. P 141 Times.

CHAUFFEUR. — Mechanic, German, (34,) many years' experience, all cars, best reference, wishes steady position; wages $25. William, 400 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes steady position; 12 years' experience, domestic, foreign mariner; A1 mechanic; references. Herman, 2,219 8th Av.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; steady; good mechanic; married. Charles Butthers, 104 West 103d.

CHAUFFEUR (22) wishes position; reliable; experienced; own repairs. Phone Lenox 8186.

CHAUFFEUR, (colored,) wants position; good reference seven years' experience; employed at present. P 183 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private family, 5 years' experience; good mechanic. A. Wylie, 453 Gates Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR.—Eleven years shop experience; any car; excellent reference. Lavalle, 133 West 62d.

CHAUFFEUR, 21, wishes private position; 3 years' experience. Lorch, 780 Elton Av.

CIVIL ENGINEER, university graduate, seeks opening with engineering concern. H 317 Times Downtown.

COMPETENT MAN, 25, 14 years' experience in executive capacity; bookkeeper, cashier, salesman, desires to be located. P 200 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—Capable and active, good education, has had advantages gained through extensive traveling, well acquainted with modern office systems and cost work, seeks position with opportunity ahead. H 368 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT, office manager, 30, Pace student, several years cost experience, well trained and rapidly developing, seeks position with live manufacturing corporation. H 372 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MANAGER, with 15 years' experience in retail house; broad knowledge of credits and collections; capable correspondent, possessing tact and initiative, wishes position as office manager; best character and ability references; at present employed. M 244 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—12 years' drafting and designing general and automobile machinery, $ 185 Times.

ESTIMATOR.—Young man, 30, desires position after 2:30 P. M., all day Saturday; experienced in plumbing, heating. Goldreyer, 1,295 Fulton Av., City.

GENTLEMAN, 31, single, recently arrived from London, desires position secretary to lady or gentleman or other capacity; refined, Box 43 Times.

HARDWARE MAN, good buyer and manager, desires position. B. T., 1,408 St. Nicholas Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

LIVE WIRE.
Two and a half years manager rental department of large real estate firm; also 7 city salesmanship experience; future more essential than salary. S 179 Times.

MAN, intelligent, tactful, energetic, and reliable, desires position. French, 2,331 7th Av.

MANAGER, (Restaurant, popular, priced,) now employed, wishes to change; experience, character, and capability A1; highest references. S 188 Times.

MR. ELECTRICAL EMPLOYER, can you use man, 27, single, employed 3½ years, and at present in testing department public utility corporation? Address P 195 Times.

MR. EMPLOYER.
Am young man, 20, desire position where ambition and ability mean future; can you use me? R 251 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN, (24,) 12 years' experience, familiar with all modern business methods; $30. H 369 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, (32;) thoroughly experienced; broad-gauged American; exceptional correspondent, stenographer, manager; present corporations fifteen years. P 341 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE, collection, management, seven years' experience, references, desires position. R 237 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Exceptional specialty man average $100,000 annual sales; record speaks for itself; possesses the proper requisites to fill responsible selling position; commission basis, with drawing account preferred. Y 329 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, (35,) 10 years' road experience through New England and New York States, at present employed, wishes to connect with a reliable concern; can furnish the highest credentials. H 366 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced wholesale hardware and sundry accessories, wishes good connection, with chance for advancement. C. D., 2,960 3d Av.

SALESMAN.—Employers: Junior salesman seeks apprenticeship position with firm offering traveling prospects; excellent ad-visor. Box 48, 1,516 3d Av.

SALESMAN, (26,) wishes position inside or travel; traveling 5 years for present firm; notion, fancy goods. S 191 Times.

SALESMAN, selling motor oils, wants position with reliable house; references. Y 334 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—College graduate, 24, salesman, production clerk, statistician, seeks opening. R 225 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, private, (25,) well educated, well bred; expert stenographer-typist; highest credentials furnished; personal interview requested. S 192 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, BROAD TRAINING WITH MEN OF LARGE AFFAIRS DESIRES WORTH WHILE CONNECTION. R 244 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, wishes to connect with reliable firm; moderate salary. Walter Roxbury, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2998.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; knowledge bookkeeping and transportation; thoroughly competent. S 183 Times.

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN, (25,) desires position with progressive concern; references. R 238 Times Downtown.

YOUNG ITALIAN, highly educated, refined, thorough knowledge English and Italian, executive ability, seeks position with first-class American concern or private residence; versed in arts and generally well read; highest references. D. A. de Lalla, 539 Jackson Av., Jersey City, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, with ten years' experience in the management of real estate, can furnished bond and best reference, seeks opportunity offering future. H 379 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN of sterling character, not afraid of hard work, but who desires to learn automobile accessory or other good business; good education. Address E 129 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, electrical, mechanical, general business knowledge, wishes position with electrical or civil engineering concern, where honesty and conscientiousness is appreciated. R 240 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, good correspondent, bookkeeper, and office man, possessing selling ability, seeks connection; salary secondary. R 248 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) has been in the manufacturing business with his father; four years; can do bookkeeping, buying, and selling; office work. P 268 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, educated shipping, receiving, selling experience, desires connection with reputable firm or assistant to salesman. S 108 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, reliable, ambitious, wishes position with good future and advancement; can furnish unquestionable reference. A 416 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate, desires position; future. Rickles, 516 West 134th.

YOUNG MAN, married, excellent business qualifications, seeks opportunity offering future. H 380 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) willing, ambitious, desires position with advancement. H 365 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes position as investigator, collector, or salesman. S 180 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS. — THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED ADDRESSERS WANTED ON GOOD, CLEAN-CUT LIST; $15 PER THOUSAND. SEE MR. PAYNE, 9 O'CLOCK 2ND FLOOR, 326 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK.

ADDRESSERS, experienced; temporary work; pleasant office. Apply before 9:30 A. M. Hadley, Room 823, 30 Church St.

ASSISTANT IN ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT of publishing house; answer in own handwriting, stating age, qualifications, and salary desired. R 229 Times Downtown.

A YOUNG LADY experienced in bookkeeping, switchboard, and filing wanted in law office; write, experience, education, and salary. Box R 247 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER
UNDER 35 YEARS OF AGE, THOROUGHLY COMPETENT. DOUBLE ENTRY AND TYPIST, WHO IS CAPABLE OF TAKING ENTIRE CHARGE OF OFFICE, AND TO SUPERVISE OTHER GIRLS; SALARY DEPENDENT UPON ABILITY; ONLY THOSE QUALIFIED NEED APPLY. REPLY, STATING EDUCATION, NATIONALITY, AND FORMER PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT. ADDRESS F. N., 224 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in office of general contractor; must be able to assume responsibilities and take full charge of details. Bernard Kempner, 7 East 42d.

BOOKKEEPER.—American woman; must be of good appearance, pleasing personality. Apply Marceau, 624 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER — STATE EXPERIENCE, AGE AND SALARY. S 187 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, for a cloak house. E 126 Times.

COLLEGE or Normal School graduate for social work with children in Jewish cottage orphan asylum near city; must have experience in household management; good salary, with full maintenance. Apply, 7:30 evenings, Fellowship House, 32 West 119th St.

CORRESPONDENT, fairly proficient, with years of business experience; one capable of composition; highest salary paid to right party. E 93 Times.

COUPLE wanted to take charge of small furnished room house in return for free rent of large, airy basement and small monthly salary. 341 West 90th.

DESIGNER ON INFANTS' DRESSES; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE; PERMANENT POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY. R. K., 202 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.—Well-bred, intelligent, capable woman, possessing initiative and organising ability. P 184 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER—for family of three; $30; Brooklyn residence. Inquire Room 829 Tribune Bldg.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER; competent. Call before 2 Harris, 1 West 93d St.

GIRLS.—Neat girls for assorting paper toys; no experience necessary; permanent positions with chance for advancement; salary to start $7 a week. Apply 4th floor, 74-76 8th Av.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY
FOR NEAT APPEARING YOUNG LADIES AND YOUNG MEN.
Very fast selling and well-represented proposition; rapid advancement for consolentious workers; salary and commission. Apply Room 807, 1,457 Broadway, near 42d St.

MOTHER'S HELPER for home in suburbs. Apply Tuesday, 12 to 2, Mrs. Solomon, Hotel San Remo, 74th St. and Central Park West.

NURSE or attendant for an institution; pay $22 a month. Address E. A. Stevenson, Stamford, Conn.

NURSE, take charge twin girls 15 months; must have references. A. R. Thompson, 280 Madison Av.

OPERATOR.—Competent Underwood operator; salary $8 to $10, according to experience; state age, experience, and telephone number in typed letter. E 181 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

SALESWOMAN.—Lady, well educated, over 30; experience unnecessary; quick to learn; salary to start moderate. Call between 10 and 12. See Mr. French, Room 710, 108 West 34th St.

SCHOOL TEACHER wanted for 9-year-old girl; to teach at home few hours daily; state qualifications. E 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—Young lady, intelligent, refined, and thoroughly competent, wanted to fill responsible position where neat appearance and reliability are essential; attractive salary. Apply Woolworth Bldg., Room 2274.

STENOGRAPHER, taking rapid dictation and transcribing correctly; good, steady position for intelligent girl. Whitney Duplicating Check Co., 250 West 54th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—American woman, good appearance and pleasing personality; state qualifications. Apply Marceau, 624 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—American, law office; must be thoroughly competent; law experience not necessary. Call 81 East 125th, Room 408.

STENOGRAPHER, with some knowledge of bookkeeping; must be competent in general office work. R 242 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, rapid and accurate; state experience and salary expected. R 2 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with at least two years' experience; high school graduate preferred. Apply Markels, 105 William St.

STENOGRAPHER in real estate and insurance office, $12 to start. Apply Room 310 51 East 42d St.

TIME CLERK
who is familiar with job order system, both on payrolls and distribution; salary $60 month; state experience and education. Christian firm. Address R 203 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS.—For advertising department; salary $8. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

WOMAN.—Intelligent woman experienced in relief work for Jewish charitable institution; salary; good reference or $5 security. 50 Suffolk St.

WOMAN.—Active, of good education, to fill position where application of duties means advancement; salary. Room 711, 110 W. 34th.

YOUNG GIRL wanted, who has had some training in domestic science or lunchroom experience, to take charge of an employes' lunchroom for girls; salary, $12 per week. M 206 Times Downtown.

YOUNG lady to take charge of ladies' tailoring and take orders. Maurino, 75 Second Av.

YOUNG WOMEN,
AGED 18 TO 35 YEARS,
LEARN TRADE.
WAGES START $9.00.

Opportunity to make $10.40 in short time for competent worker; applicants should be willing to live in or near Woodhaven; if unable to call, write, giving age, whether married or single, height and weight, and class of work to which you are accustomed. Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co., Woodhaven, L. I., suburb of Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMEN wanted to work in bindery; experience not necessary. Call 421 Hudson St.

Employment Agencies.

L. E. WILD AGENCY, 305 5th Av.—Cooks, kitchen maids, housemaids, parlor maids, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, ladies' maids, nurses wanted immediately for excellent places in city and country.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 46d.—2 stenographers, $15; clerks, (beginners,) $6; other openings. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHER.—$14-$15; bookkeeper or cost clerk, $12; typists, mimeograph operator. Standard Employment Exchange, 21 Park Row.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; numerous positions open; free registration. Van Tyne Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent law stenographer, unemployed, for immediate opening. Hirst Exchange, 91 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, dictaphone, bookkeepers, typists, clerical, switchboard; free registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$12; typists, several, $12, $10, $8. Acme Agency, 26 Cortlandt.

Instruction.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we

MEN FLOCK TO JOIN THE ARMY AND NAVY

Recruiting Officers Encouraged by Big Increase in Number of Enlistments.

322 ACCEPTED YESTERDAY

Mayor's Recruiting Committee to Have Thousands in Parade on Thursday.

With New York City fully alive to the country's need of men, the army and navy recruiting stations obtained more enlistments yesterday than on any other day since the declaration of war. The rise in recruiting figures was especially noticeable in the army, more men being attracted to this branch of the service probably because of the recent announcement from the War Department that the enlistment could be confined to the period of the war only.

A throng of applicants, many of them men who were giving up good jobs, filled the army recruiting station at 25 Third Avenue all day and eagerly offered themselves to the country's service. A great number of men were rejected because of physical disability. Those who were accepted hoped that they would see active service before long. The reports from the army recruiting stations in Brooklyn and Manhattan showed a total of 170 enlistments, which was far above the daily average heretofore.

The navy also had its best day yesterday, with a total enlistment of 134 men from Manhattan and Brooklyn. More than fifty of these had been accepted sometime during the last two weeks, but waited until yesterday before they finally decided to enter the service. Lieut Commander Taylor, in charge of the recruiting headquarters at 24 East Twenty-third Street, said that more than 300 men were still outstanding who had been accepted but who had not as yet enrolled. Of more than fifty applicants for the United States Marine Corps, eighteen were accepted at the recruiting headquarters at 24 East Twenty-third Street.

The Recruiting Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense continued its preparations for "Wake up America" day on Thursday by inducing President W. G. Willcox of the Board of Education to issue an official order declaring a half holiday for more than 10,000 children who will participate in the great parade that will take place on that day.

Walter F. Wanger, Executive Secretary of the Recruiting Committee, announced yesterday the marshals who volunteered their services for Thursday. They are Latham Reid, Lieutenant Colonel Sixty-ninth Regiment; Lorillaru Spencer, Fifteenth Infantry; Major George Rooseveit, Twelfth Infantry; Captain Montgomery, Motor Battery; Captain Hamilton Fish, Jr., Fifteenth Infantry; Captain Frank Appleton, Officers Reserve; Lieutenant Cornelius Wickersham, Twelfth Infantry; Lieutenant Charles Brown, Twelfth Infantry; Sergeant Seth French, Motor Battery; Horace Stebbins, Lieutenant Charles E. Dunlap, First Field Artillery.

Admiral Usher, commandant of the New York Navy Yard, is co-operating with the committee, and has declared his willingness to provide a navy representation for the parade. Another interesting addition to the parade was made yesterday with the enrollment of nineteen young women members of the mounted First Field Artillery, who will act as aids with the right wing on Fifth Avenue, and 300 members of the Infantry of the American Women's League for Self Defense, who will march with the left wing of the parade. Other organizations which were added to the list of paraders yesterday were the Women's Service League, Xavier High School Cadets, the Hebrew Asylum Cadets with a band of seventy pieces, and the Catholic Protectory Band. Major Louis Livingston will lead a delegation of more than 2,000 members of the British War Relief Association. They will wear white sashes and carry American and British flags. A brigade of fifty prominent American actors recruited from the Lambs Club and The Players will be headed by Major Reginald Barlow. A company of Scotch kilties will also be in line.

Miss Elsa Maxwell, under whose direction the Junior Patriots are arranging the Wake up America Day procession, announced yesterday that the parade will leave the mobilization points at exactly 1 o'clock instead of 3 P. M.

384 WED, NONE ENLIST.

Recruiting Drive at Marriage License Bureau Brings No Results.

Stirring posters exhorting able-bodied young men to join the Marine Corps were posted yesterday in the Marriage License Bureau of the City Clerk's office, but none of those who came with the purpose of becoming husbands turned away to enlist. Three hundred and eighty-four marriage licenses were issued, but no recruits were obtained.

Sergeant Keller Hines of Houston, Texas, a marine for nine years, now attached to the recruiting station, made his way yesterday morning in uniform through the long line of couples waiting for licenses and soon had the walls covered with brilliant lithographs depicting exploits by the marines. The literature on the posters was strong medicine for any regarding matrimony as a refuge from war, for it assured them that the marines were always the first in places of danger. One of the large posters read as follows:

Halt!
Who Goes There?
Where?
Anywhere on Land and Sea
Or in the Air You'll Find
Uncle Sam's Marines.
They Go First.
Apply for Enlistment at
U. S. Marine Corps Recruiting Station,
24 East 23d Street, New York, N. Y.

The other type of poster bore a picture of a landing party of marines dashing upon a beach with the flags. It read: "Rally round the flag with the United States Marines, soldiers of the sea. Your country needs you. Now's the time to enlist. First in defense on land or sea. Apply at 24 East Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y."

LEWIS GUN FOR MARINES.

Corps Accepts Weapon Over Which There Was Bitter Controversy.

The United States Marine Corps, after a series of tests of various types of machine guns, announced yesterday the adoption of the Lewis gun as the official weapon of that type for the corps. The army recently adopted the English gun known as the Vickers-Maxim, the board which conducted the tests ruling that that gun, was superior to the weapon invented by the American Army officer. Colonel Isaac N. Lewis. The Marine Corps has ordered 2,000 of the Lewis guns, which means one machine gun for eight men in the corps.

The Benet-Mercier had been the American Army weapon for years before the war in Europe started, and when the British officially adopted the Lewis gun as their first line machine gun a great many officers of the United States Army came forward with the suggestion that it was also the gun for the first line of the mobile service.

A bitter controversy followed, in which the charge was made that some officers of the Ordnance Corps were prejudiced against Colonel Lewis, and for that reason refused to give his gun a fair trial. A board under Major Halstead Dorey tested the Lewis and Benet-Mercier weapons and decided unanimously in favor of the latter. Then came a test of the Lewis and the Vickers-Maxim by another board, and the decision favored the Vickers-Maxim.

MARSHALL FIELD TO ENLIST.

Grandson of Millionaire Will Join the Cavalry in Chicago.

Marshall Field, grandson of the late Marshall Field of Chicago, will leave for Chicago tomorrow to enlist in the Illinois cavalry for the war with Germany. Mr. Field, who is 24 years old, is considered one of the richest young men in America, being the heir, with his brother, Henry Field, to the great fortune of his grandfather.

He married in 1915 Miss Evelyn Marshall, daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Marshall. They have one child, Marshall Field, Jr.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Napoleon Once Said:

"A Footsore Army Is An Army Half Defeated."

In every community men are drilling for National Preparedness. For all these men the frequent use of **ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE**, the antiseptic powder, shaken into the Shoes and sprinkled in the Foot-bath, increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort. It takes the friction from the shoe and rests the feet. The troops on the Mexican Border use Allen's Foot=Ease, and over 100,000 Packages have been used by the French and British troops in Europe. We will mail FREE packages to any soldier's address upon request. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Skin Tortured Babies Sleep After Cuticura

It's really wonderful how quickly a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment relieves irritations, burnings and chafings, permits sleep for infant and rest for mother, in many cases when it seems nothing would do any good. This is only one of the many things Cuticura does for the skin. Use them for everyday toilet purposes. They will aid you in having a clear skin, clean scalp, good hair and soft hands. Samples free by return mail for the asking. Address post-card: "Cuticura," Dept. 6M, Boston. Sold everywhere.

ARMY & NAVY OUTFITTER
Immediate Delivery
RIFLES, CARBINES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES, FLAGS, UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENTS, TENTS.
SUPPLIED FOR GUARDING PROPERTY, EQUIPPING MILITARY COMPANIES, RAPID FIRE MACHINE GUNS AND CANNONS, WITH AMMUNITION.
FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

TELEPHONE BRACKETS
For office or home use in great variety of style and price.
Send for descriptive circulars, or representative to call with samples.
INSTALLED ON TRIAL FOR ONE WEEK
SCOFIELD & CO.
Tel. Audubon 6013 150 Nassau St., N.Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—ON 55TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV., MONDAY, ABOUT 5:30, CHAMOIS ENVELOPE CONTAINING LARGE SUM OF MONEY, LADY'S RINGS; LIBERAL REWARD; NO QUESTIONS ASKED. B. RANDOLPH, 28 EAST 55TH. PLAZA 4647.

LOST—Fur neckpiece, on 42d St., or between 42d and 37th Sts., on 5th Av.; reward. Please return or communicate, L. Fox, 258 1st St., Hoboken N. J. Telephone 1932-R, Jersey City.

LOST.—Small purse on University Av. car Sunday; contained valuable articles and money; finder can keep money but return other contents. M. V. B., 2,110 Anthony Av., Bronx.

LOST—April 13, Park Av. and 144th, lady's black lizard handbag, containing gold bracelet watch, marked "W. J.," gold pencil, marked "W. M.," $25; liberal reward. Y 328 Times Annex.

LOST—Tuesday, April 10, man's seal ring, gold setting, with dull red stone, Oriental carving. Very liberal reward if returned to C. J. Beard, New Netherland Bank, 41 West 34th St.

LOST—Sunday evening, between East 59th and Washington Square, gunmetal chain and coin purse; reward. Apt. 64, 215 Audubon Av.

LOST—Thursday evening, Staten Island ferryhouse, Battery, lady's handbag containing stock certificate; reward. Telephone 3299 Cortlandt.

LOST—Saturday night, subway, between 135th St. and Brooklyn Bridge, wrist watch; initials "J. A. C."; reward. Phone Prospect 4886.

LOST—Last Wednesday, probably 5th Av., or shops, platinum circle brooch, sapphires and diamonds; reward if returned. William E. Davis, 141 Broadway.

LOST—Silver mesh bag, either subway, Flatbush Av., or Sterling Place, Brooklyn, yesterday evening, engraved, "B. P."; liberal reward. V. H., 754 Lexington Av., City.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, four diamonds, green stone centre, Saturday, between 115th and 129th; liberal reward. S. A., Times Harlem.

LOST—Lady's diamond pin, crescent shape, seventeen stones, on Madison Av., between 28th and 34th Sts.; return to 104 West 42d St.; reward. A. E. Geddes.

LOST—A diamond bar pin, between Walton Hotel, Palm Garden, and Reisenweber's; liberal reward. Miss E. O. D., Walton Hotel, Apt. 35.

LOST—Fur neckpiece, Friday night, Metropolitan Opera House; reward. Phone Lenox 8621.

LOST—At Stern Bros., black silk purse, $16 in bills, change, key, memorandum; reward. Hotel Lucerne.

LOST—Fur neckpiece, on Washington Heights reward. Fowler, 140 Wadsworth Av.

REWARD
to the person returning white metal wrist watch with luminous dial, lost Sunday morning either in Palisade car or corner of 4th St. and Broadway, Union Hill, N. J. Call or write to J. Ward, 105 West 40th St., New York City.

REWARD.—Sunday, West 122d, female Boston bull; no collar. O'Connor, 269 West 122d.

REWARD—Plain gold Elgin leather wrist watch, Saturday. Smith, 102 Waverley Place.

$200 REWARD
for platinum ear-vice set with 7 diamonds and Oriental drop pearl, lost Monday between 51st and 58th Sts., 5th and Lexington Avs. TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$50 REWARD—Diamond watch bracelet lost between 6 and 6:30 Friday, April 13. Schumann Sons, 2 West 56th St.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD for return of diamond brooch lost in Brooklyn April 11. 1,469 Union St., Brooklyn.

BRITISH GET SHIPS OF MERCANTILE MARINE

English Government Requisitions the Last Vessels Flying the Union Jack.

AMERICAN LINE EXEMPTED

Preferred Shares of Company Drop 9 5-8 Points in Stock Market After the Announcement.

The British Government has requisitioned all the ships of the International Marine Company which fly the English flag, and hereafter vessels of British registry on every sea will sail under Admiralty orders. The Mercantile Marine craft are the last to be affected by the "nationalism" decree of the British authorities. As rapidly as the vessels which sailed from this side for Europe on or after March 21 arrive at their destinations the new regulation will be applied to them.

P. A. S. Franklin, President of the company, received a cablegram message from Liverpool informing him of the Admiralty's action.

"It was expected," he said yesterday, "for Premier Lloyd George in his speech last December forecast such a step. The boats will be under charter by the British Government.

The belief that the company's earnings would be affected by the change found reflection in the stock market, where Mercantile Marine preferred dropped 9¾ points and the common more than 6 points. A sentimental movement occurred among other shipping issues, United Fruit falling almost 7 points and Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies nearly as far. In quarters close to the company's affairs it was said that the charter arrangements would substantially lower the income from the level which had prevailed in the period when the British Government had a lien upon 80 per cent. of the cargo room of ships under the British flag.

Representatives of British steamship companies said that the ships under the new ruling were chartered at fixed "blue book" rates, according to classification, speed, and cost of operation. The owners will be the operating agents and will be paid the regular commission by the British Government.

About 90 per cent. of the Mercantile Marine fleet is affected by the order. Only nine vessels of the combination—those of the American Line—will continue to profit by the high freight rates. The lines affected are the White Star, Red Star, Leyland, Atlantic Transport, and Dominion. Other North Atlantic lines that have been nationalized are the Cunard, Anchor Allan, Canadian Pacific, Bristol, Wilson, Donaldson, Furness-Withy, Phoenix, and the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

OVERRIDE WHITMAN'S VETO.

Legislature Repasses Its Payroll, Cut Out of Appropriation Bill.

ALBANY, April 16.—Within three hours after Governor Whitman had disapproved items in the annual appropriation bill totaling $470,000 for legislative expenses, the Legislature tonight passed them over his veto. In the Assembly the vote was unanimous. The repassage, however, encountered some opposition in the Senate, where the vote on separate items ranegd from 37 to 3 to 39 to 1.

It was the first time in the administration of Governor Whitman that a veto of his had been overridden.

Labor Opposes Letting Down Bars.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The American Federation of Labor will be opposed to any move to admit Oriental labor, or any other modification of existing labor restrictions, unless the need for it in the present emergency is overwhelmingly demonstrated as a measure of national defense, Frank Morrison, Secretary of the Federation, said tonight, when asked about the proposed measure to suspend the bars against Japanese and Chinese. "The Federation would not be inclined even to consider giving such a measure its approval," he said, "unless it should be recommended by the Council of National Defense."

GIVES EMBARGO RIGHT TO THE PRESIDENT

Bill in the Senate Approved by Administration Confers Control of All Exports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—A bill which, it is understood, has the approval of the Administration, which empowers the President to curtail or prohibit the export from the United States of articles which may be needed for home consumption, was offered in the House today by Chairman Adamson of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. Adamson explained today that the bill is not a straight-out embargo bill, but the powers conferred upon the President evidently give him the right, by proclamation, to place a total embargo upon any article or articles if the public safety or welfare shall so require. The bill is applicable "in time of war."

The text of the bill, which was referred to the Interstate Commerce Committee, follows:

Section 1. That whenever in time of war the President of the United States shall find that the public safety or welfare shall so require, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export any article or articles from the United States, except at such time or times, or from such place or places, and under such regulations and orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress.

Section 2. That any person who shall deliver for export, or export, or attempt to deliver for export, any article in violation of this act, or of any regulations or orders made hereunder, shall be fined not more than $10,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than five years, or both; and any article so delivered or exported, or so attempted to be delivered or exported, shall be seized and forfeited to the United States; and any officer, Director, or agent of a corporation participating in any such violation shall be liable to like fine or imprisonment, or both;

Section 3. That whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that any vessel, domestic or foreign, is about to carry out of the United States any article or articles in violation of the provisions of this act, the Collector of Customs for the district in which such vessel is located is hereby authorized and empowered, subject to review by the Secretary of the Treasury, to refuse clearance to any such vessel, domestic or foreign, for which clearance is required by law and by formal notice served upon the owners, master, or person or persons in command or charge of any domestic vessel for which clearance is not required by law, to forbid the departure of such vessel from the port, and it shall thereupon be unlawful for such vessel to depart. Whoever, in violation of any of the provisions of this section, shall take or attempt to take, or authorize the taking of any such vessel, out of port or from the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both; and in addition, such vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, equipment, and her cargo shall be forfeited to the United States.

WILL TRY PLOTTERS.

Denies Plea for Men Accused of Fomenting Strikes.

Secret Service agents took into custody yesterday a German known as Captain Kurt von Diebitsch. Nothing was given out concerning him beyond the fact that he was arrested as an "alien enemy." He was not arraigned but was taken directly to the internment camp on Ellis Island. The prisoner is apparently between 30 and 35 years of age.

United States District Judge Cushman, sitting in the Criminal branch of the Federal Court, heard arguments yesterday on a motion made by the Government to strike out the pleas in abatement presented by ex-Congressman Frank Buchanan and H. Robert Fowler of Illinois, Herman Schultels, and Henry B. Martin, all of whom are under indictment, along with Franz Rintelen, a German spy and strike instigator; Jacob C. Taylor, ex-Attorney General Frank S. Monnett of Ohio, and David Lamar, charged with having attempted to foment strikes in munitions plants in this country. All of the defendants except Rintelen and Lamar have been at one time or other connected with the organization known as Labor's National Peace Council.

Ex-United States Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas appeared as counsel for Buchanan, and Frank Moss appeared for Fowler. Martin, and Schultels. Isaac Oeland and John O'Brien appeared as special prosecutors for the Government. Judge Cushman decided in favor of the Government. He said he was reluctant to bring the defendants to trial at this time because of the state of public opinion, but that the delay was largely due to the defendant themselves.

CEDARWOOD
E&W 15 cent Collars
EARL & WILSON
The best Style is your Style

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FROM
THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION
April 15, 1917

"TO THE men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers or operative employes, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the nation's life, and that upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing to it that those arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind, no inefficiency or slackened power.

"To the merchant let me suggest the motto, 'Small profits and quick service'; and to the shipbuilder the thought that the life of the war depends upon him. The food and the war supplies must be carried across the seas no matter how many ships are sent to the bottom. The places of those that go down must be supplied and supplied at once.

"To the miner let me say that he stands where the farmer does. The work of the world waits on him. If he slackens or fails, armies and statesmen are helpless. He also is enlisted in the great service army.

"The manufacturer does not need to be told, I hope, that the nation looks to him to speed and perfect every process; and I want only to remind his employes that their service is absolutely indispensable and is counted on by every man who loves the country and its liberties.

"It is evident to every thinking man that our industry on the farms, in the shipyards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever, and that they must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been; and what I want to say is that the men and the women who devote their thought and their energy to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and just as effectively as the men on the battlefield or in the trenches.

"This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditures as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring."

In accordance with the suggestion of the President that his appeal receive wide-spread publicity, these extracts from his proclamation occupy the advertising space scheduled for this week by The Autocar Company, of Ardmore, Pennsylvania.

7% Investment

Building leased to one responsible tenant on important downtown street and in a strategic position.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

7-20-4
R. G. SULLIVAN'S
On sale at all Liggett's, Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores, United Cigar Stores, and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first-class dealers.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

An Arnheim $50 Suit Disarms Criticism

It is the last word in superior tailoring—the apex of sartorial skill.

The Arnheim $50 suit is silk lined—it is made of exclusive patterns that come to us from the best foreign looms. Cutters of exceptional skill—the best that can be employed—insure a perfect fit. Only the best trimmings and findings are used, with the result that a better or more satisfying suit cannot be produced.

A preference for any style of material may be easily satisfied from our unlimited assortment of materials.

Samples and Style suggestions mailed upon request.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S. *Even the man who likes to boast that he paid more than things are worth will find more pleasure in proclaiming that he got the best his money would buy.* Arnheim Axioms

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company

The largest retail grocers in the world, operating over 8,100 stores all over the country, have standardized their truck transportation service with Pierce-Arrows. Their first Pierce-Arrow trucks, bought in 1914, proved so satisfactory that subsequent purchases have brought their Pierce-Arrow fleet up to a total of eighty-five. Since their first thorough operating tests of Pierce-Arrow trucks, the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company have bought no other make.

THIS IS
The Way Pierce-Arrow Fleets Grow

IT is not difficult to sell large numbers of motor trucks through price concessions, direct or indirect. It is a different story to build up big fleets, sale by sale, on the solid foundation of operating results.

That is the way Pierce-Arrow fleets grow. They have grown because they have helped the business they serve to grow. And all of them, including many veterans of six years' service that have written their cost off the books, are still in satisfactory operation today.

PIERCE-ARROW
Motor Trucks

HARROLDS MOTOR CAR CO.
233-239 West 54th St., New York

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.
416 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.

$2 Saved on PYRENE *now*

If you delay getting Pyrene you will lose exactly $2. If you buy today you can put a $2 saving back in your pocket.

The price on May 1st goes to $10. Today you need pay only $8.

Fire loves to plunder, murder and destroy. Kill fire or it may kill you. Prepare for fire and prepare today at a bargain.

At All Electrical and Auto Supply and Hardware Dealers in this City.

Pyrene
KILLS FIRE
SAVES LIFE